NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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PREACHERS HEAR UNIONS DEFENDED.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L., Addresses the Pittsburg Ministers on the Modus Operandi of Trade Unions--Makes a Good Impression on the Ministers.

The quarterly union meeting of the Ministerial association of the city was held Monday morning in the Central Young Men's Christian Association building, Seventh street and Penn avenue. Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor delivered an address to the ministers.

Rev. Frank H. Lewis, pastor of the First Methodist Protestant church, Aiken avenue, presided. Preceding the address of Secretary Morrison, Rev. Dr. J. T. McCrory reported for the special committee, which had been appointed to confer with Postmaster W. H. Davis regarding the possibility of lessening the hours of Sunday labor in the Pittsburg post office. Dr. McCrory read from a letter from Postmaster Davis, in which were given the respective hours worked on Sundays and week days. The number of hours of Sunday work was characterized by Dr. McCrory as surprisingly small.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the union Federation of Labor, said:

"Today, the ministers of the gospel are interesting themselves in the great labor cause. They are sending out thought waves, strong enough to make the wage workers feel that they are willing to assist in establishing more satisfactory conditions among the citizens of our country.

"Members of organized labor realize that there is a great deal about the surface work of the labor movement that is unattractive, which to the uninformed, has the appearance of injustice, and that a great deal of the prejudice that exists is due to the surface view which the disinterested public takes of its contentions. We are, therefore, eager to have the clergy acquaint themselves with the aims of organized labor, reform for which we are striving, particularly in relation to women and child labor, and the unscrupulous trusts and corporations hold away.

"The chief question of interest to the trusts today is how they can prevent their employes from becoming members of unions, thus minimizing the possibility of a demand being made upon them for an increase in wages or shorter hours of labor. The trusts are employing the ablest men that money can secure, to perfect plans to more effectively bind the workers to the industry. One of the most plausible, and at the same time the most vicious system that the representatives of great corporations are trying to fasten upon the workers at the present time, is the so-called dividend-dividing or profit-sharing scheme, a scheme in which the employes cannot make a suggestion, either as to wages, hours, or share of the profits. This scheme of the trusts to hold their employes is particularly interesting, when it is known that a roll-call of the corporations that favor the system will reveal the fact that they are the corporations and trusts that have absolutely refused to permit their employes to organize and have demonstrated their willingness to expend millions of dollars to keep their employes as helpless to change the conditions under which they labor, as the slaves are helpless to do other than the bidding of their masters.

"The conditions which exist today in the Bethlehem steel works and the Pressed steel car works of McKees Rocks is a disgrace and menace to Christian civilization, and the representatives of the Christian churches of Pittsubrg should join in the crusade against the conditions prevailing at these points, and continue their efforts until they are changed for the better.

"The unions do not demand equal earnings for all workmen, thus reducing the skilled workmen to the level of the lowest. They do insist that minimum of living wages be paid, but there is nothing in the laws of the American Federation of Labor or any of its affiliated unions that prevents an employer from paying any employe as much as he pleases.

"Trades unionism does not antagonize labor-saving machinery. It welcomes all such innovations. It does believe, however, that such machinery was intended to be a blessing, and in order that it may not become a curse, a shorter workday is advocated, so that a gigantic proportion of labor shall not be displaced and thus become sufferers instead of recipients of some of the benefits gained by modern invention.

"It has been and is now asserted that labor unions admit immoral and even vicious men to membership. The charge is malicious. Trade unions have character qualifications, and men are required to be sober, steady and industrious workmen before membership can be gained.

"The principle of the so-called 'closed shop' is accepted in every day business life, why may not an organization of workmen similarly make a bargain with an organization of employers?

"The dealer will agree with the manufacturer to handle only a certain kind of goods. This is considered

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

GRAFT AT IRWIN BEING PROBED.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 9.—Controller John D. Hutchman of Westmoreland county will this week examine a number of the officials of the coal companies operating in the county, to determine how much money they paid to Sheriff John E. Shields during the coal miners' strike for the services of deputies to protect the properties of the coal companies.

Last Thursday morning Controller Hitchman gave subpoenas to Coroner H. A. Murray to serve on the officials of the coal companies, deputy sheriffs, detective agencies and several labor leaders, notifying them to appear at the hearing. Controller Mitchman alleges that he has been informed that the coal companies paid to Sheriff Shields $5 per day for each deputy sheriff employed to guard their property. Controller Hitchman alleges that be has been told that the deputy sheriffs received but $2.50 per day for their work. It is alleged that the coal operators paid excess wages of deputy sheriffs, amounting to nearly $100,000.

The coal operators will try to find out who pocketed the difference and will also try to have the alleged excess charges returned to them. Controller Hitchman asserts the excess payments should go to the county treasurer's office and the managers of several detective agencies who placed deputy sheriffs in the coal fields during the strike will try to secure some of the alleged "over-charge money."

The sheriff of Westmoreland county receives a salary of $6,500 a year and he is not permitted, according to the oath of his office, to receive any fees or accept any money for his labors from other sources.

Much interest is being displayed, and when the investigation began the court room was crowded.

The threats of impeachment, refusal of certain companies to pay Sheriff Shields all the money they owe him and the accusation that the official has made a clear profit during the strike in the county of over $100,000, has made the case assume immense proportions.

Sheriff Shields was represented by Attorney C. C. Crowell and Edward E. Robbins, who took the position that their client should give evidence only relating to matters pertaining to the routine work in the sheriff's office and that no questions in relation to his placing deputies in the field during the strike would be answered.

A long argument followed between the attorneys, Messrs. James S. Bescom, D. C. Ogden and Nevin T. Cort, for the controller, insisting that all the men sworn in by the sheriff were working for the county and that any profits accruing from their labor should be turned over to the county. Sheriff Shields refused to produce any records, saying that the deputies were paid in cash and that the payrolls were destroyed.

He admitted that in many instances he received as much as $4 per man and said that he paid from $3 to $5 for the men he had in the field. Another line of attack was made by the controller when the pay rolls of the coal companies were produced to show the exact figures paid to the men in the field.

Sheriff Shields had 700 deputies in the field and it charged that he made a net profit on them of as much as $1,400 in a single day. Some of the companies have not settled their accounts with the sheriff and others have paid regularly. The companies for which he furnished deputies were: Penn Gas, Manor Gas and Westmoreland Coal and Coke Company at Irwin; Keystone, Greensburg; Latrobe-Connellsville, Latrobe and Fort Palmer Coal Company near Ligonier.

Street railway employes at Calgary, Canada, have received permission by the city commissioners to form a union or join, if they so desire.

TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT

The National Labor Tribune has received many inquiries from its readers as to the outlook for trade and employment during the coming year. Anybody who has watched the course of industry in the United States during the past year knows that the profits of business have as a rule been small, and although employers have exerted themselves with fairly good effect to keep as large a part of capacity in operation as possible it is beyond dispute that on the whole the year 1910 might have been very much better without causing surprise anywhere. The undercurrent of depression was very notable in the iron and steel indunstry in particular, and it follows as a matter of course that the coal industry was unfavorably affected, for it is largely dependent on activity in the iron and steel industry.

A reading of the foremost financial and industrial reviews reveals a general expectation that there will be an improvement not only in iron and coal but in trade and industry in general this present year. But it is an improvement of a gradual character that is expected by the best-posted authorities. It is worthy of remark that in spite of the big crops the United States placed in the barns last fall there is nowhere any talk of a "boom" in trade in 1911. Businessmen have been sailing fairly close to the wind. In fact, they have got into the habit of doing that. Reckless optimism has been hard to find since 1907. This is far from being a bad thing. It prevents bouyant trade, and fortunes are not piled up over night as they were ten years ago. On the other hand, caution and economy never undermine the foundations of credit, and it is the judgment of the soberest observers that the credit situation in the United States is at this time exceptionally sound. In view of all the circumstances, the outlook for 1911 in trade and employment is favorable, although, as before intimated, anybody who looks for a "boom" after the 1902 and 1903 fashion is likely to be disappointed.

REFORM IN IMMIGRANT INSPECTION

Secretary Nagel's annual report makes some valuable suggestions concerning immigration, but none of them is more worthy of attention than that relating to the separation of families, which happens frequently under prevailing conditions. There are cases innumerable where mothers and children were denied admission to this country because some of the children suffered from eye disease, although the fathers had already established themselves here and were well able to care for them.

An eastern daily paper suggests that "if it be true that the country at large runs any risk from leniency in such cases an effort should be made to lessen the number of separations by adopting Secretary Nagel's suggestion that there be some system of inquiry into the family statistics of male immigrants who come to this country leaving their wives and children behind them. The purpose of the law was never to separate families. It should be possible so to enforce it that families will be separated, if at all, only in the most exceptional cases."

The National Labor Tribune has another suggestion to offer. Our suggestion is that we inspect immigrants at the ports from which they intend to set sail in Europe. Then, if they are unfit for admission to the United States, they can be turned back before they start. The steamship companies would lose the fares, but much hardship to the ineligible immigrants themselves would be prevented. The present system benefits the steamship companies alone and is absolutely indefensible.

Photo by American Press Association.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE, EDWARD DOUGLASS WHITE.

WHAT? A Democrat, an ex-Confederate and a Roman Catholic at the head of the supreme court of the United States! That is the query some persons may make, but what's the use? Chief Justice White, whom Republican President Taft has promoted from an associate justiceship of sixteen years' standing, is a jurist who lets neither politics, sectionalism nor religion influence his decisions. A southron of southrons, in his tender boyhood he entered the Confederate army with the troops of his native state, Louisiana, and after having acquired experience and years he entered the legislature. At an almost tender age he ascended the supreme bench of Louisiana, but the members of the legislature picked him for a United States senatorship. For three years he sat in the body which has just confirmed him as chief justice. Grover Cleveland had the appointment of an associate justice on his hands in 1894. He named Wheeler H. Peckham of New York. Senator David B. Hill blocked the confirmation. Then the president named William B. Hornblower of New York. Again Hill checkmated. Mr. Cleveland then surprised and routed Mr. Hill by naming the Louisiana senator.

LEGISLATIVE PROBE FOR IRWIN

There is every reason to believe that the investigation of the Irwin strike situation by the legislature of Pennsylvania will soon be under way. Our readers will recall that during the state political campaign last fall Gov-elect Toner pledged himself publicly to use his influence, if elected, to have such an investigation made. It can be depended on that he will do everything in his power to redeem his promise. One of the first resolutions introduced in the general assembly when it assembled last week was a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to probe the conditions in the Irwin mining field thoroughly.

There is no doubt that the resolution will be adopted and the committee appointed. The Irwin operators are, of course, bitterly opposed to it, but their opposition promises to be of no avail in preventing the investigation. They may endeavor to turn it into a farce by making it cover all the bituminous mining fields, but the legislature is not likely to be duped by any such artifice as this. There is no trouble in any of the important bituminous fields of the state excepting Irwin. In that field there has been for ten months one of the bitterest and bloodiest wars labor has ever had forced upon it in Pennsylvania.

Millions of dollars of loss has been suffered by both sides, and there has been constant menace to the public safety. The miners have shown their faith in the righteousness of their cause by repeatedly offering to submit every question at issue to arbitration. The burden of responsibility thus rests upon the operators, and nothing that they can do will deter the legislature from finding out for itself just what legislation is needed to safeguard the public from the danger and financial losses incurred by every such industrial conflict.

Even among businessmen the sentiment in favor of a compulsory arbitration law for the settlement of labor troubles is deepened by the Irwin conflict. What the legislature should make sure of is to pass the joint resolution in time to permit the committee to investigate and present its report at a date sufficiently early to permit legislative action at the present session.

Tin Plate Men Hold Meeting

Many prominent sheet and tin plate makers of the Pittsburg district were present at the meeting of the sheet and tin plate manufacturers in the Fort Pitt hotel last Thursday. The meeting was called to discuss trade conditions before the representatives of the various companies go to New York next week for the meeting of the iron and steel institute.

The meeting here was called to order by President J. A. Campbell of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, chairman of the sheet and tin plate committee of the institute. It is said prices will be maintained even if curtailment is necessary at local plants. Representatives of the United States Steel Corporation were present.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

British Labor Party and Proposed Payment of Members of Parliament--International Seamen's Strike Threatened--Scottish Miners in Convention. Death of Well-Known Labor Leader. Tinplate Trade Busy.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The coming of state payment of members of the British parliament will necessitate some change in the methods of financing the Labor party, and I am told that at the Leicester conference in February the executive hope to be in a position to outline their plans for the future. The present arrangement, which brings $70,000 per year to the head office, is for the unions to pay affiliation fees of 4 cents per member per year. As payment of members will reduce head office expenditure by over $40,000 a year it is thought to be likely that there will now be a reversion of the old fee of 2 cents per member, or even less, because it will be no longer necessary for the head office to pay one-fourth of the returning officers' expenses.

In order that they may know exactly where they stand, the Labor leaders have been making inquiries in authoritative quarters respecting the government's proposals. As a result they have learned that the salary payable under the scheme will be $2,500 per year. The bill, which is to be introduced early in the next session, will be retrospective, so that salaries to members will become payable from the first day of the new parliament. Some of the Labor leaders look upon $2,500 a year as being excessive, and there is talk of an amendment from the Labor branches reducing the sum to $1,500 or $2,000, but of course nothing definite will be decided until the matter has been fully discussed at the party meetings before the opening of parliament. It is, however, almost certain that the Labor men will insist upon the payment of salaries being made contingent upon a reasonable number of attendances at Westminster during the session.

It is thought probable that a great combine of trade union interests will shortly take place in this country. There is a movement on foot intended to bring about the amalgamation of three important societies—the British Steel Smelters and Iron and Steel Workers of Scotland, and the Amalgamated Society of Enginemen, Cranemen, Boilermen, Firemen and Electrical Workers. It is expected that the matter will come before the executive at an early date, after which a conference will probably follow. In case these intentions come to anything, it will mean that the great majority of the steel workers in England and Scotland will form one huge organization. There are, however, many difficulties in the way.

There is again talk of an international strike of seamen in the coming spring. At a meeting of the members of the northeast coast district of the National Seamen's union, which was held in the Ferry Hotel, South Shields, on December 22, a circular was read from headquarters to the effect that the seamen's unions of Denmark, America, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Holland and Belgium had intimated that they were ready to take part in an international strike in April or May next. It was also stated that about a hunded meetings, attended by 100,000 seamen, had been held in different parts of this country, at which resolutions favorable to the strike had been passed. At the meeting in South Shields the following resolution was passed: "That this meeting of seamen heartily endorses the proposal of an international strike, to take place in April or May, 1911, and agrees to support the union in any action it may take."

The Scottish Miners' Federation opened its seventeenth annual conference at Ayr on December 28, with an attendance of more than 100 delegates. The resolutions relate to a national conciliation board, a minimum wage, trade regulations, the "Right-to-Work" movement, Labor representatives, safety legislation, non-trade-unionism, and the better inspection of mines. A motion brought forward proposes the following amendments to the workmen's compensation act: (a) That where workmen are permanently, totally or partially disabled they shall have the right to secure commutation of their compensation on the same terms as the employers; (b) that medical men, in granting certificates, shall be confined to stating health conditions and fitness for work at the date of examination; (c) that employers shall pay full compensation to parents in all cases of fatal accidents, even when the parents are not partially or totally dependent on the deceased at the time of death; (d) that section 1 of the act be amended to read: "Accident arising out of or in the course of the employment."

John Johnson, who sat for Gateshead from 1904 to January, 1910, and who was financial secretary to the Durham miners association, died on December 29th in a private hospital in Newcastle. Mr. Johnson, who was 60 years of age, was a native of Northumberland, and started work in a coal mine at the age of ten. After 20 years' work underground he became a miners' official and on the death, in 1903, of Sir William Allan was selected as Liberal-Labor candidate for Gateshead. At the general election last January he contested the seat as a Labor candidate, and in a

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

COREY'S RETIREMENT HAS MEANING.

Not until the meeting of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation on January 25 will the definite result of the resignation of William E. Corey as president become positively known. This is the opinion given by leading steel men of Pittsburg, who, however, look for some change in the general organization of the corporation.

Taking Chairman E. H. Gary's statement at its face value, it is believed that there will be no hurried attempt to fill he office of president of the corporation, and, when it is filled, it will not be by a man so much versed in the operating and of the steel business as one who is familiar more with the commercial and financial ends.

It was maintained that the present heads of subsidiary companies had been developed to a point where they were perfectly capable of handling their own branches of the steel business and needed no assistance other than that which would come from the executives of the corporation as they now exist.

Last week A. C. Dinkey, president of the Carnegie Steel Company, was mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Corey. This, however, was not considered proable in Pittsburg. The relation of President T. J. Buffingham of the Illinois Steel Company with Chairman Gary, both going originally from the same company, makes his name, it was said, sound more plausible, if a new president is to be selected.

It was pointed out that when the corporation was formed, it was agreed that for the 10 years following Andrew Carnegie should have a voice in the selection of men to handle the vast enterprises. This 10 years has passed now, and it is considered somewhat significant that at the expiration of this agreement Mr. Corey should resign. With him out, Chairman Gary is the official head of the great business, and as Mr. Gary is distinctly a J. P. Morgan man, the predominance of Morgan influence is expected to be sharply felt in the future. This influence, it is said, is not antagonistic to Andrew Carnegie.

A check of $15,000 which has been subscribed by women in local factories was presented recently to the Coventry and Warwickshire (England) hospitals.

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Pastor Russell's Sermon

WHEN GOD WAS ALONE

BEFORE CREATION

WAS BEGUN.

THE INCOMPREHENSIBLE ONE

Pastor Russell Discusses "Before the Beginning."

From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God." (Psalm 90: 2.) "I am Jehovah, that is my name and my glory will I not give to another." (Isa. xlii 42, 8.) "To us there is one God, the Father, of whom are all things." (1 Thess. 8: 6.) "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Jehovah." (Deut. 6: 4.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 8.—The first and other Scriptures tell us of a personal God, the Father of Life-Giver of all, the Great One who inhabiteth Eternity. St. Paul declares that to the heathen there are lords many and gods many, but to us there is but one God, the Father, and one appointed Agent of his in dealing with humanity—our Lord, Jesus Christ; and that every tongue shall confess that Jesus, Messiah, is Lord to the glory of God the Father—Phil. 2: 11.

The Scriptures tell us of "the beginning of the creation of God," hence there was a time before that beginning of creation when Jehovah God was alone—he that inhabiteth eternity. Not even the great Michael was with him, the great Messiah, whom he hath so highly honored and whom he declares he will still further honor throughout a glorious eternity. He was not with the Father before the beginning of creation because he himself was "the beginning of the creation of God—the first born of every creature." (Rev. 3: 14; Col. 1: 15.) He was the first expression of manifestation of the Divine attributes. (John 1: 18.) This mighty God, Jehovah—self-existent, self-contained, is ours to-day, yesterday, today and forever, he changes not.

DIVINE ATTRIBUTES GLORIOUS

Every attribute of the Divine character was the same millions of years ago that it is today; but that character was not shereveled. The work of creation has tended to display the Divine character more and more and each successive step and development of creation has brought forth new evidences capable of comprehending [illegible] seem it not [illegible] time that Jehovah's [illegible] power will continue to be exercised throughout all coming time. Astronomical photography now reveals nearly 125,000,000 suns around which circle systems such as the one which circles around our sun and of which our earth is a part. We deem it not unreasonable to assume, from the Scriptures, that the great work of ordering all those hundreds of millions of planets stretches forward into eternity and that the work of Divine grace begun on the planet "Earth" will be continued throughout the Universe not only in conjunction with the planetary systems we can discern but probably with millions of planetary systems too far removed from us to be discerned even by photography.

Doubtless divine methods in connection with other worlds and other inhabitants will display the manifold wisdom of God. For instance, we understand the Bible to indicate that while the permission of evil in the earth was wise, it will not necessarily be wise or expedient for any creature to permit a similar reign of sin and of death in any other of the millions of worlds in connection with their ordering as their development and their peopling with glorious creatures who will show forth the praises of the great Creator, without passing through experiences with sin and death such as have been permitted in connection with the humanity of earth.

THE PERMISSION OF EVIL.

Can we not see a broad reason for the permission of evil on the earth—for the permission of the reign of sin and death which for an thousand years has apparently disgraced the creator, degraded humanity, astonished the angels and constituted our race a groaning creation? Only when we discern that surely Messiah's Kingdom will surely bring order out of this confusion, do we begin to get the proper focus upon our subject and realize something of the greatness of our God.

From the standpoint of the completeness of the divine purposes in connection with humanity, and from that standpoint alone, can we see illustrated Divine Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power. The primary lesson was justice—that sin brings suffering and eventually death.

The second lesson was that of divine compassion, sympathy—Love. This lesson was manifested in the sending of the Redeemer, and his subsequent reward of exaltation, and his gathering out a "elect" church to be his associates in glory and in the blessing of the redeemed race. The reign of glory, the reign of Messiah soon to be introduced will lift up poor humanity from its sin and sorrow, from degradation and death, and give to each and to all the fullest opportunity to return to human perfection and to the divine favor of everlasting life.

In all that work of human restitution, which will include the awakening of mankind from the sleep of death, the one great lesson will be the glorious character of the divine Power which will be exercised through Messiah, the God-like one, the Prince of life, "the Prince of Glory," the Redeemer, the Regenerator of Adam and his race.

And finally, from the standpoint of the completion of Jehovah's great purposes and dealings with man and in respect to him, will stand revealed the foreknowledge and Wisdom of God who knew the end from the beginning and who foresaw how even the permission of a reign of sin and death, could be made eventually to work out to his own glory and to the blessing and instruction of his creatures both on the human and on the angelic planes. There will be revealed to all the glorious character of their Creator and the necessity for his requirement of absolute righteousness and perfection. Surely the record of the ages will be, as the Scriptures declare, that all shall learn righteousness and hate iniquity, and that every creature in heaven and in earth and under the earth shall acclaim Jehovah who sitteth upon the Throne of the Universe, and the Lamb, the Redeemer, forever.

Were we to allow ourselves to speculate respecting the future ages following the divine purposes in relationship to the millions of worlds round us our speculations would run thus: Those instructed and used as Agents in conjunction with the initial development of the divine plan in the earth will thereby be fitted and prepared to be the divine Agents to other worlds. The Great Redeemer and his elect associates, after dealing with humanity for their uplift out of sin and death conditions, will surely be qualified for further service in other worlds, to "show forth the praises of him who called them out of darkness into his marvelous light." And what shall we say of humanity when perfected at the end of Messiah's glorious reign? Will not all be well prepared, not only to approve righteousness in themselves, but to tell in other worlds, to other races, the story of the fall and of the reign of sin and death resulting; and of the redemption accomplished by God's love; and as to the great restitution; and of the lessons thus learned? Will not their experiences serve to forewarn others who, created like Adam in the image of God, might, without such instruction, be in danger of disobedience and willfulness? Will not the knowledge which humanity, as the agents of God, may then be permitted to impart to new creations serve them as lessons of personal experiences with sin? Is not thus alone that we can be assured that there shall thenceforth be "no more aching, no more crying, no more dying, because all the former things," the things of sin and death, associated with our earth, shall have passed away because he that sitteth upon the throne shall have made all things new?—Rev. 21: 4, 5.

THE UNCHANGEABLE ONE

The qualities of the Divine character which we have just considered belonged to our Creator in the great eternity preceding creation. But there was no one to appreciate or recognize God—it requires a full view of the perfected plan of the ages to make known to any and to all the glory of the Lord. As we have just seen, then for the text of the Lord and the glories of his character are known only to his "sons," begotten of his holy Spirit. But the time nears when "the whole earth shall be full of the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the great deep." He and his glorious government will then be "the desire of all nations." "The glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together."—Hag. 2: 7; Isa. 40: 5.

St. Paul assures us that every teature of the Divine Plan which we see in process of execution was known to Jehovah from before the foundation of the world. He declares that these things God purposed in himself before the foundation of the world. The creative processes which have been operating for thousands of years were all surely elaborated in the mind of Jehovah before the creative work began. In that purpose angels had a part, of how many grades we may not surely know, but they are variously designated in the Holy Scriptures as "angels, principalities and powers." Later, came the creation of man, "a little lower than the angels" and crowned with glory, honor, dignity and power in the image and likeness of his Creator's glorious power. These creations varied not in degrees of perfection and imperfection. Each was perfect on its own plane, each intelligent creature was a fine moral asset and hence, whether on the angelic or human plane, each one was created in the likeness of God; unblemished, but with different capacities and abilities. Almighty God, infinite in Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power purposed the orderly exercise of his infinite powers, as a great Father, desirous of giving life and happiness to his creatures. These intelligent ones were designated "sons of God" so long as they maintained their attitude of perfect loyalty to him, their Creator and Father. Not only was it the Divine pleasure thus to give pleasure to millions of his creatures to be created, but it was also the Divine will to manifest to his creatures his own greatness and the perfection of his own goodness that they might enjoy him and he enjoy them everlastingly.

We are not to understand that Almighty God was lonely in that great sense because of human loneliness is the contrary, human loneliness is largely excuse of human deficiency. What we lack we seek for in others. Since the great Jehovah lacked nothing, he was complete in himself, he needed not companionship to complete or to supplment his happiness. It was his pleasure to create that he creatures might share it by reflecting as a whole his divine qualities implanted in their constitutions.

The wreck of the human race produced by the fall of Adam and Eve did this wrecking of human hopes defeat nor was it in danger of defeating the divine purpose. It merely demonstrated to angels and to men the graces of the divine character and shows unto all the more fully the qualities of God proper to be appreciated and copied.

THE SEVEN SEALED SCROLL

When God would illustrate to us his own great personality, when he would show to his creatures how he is working all things according to the counsel of his own will, he pictured this symbolically in the Book of Revelations. In that vision the Throne of the Universe is graphically portrayed as the seat of Divine power and authority for the Universe, with angels as ministering spirits. Then as described a scroll in the right hand of Jehovah—in divine power and keeping. That scroll, written inside and outside, was sealed with seven seals, representing the complete secret of the divine purposes related in that scroll. From the foundation of the world it had been in the hand (in the power) of the great Eternal. He had given hints respecting it and had caused it to be symbolized in the ark and to some extent to be described by the prophets. But still it was a hidden mystery because the prophets understood not the things which they wrote, nor could any understand them until the Father's due time which he had purposed in himself.

Not only was the divine program thus sealed and safely secreted but it was the divine determination that it should be given only to the one who would demonstrate his worthiness to be Jehovah's honored Agent for the carrying out of those purposes predestinated before the world was. The honor of being the Agent, the Representative of Jehovah, to carry out the divine purposes, should be disclosed in advance only to the one who would demonstrate his worthiness to be the great Messiah, the great Deliverer, the great Prophet, Priest, Judge, King of Israel and of Man. The Redeemer stood in the divine counsels and fellowship before he came into the world to be our Redeemer, it was not then granted to even him to know all the mysteries of the divine program. But by virtue of his high station, his perfection, his obedience, the privilege was given to him first to become man's Redeemer, at the cost of personal humiliation and death; and then, if faithful in this redemptive work, it should be his to be glorified, exalted to the earthly throne, and to execute the divine program to its completion. First, he must manifest his devotion and loyalty to the Father ere he could be trusted even with the knowledge of the Divine Program.

"WORTHY IS THE LAMB"

All this is declared in the account, (Rev. 5.) The proclamation was made, Who is worthy to receive the scroll and to break its seals and to execute the wonderful purposes of God? None was found worthy; humanly, one demonstrated his worthiness—he left the courts of glory, he humbled himself, he "was made flesh," more than this, made sin for us, a man, as a man, he consecrated his all to the doing of the Father's will, even unto death, the death of the cross. Wherefore, says the Apostle, "God also highly exalted him" and gave him a standing, a rank, a title above all others. (Phil. 2: 7, 8.) He commissioned him to execute all the divine purposes and to be the Judge over the scroll with the privilege of opening its seals and comprehending to the full its message.

In the symbolic picture John saw a freshly slain lamb at the same time that the angelic messenger declared that the Lion of the tribe of Judah had prevailed. Jesus proved himself worthy and therefore the privilege of understanding the things of the divine plan and the privilege of executing them rightfully belonged to him. The lamb slain represented the work of Jesus from the day he was thirty years of age and made his consecration. There he became dead to self and to the world. When he accomplished finished this great contract, he cried on Calvary, "It is finished."

This glorious Victor was then acknowledged by God and by the holy angels to be the worthy one to whom the Father would entrust the execution of every feature of the Divine Program. "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive glory and honor, dominion and might." He has not yet completed his great work there and then enthroned to him, when the Father glorified him and set him at his own right hand—the place of divine favor when he finished his demonstration of loyalty even unto death. As yet he has only begun his great work. The blessing of the Church as the Bride, the Lamb's wife, is the first step in the glorious program and it is not yet completed. Following it will come the blessing of the world, all the families of the earth, not only the living but the dead. His declaration to those now called to be his Bride is, "Lo, him who overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne even as I overcome and am set down with my Father in his throne."—Rev. 3: 21.

To us there is one God, the Father, the Apostle. All wisdom and power are his. Recent electrical inventions assist us greatly in apprehending his greatness. The man of to-day is familiar with the telephone and wireless telegraphy merely hint to us of the infinite resources of the Eternal One —from everlasting to everlasting—God. His wise knowledge of the divine Justice and Love satisfies our hearts—our great Creator becomes "Our Father, who art in heaven."

Dear Lord's flock, O, L. I will have something more to say to the later consreveation of millions whom I address weekly, respecting the method by which the Almighty God is working all things according to the counsel of his own will, using his glorious Son, Messiah, his first begotten, as his honored agent in the prosecution of every feature of the great plan which he purposed in himself before the world was—when he was alone.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Gifford, Mo., Jan. 6.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just sent subscription to the Tower office at Brooklyn for the Tower, the People's Pulpit and the Labor Tribune for the year 1911. So far as the report of the sermons is concerned and Brother Russell's health present, most in dus season, this is a combination that is hard to beat. I will tell you a story that occurred a few years ago: A preacher had been talking to some dog heads at Matioon, Ill., at the noon hour and when he had closed I asked him if he could or would explain Acts 17: 31 to me. He asked what I had been reading. I told him the "Millennial Dawn" publications. He said, "Yes, I thought so." I asked if he had seen them and he said yes, he had three volumes of them. I asked what he thought of them. He said he thought they were a dangerous thing. My reply was, "Will you not admit that if things come about as the Bible have pointed out that it will indeed be good tidings of great joy for all the people?" His answer was, "Oh, yes, of course, if everything turns out that way it will, of course." My rejoinder was, "Then good tidings of great joy for all the people would be a dangerous thing, would it?" He got in an awful hurry then and said, "Well, brother, I don't want to talk to you now," though he didn't seem to be in a bit of a hurry, less than a half a minute before that. Preservation of life is the first impulse of human nature, of course, and a man is going to hunt a way of escape when he is about to be cornered. Our thought is not to "get even" but rather to point out the error taught by Babylon though some times our reply might seem to fall little short of a "bump of wit" as Brother Barton accused me of a few days ago as he and a few others were talking while he was in Winnewood, Okla. If this Millennial Dawn series is a dangerous thing there is a mighty multitude of highly intelligent people that are being ensnared on two continents and the one man will have all he wants to do to prove to them that they are dupes and he is the wise man.

Yours in the kingdom work.
H. J. KAIL.

Everett, Mass., Jan. 4.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have renewed my subscription to your good paper through the Watch Tower society. Thanking you for all kindness shown and for the way you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. May you and your many readers be abundantly blessed, prays one who prizes the fruit above all else.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN WOODRUFF.

West Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

The sermons of Pastor Russell, appearing in your paper, have gladdened my heart for several years, and I am so glad to see that you are also publishing the weekly Sunday School lessons. The beautiful Golden Text is such a blessing. I am sure that you will be richly rewarded for your part ere long.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. E. A. WILSON.

Portsmouth, O., Jan. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is with pleasure that I now send you a few words of encouragement for the noble way in which your have been publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in your valuable paper. I take several labor papers and periodicals, but the Tribune has the most excellent way in clear, type, more plain and better than the rest. The letters of appreciation add to its features. Pastor Russell comments on the International Sunday school lessons, recently taken up, still adds to its value, making it almost priceless, going as it does into thousands of homes of the laboring class, bringing such glad tidings of great joy, which in the near future shall be proclaimed to all. And you, dear editor, shall in no wise lose your reward for the part you have had in publishing the sermons.

Yours truly,
FRED GREENAUGH.

Chandler, Ind., Jan. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society. I appreciate very much your paper on account of the pleasant way in which you print Brother Russell's sermons. May the dear Lord bless your efforts of helping to spread the precious truths and also Brother Bobset's articles I read with pleasure. Wishing you success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
MRS. AMY ROUGH.

Iowa City, Iowa, Dec. 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I see by the tag on my last paper that my subscription expires the first of January and I cannot get along without the Labor Tribune, for it is truly the cleanest paper I have ever had in my home and one truly fitted for a place for our dear Pastor Russell's sermons, which are growing more precious each year to those who have ears to hear. And my prayer for the Labor Tribune is that it may receive a blessing in publishing these glad tidings as your readers receive and appreciate them. Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, I am

Yours sincerely,
MRS. WILLIAM H. WOOLF.

Allegheny, Pa., Dec. 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We have long been enjoying Pastor Russell's sermons, published in your paper, and are greatly pleased to see that you have added the weekly Sunday school lessons to its many other attractive features. We find in these sermons and lessons the good tidings of great joy which shall, in due time, be to all people.

Very truly yours,
CLARA T. HOLLISTER.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Have just sent remittance for renewal of your valued paper to Watch Tower. The Lord will surely bless you for your faithful publication of dear brother Russell's sermons. Seven in this home read the sermons with great appreciation. May the Lord bless you in your excellent work.

Yours sincerely,
C. L. GRAVES.

Grand Junction, Colo., Dec. 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Kindly to express my appreciation of the Tribune which I take for the purpose of having Pastor Russell's sermons. I will be a subscriber as long as you publish the sermons, as I could not get along without them. Hoping you will continue to publish the good tidings of great joy which, in due time, shall be unto all people, I remain,

Yours truly,
FRED J. DARROW.

Hyde Park, Mass., Dec. 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Am sending you subscription price for Tribune for another year. The sermons are easy to read, that many are reading with enjoyment. Pastor Russell's sermons who could or would not read them if printed in finer type. Wish you continued success in the grand work.

Yours truly,
SUSIE MILES.

Toledo, O., Dec. 29.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money in payment for Tribune as per enclosed statement. I thank you for continuing to send the paper after the subscription became due. Also accept my hearty thanks and appreciation of the good you are doing in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. I am sure you will be richly rewarded.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. DELLA WISLER.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Find enclosed a year's subscription to the Tribune. I do not want to miss a copy so long as you continue to print Pastor Russell's sermons. I don't think you realize what a comfort you look backward when time is no more to a glorious privilege you have in publishing the glad tidings which shall be to all people.

Yours in the service of the King of kings,
MRS. S. CHAPMAN.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

In the name of a friend I noticed your paper to be a weekly visitor, the friend's subscription being solely for the enjoyment of Pastor Russell's sermons. Previously we had subscribed to another weekly with the sermons, but the print is not nearly so large and clear as in the Tribune.

Enclosed find post office order for which send the Tribune one year to the enclosed addresses.

May the Lord bless you richly in thus engaging in his service of publishing the good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people. We trust even greater reward to you in the glorious age dawning.

Wishing you success and a happy New Year, I am,

Sincerely,
E. JENNIE CHANDLER.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 31.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am today sending you the renewal for Tribune subscription through the Brooklyn office, which I trust you will receive in due time as my subscription expires January 11, 1911. I did not receive the paper for December 16th and I want to make sure monthly this as we find it almost impossible to get along without your valuable paper. It is a source of great comfort and has brought us many blessings for the past year, and will be welcomed as such so long as it publishes Pastor Russell's sermons which you print in such excellent type. May the Lord bless you for helping to spread the harvest message.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. B. SEAMON.

Silger, Okla., Dec. 31.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

During the visit of Sister of our dear Brother Bohnet there were four subscriptions taken for your paper of which mine was one and today I have had the privilege of reading my first copy. And I assure you that I could not be better pleased. The sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell I appreciate above everything else. They are in such clear, readable type, every word seems to be so carefully spaced. The Tribune from now on will be a visitor at my home as long as you print those sermons. And another thing, dear editor, I am going to hand your paper to all my friends in the west and tell them of the wonderful sermons that are written therein.

May God bless you.
Respectfully yours,
J. C.

Pittsburg, January 6.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

As one of your oldest subscribers I want to congratulate you on the making up of the Labor Tribune. The paper is surely getting better with each issue, and especially the sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell. While not recognized officially as one of that sect, I tell you the reading of those mighty sermons have opened my eyes. May the Truth as enunciated by Pastor Russell spread still all men and women have the eyes opened as I have. I also want to tell you that Uncle's article and other articles by J. J. Bohnet, are worth more to me that the price you ask for the paper. Consider me a subscriber as long as I can find (or make) the money to pay for it.

Yours truly,
THOMAS WELSH.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please
one year's subscrip
while paper. While the
up of the Tribune appeal
much, I am specially inte
hymnology, which appeals to my
singing. You may continue my sub
scription as long as these discourses
appear in your paper.

Very respectfully yours,
J. F. RAUSER.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am sending you a line of hearty appreciation of the Pastor Russell sermon features that come out each week in your valuable paper. Also I note and appreciate the added recently new features, the weekly Sunday school lessons. With all best wishes for the new year to you and for your paper, I remain,

Very truly yours,
I. I. MAGOBON.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

William Goodfellow, Brantford.
Mrs. M. McDonough, Omaha.
Dora Bailey, Fort Smith.
Mrs. Josephine Greybill, Chicago.
H. J. Kail, Gifford.
Carl Anderson, Abilene.
B. Vance, Agnesia.
Mrs. John Ladd, Oswego.
J. J. Greenawyer, Kansas City.
Mrs. Agnes Merrill, Chicago.
Mrs. Cathy Hunt, Kansas City.
S. M. Wise, Cerospolis.
Mrs. M. J. Woodruff, New York city.
Dr. C. E. Phillips, Fairport.
Mrs. Edward Lent, Big Harbor City.
A. A. Taber, Melville.
Laurence Bruber, South St. Paul.
Mrs. J. M. Woodruff, Everett.
Dr. W. S. Mathews, Chicago.
J. C. Nelson, Santa Cruz.
Mrs. Winnie Orr, Pritchatt.
Fred Hoxie, Milo.
Mrs. E. A. McKinley, Hidalgo.
A. Chapman Wright, Middletown.
A. R. Kelly, Southport.
Walter Mackenzie, Orrel.
Mrs. C. Macey, Annapolis.
A. Kirk, City.
Mrs. Janet Prettower, Hubbell.
Mrs. J. M. Wisler, Toledo.
J. F. Bauer, Alliance.
Miss Jennie Adams, Melntire.
A. P. Banks, Riceville.
A. Chapman, Jersey City.
W. C. Pepper, Dyea.
Mrs. Eugene Schlingf, Scranton.
Thomas Welsh, City.
James D. Rogers, Johnstown.
Mrs. D. Baldwin, Cleveland.
C. H. Ward, Cumberland.
Thos. F. Good, City.

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Particular attention is given in the production of these explosives to strength, waterproofing and fumes

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 7 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1911 | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

JAN 20 1911

GREAT ISSUES IN SUPREME COURT.

Analysis of the Questions Asked by the Various Justices in the Epoch-Making Trust Cases Now Pending Decision is Resorted to in Effort to Anticipate Result.

Washington, January 16—Some significant questions are being asked from the United States supreme bench in the hearing of the great trust cases. They reflect a determination on the part of the court to sift out the situation in relation to the antitrust law and place it upon a definite, knowable and tolerable footing.

It was during the argument of Mr. McReynolds for the government that questions began to pour down from the bench. He had stated that a combination, to be unlawful and a monopoly in the meaning of the second section of the antitrust act, should control the "major part" of the business in that particular commodity. The New York Sun's report from Washington says, after referring to questions put by Justice Holmes and Chief Justice White:—

Mr. McReynolds declined to enter into a mathematical exposition of just what proportion of business should be controlled to constitute a monopoly within the meaing of the Sherman law.

Chief Justice White asked him whether, in his judgment, if two small business men got together and decided to combine, their combination would be a conspiracy in restraint of trade or an attempt to monopolize business that would bring them within the provisions of the Sherman law?

Mr. McReynolds thought not, but was unwilling to explain to the chief justice why small combinations would be lawful and the greater one would be not. He reminded the court that in several decisions it had held that where a combination controlled more than 50 per cent of the business in any commodity it was a monopoly.

It was further stated by Mr. McReynolds that for the purposes of the pending case it was sufficient only to show that the tobacco trust controlled more than 50 per cent of the business an dhad stifled competition to gain that control.

It is obvious from the answer to the question of Chief Justice White in respect to small combinations that the government has wholly abandoned the chief ground upon which the lower court decisions against both the tobacco and Standard oil companies were based. That ground was that any combination, as of two or more corporations previously in competition was in restraint of trade under the first section of the antitrust act. Now the prosecution reverts to the question of size and the means employed to obtain an overshadowing position in any industry. It must have placed Justice Hughes on pins and needles to have reference made to decisions of the court using the more-than-50-per-cent rule to determine what are and what not monopolies within the meaning of the second section of the act. For it will be remembered how Justice Hughes, then governor of New York, ridiculed the proposition of William J. Bryan to embody such a rule definitely in the national law.

Both Justice Holmes and Chief Justice White were in the minority of the court on the decision dissolving the Northern securities company, and their questioning attitude now may be considered of little significance. But just as questioning in the same direction is the attitude of some other judges who were with the majority in the Northern securities case.

This is true of Justice Day. He took a hand in trying to extract from Mr. McReynolds the theory of the government as to what constitutes a monopoly. "It seems that the government should have a definite contention of what a monopoly is," he said. The court was facing the

And so of Justice McKenna, who was also with the majority on the Northern securities case. He "suggested that the 'court in arriving at a decision must have 'a basis on which to work. He wanted 'to know on what basis the government 'would have it advance.'"

This is all strikingly indicative of a purpose on the part of the court to put the antitrust law at last into a clear, definite and workable form in conformity with the tendency of capital to work in larger masses than formerly. There is of course no clew from the above questions to just what the decision will be in the pending cases. But it is becoming fairly evident that the court will not follow the Northern securities decision to its full logical consequence as the lower courts so followed it in these pending cases.

MINE WORKERS IN SESSION.

(Special Correspondence)

COLUMBUS, Jan. 17.—After twenty-two years, the United Mine Workers of America returned today to its birthplace for a national convention.

Twenty-two years ago that organization was started here with a handful of delegates. Next Tuesday its delegates, now numbering 1,000, return for their meeting in Memorial hall. The organization has a gross membership of more than 350,000 and has become a national factor in labor circles and politics.

The United Mine Workers have always been a big factor in wage agreements. Diggers today are paid 95 cents a ton, while in 1898, when the first interstate agreement was made, they received 66 cents.

Over 1,300 delegates sweeped down on Columbus today and found the hotels crowded to overflowing. Late tonight delegates who came in on evening trains were walking the streets looking for places of shelter.

A move was made today by the business organizations of Columbus to have the headquarters of the mine workers removed from Indianapolis to this city, but the delegates are in no mood to vote for that change. Duncan Macdonald, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois miners, and Alexander Howatt, president of the Kansas miners, are leading the movement to have the delegates quit the town tomorrow and go to Indianapolis.

The Pittsburg delegation, 75 strong, reached here in a special train this afternoon and have headquarters at the Southern Hotel.

The credentials committee started their work this evening. John Mossop, North Lawrence, Ohio, is the chairman, and the other members are William Donaldson, Dubois, Pa., and Albert Leutzling, Glencarbon, Ill. The test of the strength of the Lewis and anti-Lewis factions will come on the matter of adopting or rejecting the report of the credentials committee, as it is certain that there will be fifty or more seats of delegates contested.

A sensation has been caused among the delegates by the following special published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of Sunday:

"WELLSTON, O., Jan. 14.—A scandal is sure to be aired on the floor of the national convention of coal miners, which meets Tuesday in Columbus, as the result of disclosures made today.

"It is charged that R. D. Williams of Athens has spent this week in coal fields, offering delegates $5 a day and expenses for two weeks if they would support Lewis for re-election. Charles Cole, Arthur Dobbins and John Powers declare that Williams approached them with the above offer in the lobby of the Cambrian hotel. Cole says he was first accosted and, upon his refusal of the offer, was told to send Dobbins to the hotel, which he did. One of the two was to be handed $25 as expenses, after he had secured his credentials from the secretary of the local union and was at the depot ready for Columbus."

In Japan a new labor law has been enacted which provides that the state must find work for all discharged prisoners, and which makes it an offense to molest or boycott them.

San Francisco, Cal., Typographical union No. 21, now has a membership of more than one thousand.

Strong efforts are being made in Colorado to bring about a shortening of the working hours of factory women and to establish a minimum wage for them.

At present Porto Rico has 130 local labor unions with a membership of more than six thousand.

Alias Jimmy Valentine

A Most Thrilling Story Teaching a Great Moral

Novelized by Frederick R. Toombs from the play by Paul Armstrong.

Thousands Have Gone Wild Over the Play. You Will Have the Most Exciting Time of Your Life Reading the Story.

BEGINS IN THIS ISSUE OF NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE.

PUBLIC UTILITY DIVIDENDS

A telephone girl who gets $25 per month, and cheerfully makes the best of it, says she spends her income thus:

Room, at $1.25 per week	$ 5.00
Lunches, 15 cents a day, 26 days	3.90
Laundry	4.00
Housekeeping expenses, $2.50 per week	10.00
	$22.90
Balance	2.10

We hate to tell her, but there is nearly half a week more than the four she has figured in the average month, and as her expenses are $2.80 for half a week that alone would wipe out her balance. Let that pass. She reserves $2.10 per week for dress, entertainment, vacation and the contingency of illness or other misfortune. Obviously her work pays her but bare subsistence and hardly that. Now what we want to say to you comfortable folk, who sometimes complain of agitation, labor unions and unrest of the masses, is this: Every dollar taken in dividends on watered stocks and bonds of telephone companies is a dollar coined out of the blood, health and comfort of this girl and thousands like her. As such, it is a crime against humanity. And there will be and ought to be no peace until the men, women and children who bear the strain and stress of the world's work receive a fair share of what remains of the earnings of these great public service corporations after reasonable dividends are paid on actual capital invested. Can't you see it, Mr. Business Man?

Then we say to you, as "Betsey Trotwood" said to "David Copperfield" about a certain matter that was very plain to her: "Blind! Blind! Blind!"

A NEW ENLIGHTENMENT OF COURTS

Legislatures have sought to protect women from long hours and dangerous employments, only to have courts declare such laws unconstitutional because they deprived women of so-called "liberty" to sell their bodies and souls for a pittance, to drive away temporarily the wolf of poverty.

Courts have done the same thing to laws for the protection of miners. The list might be multiplied.

Some day we may catalog crimes of courts in destroying laws protecting human beings under the guise of "liberty of contract."

Many honest judges have participated in these crimes because they are ignorant of industrial conditions—they have spent their lives poring over musty precedents and know little of present day life.

But a better day is dawning. The United States supreme court is responding. In the Oregon case, Mr. Brandeis filed a brief of vital statistics and up-to-date medical and sociological data and opinions, instead of musty legal precedents. The court upheld the Oregon law limiting hours of labor of women.

And now the same court has given out the principle which should govern—and we are glad to note that it appears in the opinion of Justice Lurton, whose conduct and decisions we have criticised. "The power of government extends to the denial of liberty of contract, to the extent of forbidding or regulating every contract which is reasonably calculated injuriously to affect the public interests;" and we would add: Whether it will injuriously affect public interests is a legislative and not a judicial question.

This principle was announced in the case upholding an act of congress which makes the initial carrier in interstate shipments liable for loss while in transit, not only on its own lines but on those of connecting carriers.

HUMAN VS. PROPERTY RIGHTS

Some of our readers have thought this newspaper has been radical in its insistence upon the superiority of human rights over property rights. Read attentively the following recent church utterances on the subject:

"Property is a trust held for the benefit of the community. The church must throw her chief emphasis upon the value of the human life. The property right is merely one conferred upon the individual by the community. Morally it exists only in return for social service. It must in every case yield to the needs of humanity. No business interests, no profit, however great, can warrant the deliberate deterioration of human life."

Whose utterances are these, you ask? Not by a Christian socialist, but by one of the oldest and generally regarded as one of the most conservative churches, the Protestant Episcopal. The quotations are taken from the report of the "Joint Commission on the Relations of Capital and Labor" to the recent general convention of that church.

A CHANCE FOR HARD THINKING

The Burley Tobacco Union of Kentucky asks organized labor to endorse its control of tobacco.

Herein perhaps lies a chance for organized labor to "put its foot in it."

Is it not an invitation to organized labor to aid in maintaining a trust in an important article of consumption? Should organized labor take such action, would it not wipe out its strongest argument for and public sympathy with its efforts to relieve itself from the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust statutes?

Organized labor must appear in the court of public opinion with clean hands. Must it not find other ways to aid producers than establishing arbitrary and unnatural prices on things that all of us consume?

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Year Opens Well for British Labor--Coal Owners Interfere With Working of Miners' Eight Hours Act--"Living-in" Evil Denounced--Tinplate Trade Firm.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, January 12.—The new year opened quietly enough so far as the British labor movement is concerned. The boilermakers' lockout having been ended, the seventeen shipbuilding trades that were parties to the national agreement have arranged a conference with the employers at Edinburgh on January 10 respecting the application for an increase of wages, the negotiations in regard to which were broken off in consequence of the lockout. The conferences went on from May to August last year, during which period the demand was 25 cents per week time rates and 5 per cent piece. The boilermakers in the boiler shops, engineers and the cognate trades have since been granted advances of 25 cents now and a similar amount six months hence. This is to prevail five years. It is hoped that the present conference will result in similar advances being granted.

Most of the Welsh miners are now back at work although many are still having to hold off owing to the fact that the pits themselves are not universally fit for working in. Repair gangs have got to go round first. The original strike of the twelve thousand miners persists and the strikers refuse to negotiate except on the basis of a minimum wage of two dollars a day.

As a result of the explosion in the Wellington colliery at Whitehaven in May 1st, strong pressure was brought to bear in the home office by the Labor party, with a view to secure the appointment of sub-inspectors of mines. A reply was made that steps were being taken in that direction, but nothing was done. It is now held by prominent members of the Labor party that had action been taken in this matter the recent terrible disaster at West Houghton might have been avoided. Since this last accident members of the party have been again in communication with the home office authorities, and a reply has been received to the effect that particulars have not yet been settled with regard to the new class of sub-inspectors of mines and quarries, but that information will be furnished to those who have requested it, as soon as it is available. It is now the view of certain prominent members of the Labor party that the government has acted with culpable supineness in this matter.

I understand that the home secretary has now been asked to receive a deputation representing the Miners' Federation of Great Britain for the purpose of discussing the working of the eight hours act. It is alleged that in certain districts there is systematic evasion of the act, and the home office is to be urged to take legal proceedings against the offenders. The matter has been the subject of exhaustive inquiries set on foot by the miners' leaders, and in support of their allegations it is understood they will be in a position to lay a good deal of evidence before Mr. Churchill. The Welsh miners, leaders are of the opinion that at the same time Mr. Churchill ought to be asked to promise an amendment of the act in directions where it has been found to cause dissatisfaction amongst the men employed on "shifts," but I am told that the majority of the miners' leaders still hold to the opinion that it is too early to do anything likely to revive the controversies associated with the early stages of the measure.

Another sectional stoppage such as that which led to the recent four months' lockout of boilermakers occurred on January 4th at Robert Stephenson Company's dock, Hebburn-on-Tyne, where the Red Star liner Finland, 12,500 tons, was repairing. A dispute arose about rates of wages, and 100 riveters threw down their tools. The manager refused to discuss the question with the delegates until the men returned to work, which, on the delegates' advice, they did. A conference then took place, and satisfactory terms were arrived at. To men got a slight concession.

Following upon the annual conference of the Scottish miners comes the annual convention of the Scottish branches of the National Amalgamated Union and Shop Assistants and Clerks—our premier retail clerks' organization. W. Main, in his presidential address, called attention to the condition of shop life in Scotland. In the country there were 70,000 shops owned and controlled by some 34 joint stock companies, and added to this were 7,95 shops of the co-operative stores, giving 77,951 shops of the country held by these sections of associated capital. The dividends paid to the idle shareholders were from 11 to 60 per cent. Labor, which was life, was regarded as of less importance than dead charges, and was made to yield up its rightful dues to clamorous profit-seeking shareholders. Mr. Main then severely criticized the conditions of labor in co-operative stores. Reference was made to the delay in the shop hours bill in parliament. So-called politicians, he said, had been too busy thinking of the "great and glorious constitution" of the country

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

No Advance For Puddlers

The committee appointed to examine the sales sheets of the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Union Rolling Mill Company for the 60-day period ending December 31, 1910, found that the price of boiling and finishing mills for the months of January and February, 1911, will be based on the 1.35 cent card rate. This leaves wages unchanged.

Sheet and tin plate rates will be on base rates.

Under the new laws in Portugal the right to strike is conceded to all classes of labor, with the exception of government employes. Strikers must give from eight to twelve days' notice of their intention to strike.

552925

Pastor Russell's Sermon

GOD NOT ALONE.

"The Beginning of the Creation of God" His Only Begotten Son.

Pastor Russell Quotes Scriptural Authority Providing that the Logos Was the First and the Last, the Beginning and the Conclusion of Jehovah's Creation; That all Intelligensies Subsequent Were Created By and Through the Logos.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan 15.—Pastor Russell preached yesterday from the text, "In the beginning was the word (Logos) and the Word (Logos) was with the God and the Word (Logos) was a God. The same was in the beginning with the God. By him were all things made and without him was not anything made that was made." (John 1, 1, 2.) His large audience followed closely his logical argument with manifest zest. He said:

A week ago we considered the time when God was alone. Today let us discuss the first creative act as respects intelligent beings. Long before man was created, or our earth was brought from its chaotic condition, long before angels and cherubs were created, Divine power brought forth a Son on the spirit plane—his First-Begotten—glorious, perfect, beautiful, his own image and likeness. This glorious One in our text is designated the Logos, the Word, the Message, the Expression of God. In the Old Testament he is symbolically referred to as "Wisdom" in the words, "Jehovah possessed me in the beginning of his way, before his works of old. Then I was by him, as one brought up with him, and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him."—Proverbs 8: 22-30.

This mighty one, personified as Wisdom is declared by St. Paul to be, "the First-Born of all creation." (Col. 1: 15-18.) The Psalmist similarly refers to him as Jehovah's "first born, higher than the kings of earth." (Psa. 89: 27.) Jesus thus refers to himself as one who had a prehuman existence saying, "Before Abraham was, I am." (John 8: 14, 23, 42-58.) The glorified, ascended Christ, in Apocalyptic vision, declared the same great truth, that he was "the beginning of the creation of God." (Rev. 3: 14.) And again he declared, "I am the First and the Last.—Rev. 1: 17; 2. 8.

All of these Scriptures fully corroborate the statement of our text that he who subsequently became the world's Redeemer was long before the primary Son of God. He ranked first, not only in seniority but also in honor, dignity and station, above all other sons of God, not one of whom was like himself—the direct creation of Jehovah; "For all things were made by the Logos and without him was not one thing made that was made." He was not the creator in the primary sense of the word, but in the secondary sense. He was the active agent of Jehovah in all of his subsequent creative work; thus he was not only the first born of all creation, but, individually, he was also the last of Jehovah's creation. To this agrees the word of St. Paul, "All things are of the Father and all things are by the Son."

Surely many have failed to appreciate not only the Divine personality of Jehovah, but also the greatness of him who is styled "The Son of God."

IN THE DARK AGES

There was a time when God's people did not possess the Bible in their own language, and when education to read it was extremely limited, and when nobody possessed such wonderful Bibles (with references and concordances) as are common today. It should not surprise us that in that far-off time confusing errors crept into the traditional faith of the Church. The contention of the Jews was that Jesus of Nazareth was an impostor and that his mighty works were done under the influence of the fallen angels, Beelzebub. Should we think it strange that in the heat of discussion some of the followers of Jesus would make extravagant claims for him in their endeavor to oppose the theory that made of Messiah a mere sinful man? It does not surprise us, therefore, that early in the third century claims were put forward in the name of Christ and his Apostles which neither he nor they ever authorized. The Apostles declared him to be "the Son of God with power" and that he has "holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners." (Heb. 7: 26.) The Master himself declared, "My Father is greater than I." "He is above all;" "he sent me;" "I came to do the will of my Father in heaven and not mine own will;" "I delight to do thy will, oh my God; they law is written in my heart." True, he also declared, "I and my Father are one;" but he showed in what this oneness consisted—that it was a oneness of will, of purpose, of work. Because he had fully submitted his will to the Father's will and had made the Father's will his own, therefore they were one. The Master illustrated this oneness, when he prayed for his disciples "that they all might be one," even as thou Father and I art one." (John 17: 11, 21, 22.) Evidently the Master did not pray that his disciples should all become one in person, but that they should all become of one mind, of one heart, of one disposition through their loyalty and obedience to the Word and to the spiritit of God. And this oneness, he declared, was the kind which subsisted between the Heavenly Father and himself.

THE EXTREMES OF ERROR

Leaving the simplicity of the teachings of Jesus and of the Apostles, some went to the extreme of declaring that Jesus was his own Father; that the terms Father, Son and holy Spirit all applied to one person who manifested himself to mankind in three different ways corresponding to these names—one God in three manifestations. Others took a still different view and claimed that the Father, Son and holy Spirit were three Gods who operated as one. In proportion as these unscriptural, human theories were received, they produced confusion. And when asked how logically three persons could be one person, and how one person could be three persons equal in glory and power, of course no answer could be given. Then the subterfuge was raised, "This is a great mystery which nobody can explain."

It should not surprise us from what we know of the structure of human nature that these extreme views were opposed by others of the opposite extreme, some claiming that Jesus was a mere man; that he was born as are other men; that Joseph was his father, etc. Thus we behold the danger of any variation whatever from the precise teachings of the Word of God.

It should be needless to say to Bible Students that there is nothing in the Bible which declares a trinity of Gods. There is just one passage of Scripture quoted in proof of the Trinity (1 John 5: 7), and it is never quoted by scholars, because all scholars know that it was tampered with, several words having been added in the seventh century which are not found in any New Testament manuscript of earlier date, and those added words make the statement as a whole foolish.

If you will turn in your Bibles to this passage, you may strike out the spurious words as follows in verse seven: **"in heaven the Father, the Word and the holy Ghost, and these three are one;"** and in verse eight the words, **"and there are three that bear witness in earth."**

After thus eliminating the spurious additions, after thus removing from the precious ointment this dead fly of falsehood which was inserted for the very purpose of deceiving, and because no Scripture could be found to give color to the doctrine of the trinity—then you will be able to read that portion of the Word of God in its purity and simplicity. Then the "mystery" part will be gone from it forever. It will be in full accord with the entire Bible in declaring, "To us there is one God, the Father, of whom are all things, and one Lord, Jesus Christ, by whom are all things and we by him." (1 Cor. 8: 6.) How absurdly the passage reads in our common version, stating that the Father and the Son and holy Spirit are bearing witness in heaven that Jesus is the Son of God! Do not the angels know this without any such witness being given?

LET US BELIEVE THE BIBLE

The pure Word of God presents simply and beautifully the fact that the great Creator, the Father of all mercies, is Jehovah God, and that he has an only begotten Son who is yet to be Savior or Deliverer of all of Adam's race willing to accept the grace of God provided in him. And there is one holy Spirit, "the spirit of truth," "the spirit of wisdom," "the spirit of a second mind," the spirit of power, energy, will, mind of the Father—which is also the spirit of the Son, and which must be also the spirit, disposition, mind, will of all those who now come unto the Father as sons through the adoption which is in Christ Jesus.

"If our faith were but more simple,
We should take him at his word
And our lives would be all sunshine
In the service of the Lord."

THE ONLY BEGOTTEN HONORED

Before the beginning of the creation of God, before the Only Begotten of the Father became the Alpha of Creation, the Father had wonderful purposes in himself respecting all his great plan for the everlasting future. It included this world, and mankind, and the permission of sin, and the redemption of men from sin and its penalty, and the restoration to be accomplished by Messiah's Kingdom and the glorious work of eternity in further creations in world after world.

But, as the Master declared, these things the Father had kept in his own power—in his own hand. He divulged them not to the angels, nor even to his dearly beloved, "Only Begotten Son." We have seen how this Divine secret, Divine purpose, was symbolically represented in the scroll in the hands of Jehovah as pictured in Revelation 5: 1. We have seen that this revelation was delivered to the Lamb, the Only Begotten One after he had been slain—after his consecration at Jordan, and in its fulness after his death at Calvary, when he ascended up on high, glorified at the right hand of the Father's majesty.

But before the Logos was made flesh, before he undertook to be man's Redeemer, the Heavenly Father set before him the glorious proposition: He informed him that he had a plan, a scroll, and that the execution thereof was to be given to one who would prove himself worthy by demonstrating his loyalty to the Divine will to the limit. We read that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, but we are not to understand from this that he came under Divine commands, the refusal of which would have meant Divine displeasure and his own degradation. On the contrary we understand the matter clearly when we hearken to the Apostle's statement. He declares that Messiah left the glory, which he had with the Father before the world was, and humbled himself to take upon himself man's form and then consecrated himself even unto death—all because of the joy that the Father had set before him. What joy, what pleasure was this? How could the Father promise to his well-beloved Son anything greater than what he already possessed, which was superior to angelic glory, honor, distinction?

The joy set before the Logos was (1) That thus he might serve the heavenly Father's gracious purposes.

(2) That he might recover mankind from the state of sin and death into which all were plunged by father Adam's one act of disobedience.

(3) Additionally he was promised the honor and distinction of the Messianic Kingdom by and through which mankind would be blessed and uplifted.

(4) He was promised a special Bride class to be selected from among the redeemed race of men—a class having his own disposition of loyalty to God and to righteousness, and faithful unto death—which, like himself, would be exalted in the chief resurrection, from the earthly to heavenly condition, far above principalities and powers and every name that is named.

(5) He was promised that his own personal distinction would be to all eternity a participation in the qualities of the divine nature; he would possess, not only glory and honor but also inherent life, deathlessness, immortality.

For these joys, he left his glory, he was made flesh, he sacrificed his earthly life and, being raised from the dead he entered into his promised joy. Since, he is waiting in expectation for the completion of the Church, his Bride, the members of his Body, assured that then the Father will give him the heathen for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession, that he may bind Satan, put down sin and uplift the sinner and ring everlasting order out of earth's confusion by destroying the wilfully wicked. Thus unto him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God the Father.

A GOD BUT NOT THE GOD

As all Bible scholars know, the word "elohim" in the Old Testament Hebrew is of plural form, somewhat like our English word sheep. Thus we read in Genesis, "The elohim (Gods) said, let us make man in our image." This would very properly apply to the Heavenly Father and the Heavenly Son in full accord with our text, "Without him (the Logos) was not anything made that was made." The word elohim signifies literally, **the mighty, the powerful, the great.** Surely it would be strictly proper to consider the logos mighty, great, powerful as the active agent of the Almighty one, Jehovah, who is also styled, the mighty Elohim.

The word *elohim* not only is used in respect to the Heavenly Father and his Heavenly Son, but it is also used in respect to angels as the messengers of God and of Christ, mighty to the; we read of the seventy judges of Israel "Thou hast made man a little lower than the angels (elohim). Still further notice that this word elohim is used in respect to men; when Divinely appointed and active as God's agents they were mighty, or elohim. Thus we read of the seventy judges of Israel appointed by Moses, "The master shall bring him unto the judges (elohim.")—Exodus 21: 6.

We have given a very literal rendering of our text, showing the fine distinction of the Greek original in a way that our English version does not show it. As Bible students we have not in the past been sufficiently critical in our study of God's Word, but now, in Divine providence, it is possible for those even who have practically no knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew to understand the Scripture presentations thoroughly. If any amongst my large congregation are unsuccessful in finding authoritative works that show the interpolations and mistranslations of the Holy Scriptures, I shall be pleased to have them write to me for information. My secretary will give them the titles of such books and the addresses of publishers from whom they can be obtained at minimum cost.

Our text in the common English version misrepresents the true thought of the original, but as we have rendered it the matter is so simple and clear that a child may understand. Jehovah God is from everlasting to everlasting and had no beginning. The Logos had a beginning—he himself was the beginning. "In the beginning was the Logos and the Logos was a God"—he was a mighty one, the beginning of creation, the first and the last creation of the God, the Almighty one "of whom, by whom and through whom are all things."

HONOR FATHER AND SON

All honor and majesty and worship belong primarily to the great Father of lights and and to him Jesus directed the attention of his followers saying, "After this manner pray ye—Our Father which are in heaven, hallowed be thy name." It is always therefore eminently proper in the highest sense of the word that our petitions should ascend to "the Father of Lights from whom cometh every good and every perfect gift."

It has pleased the Father to so honor his First Begotten Son, and to so reward his faithfulness unto death, and to so make him the head in all things over the Church which is his Body, that it is eminently proper that in the language of the Master, "All men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father." (John 5: 23.) They should not honor the Son instead of the Father, however, for the latter declares, "My glory will I not give to another." The exalted Christ is to be honored, yes worshipped, because the Father has highly exalted him and given him a name above every other name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God the Father. Phil. 2: 5-11.) Thus we see, upon Divine authority, that in honoring the Son we honor the Father also.

Moreover, there is a special reason why all who recognize Jesus as the world's Redeemer, should recognize the propriety of including him with the Father in their thoughts and in their prayers. This is because, by Divine appointment, he is the Church's Advocate with the Father—the one through whom we are acceptable to God, even the Father. How could we, therefore, ignore our Advocate, our Attorney, our intercessor? And with the world in the future, throughout Messiah's reign, this will be equally proper, because then he will be the world's Mediator, standing between God and men, until by his Mediatorial Kingdom he shall have lifted mankind from sin and degradation and death, back to actual justification and harmony with God.

The right understanding of today's topic will surely prove helpful to our faith and to our obedience. The more clearly Truth is discerned the more heartily we can obey it and the more we will be sanctified through the Truth, as our Redeemer prayed for us —"sanctify them through thy Truth; thy word is Truth."

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Millville, N. J., Jan. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have today renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower office. I appreciate your method and way of placing Brother C. T. Russell's sermons before the people and hope, yes, I believe, you will continue to print them. No doubt your efforts will be rewarded.

Very respectfully,
MRS. G. P. HAVILAND.

Butler, Pa., Jan. 4.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower office. I am very much pleased with the way you present our dear Brother Russell's sermons, also the weekly Sunday school lessons from the Brooklyn tabernacle. And as long as you are able to continue these very helpful features of your paper I will endeavor to not allow my subscription to expire, and will continue soliciting subscriptions from others, feeling that I am well paid for such service by being able to assist in presenting these grand scriptural teachings to others.

Very truly yours,
JAMES R. PIERCE.

New York, Jan. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We appreciate the weekly visits of the Labor Tribune so much, especially the Sunday school lessons and Pastor Russell's sermons, that we desire to secure a subscription for our mother beginning with the New Year. Enclosed please find amount for same. As a whole your paper is indeed the most interesting one I have every read. May the coming year bring you much happpiness and prosperity, also great blessing as a result of your co-operation in spreading the glad tidings. Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Gratefully yours,
MRS. F. HERRSCHER.

Johnstown, N. Y., Jan. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I take pleasure in remitting herewith my check for renewal of my subscription, in connection with the Watch Tower. I take your publication solely for the reason that you print Brother Russell's sermons in large, clear, readable type, generally free from typographical errors, on a fine grade of paper, with a pleasing display and make-up. The generous space devoted to the sermons, the prominent headlines, clear cut of Brother Russell and excellent proof reading denoted by freedom from errors and correct scriptural references makes the paper valuable to file away for future reference and valuable to loan to the aged and those having defective eye-sight especially.

I trust you will receive both material and spiritual blessings on account of your publication of Brother Russell's sermons.

Yours truly,
JAMES D. ROGERS.

Toronto, Ont., Can., Jan. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We have been taking your paper since last July and words nor pen cannot express our high appreciation of your paper on account of the print and fulness of the sermons of our dear Pastor Brother Russell. We could not do without it very well, at least we would not like to. May our dear Lord add his blessing to your good work.

Truly yours,
MR. AND MRS. JNO. O. MOORE.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

The Tribune is a welcome visitor to my home, especially on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and Sunday school comments. I receive much joy and comfort from them. Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year and a large share of blessings, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
A. F. LOGAN

Freed, Pa., Jan. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find my subscription for your valuable paper. Please pardon me to ask you for a few lines in your paper. I feel proud when I can show my friends the clear type and the large space you use for advertising Pastor Russell's sermons, also his picture and the cross and crown circle which is a beauty. Oh, what joy it gives me when I can hold the Labor Tribune up before my friends. I would say that there was not one copy of the National Labor Tribune wasted, they were all mailed or given to friends. We have mailed from this office during 1910 of Pastor Russell's sermons and tracts, etc., two hundred and eighty-eight thousand. Oh, may the editor of this paper received the many blessings due him not only financially but spiritually.

Yours respectfully,
J. L. FRIEND.

Cromwell, Conn., Jan 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Just a few lines to let you know how much I appreciate your good paper with Pastor Russell's sermons, which are so helpful to all that study the Word of God. When we get the key and can open up the hidden treasures and see the glorious plan of our heavenly father and appreciate his loving kindness to us all, knowing that his purposes will work out according as he has arranged in his plan. Not that only a few will go to heaven, but that in due time the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of a glorious and loving heavenly father. But before that time there is another work to be done, namely, to make preparations for such a kingdom, and so he has during this Gospel age taken out a little company to be heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ under special conditions, namely, if so be that we suffer with him that we may be also glorified together, and those after being made kings and priests shall reign with him a thousand years. What a grand privilege is ours. Let us therefore cast off every weight that will hinder us from making our calling and election sure, and to be kings and priests with our dear redeemer in the ages to come.

Sincerely yours in this hope.
E. A. PALMQUIST.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Many thanks to you for Pastor Russell's sermons. They are always interesting to me. Glad you are able to procure them. The Brooklyn Tabernacle lessons, too, are the best I have ever seen. Your paper is made especially interesting to me by these articles.

Respectfully,
R. A. BROWN.

Orbisonia, Pa., Jan 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send me two copies of your issue of December 29, containing Pastor Russell's sermon "When Will Peace and Good Will Come to Men?" I still consider your publication of these sermons the very best on the list so far as I have seen the newspapers of which I understand there are now more than 1,000 publishing Pastor Russell's wonderful sermons and Sunday school lessons. God bless you in the good work!

Very truly yours,
G. W. SEIBERT.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money which pays for year's subscription to your valuable paper. We admire your paper because of its large, clear type, but principally because you print Pastor Russell's sermons in full. Hoping you will continue to print the sermons, and as long as you do, you can depend on me for a subscriber. Wishing you success in this good work, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
C. H. WARD.

St. John, Ore., January 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Publishing Company for your paper for another year. May the Lord bless you for the good you are doing in printing those sermons of Brother Russell.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE H. M'KEE.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

As I did not receive your paper, the Labor Tribune, of the last week of the year, I thought it well to let you know, as I do not want to miss an issue. Now, if my time is up or run over, please notify me and I will be very much obliged, as I do not want to miss one of Pastor Russell's sermons. And will take this privilege to thank you for publishing the letters of the friends, the Sunday school lessons in such nice form and the articles of Brother Bohnet. May the dear Lord's blessing be with you abundantly this new year.

Yours very truly,
BAIN MATTHEWS.

Haliburton, Ont., Jan. 6.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

That sermon of Pastor Russell's of December 22 is specially good and the poem on "Christmas Bells" is grand. I greatly appreciate these Truth poems and the Sunday school lessons as prepared at Brooklyn Tabernacle, that you are now publishing, as well as the heart cheering messages in Brother Russell's sermons. God bless you. Wishing you a happy New Year and every success, I am,

Yours in the truth,
F. G. HAMMES.

Salamanca, N. Y., Jan. 15.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

We are obliged to ask you to change the address of our Tribune to Hornell, N. Y., as our territory here will be soon exhausted and we will begin the work of thrusting in the sickle of present Truth in that region. We write you in advance in order that our paper may reach our new address by the time we do. The last sermon by Pastor Russell was full of meat for those who hunger and thirst after righteousness—the kind that Jesus gives to all who recognize him as their substitute in death and accept him as such, even the righteousness of God which is by faith of Jesus Christ unto all and upon all that believe Romans 3: 22. We love and admire pastor Russell for his faithful adherence to the foundation doctrine of the Christian religion. We admire the Tribune because it knows a good thing when it sees it and shows it recognizes Pastor Russell's sermons as a good thing by the nice way it publishes them. Wishing you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Very sincerely yours,
E. F. YORK.

Cherry Valley, Ill., Jan. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I take this time to thank you for your great paper and especially the way you print Brother Russell's sermons. I don't want to miss a single number. May the Lord bless your part in this great work of glad tidings.

Respectfully yours,
J. E. CRANDALL.

Allegheny, Pa., Jan. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I rejoice to be once more on your subscription list for the year 1911, and as it comes to me as a gift while I being in affliction, my appreciation is thus doubled to them for the excellent gift, to you for the grand way you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, and now also to increase the value of your paper to so many of its readers by publishing the Sunday school lessons weekly, as well as the letters. May the good work continue.

Respectfully yours,
R. J. CRAIG.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

W. W. Giles, Browns Summit.
Mrs. E. T. Nichols, Buffalo.
J. W. D. Wright, Belton.
J. O. Davidson, Effingham.
J. J. Mount, Chicago.
A. T. Barckley, Baldwin.
Dennis Burns, Tiff City.
Mrs. Mary Newell, Wellston.
Mrs. E. T. Taylor, Malden.
Mrs. Barbara Darby, Camden.
C. A. Cherry, Grand Island.
James E. Taylor, Bloomington.
J. E. Taylor, M. D., Rockland.
W. J. Thorn, East Boston.
Arthur B. Atkinson, Melfort, Can.
H. N. Atkinson, New Liskeard.
Mrs. Orr, Dundee, Scotland.
A. Malcom, Dundee, Scotland.
J. A. McMann, Greenwich.
Mrs. Mary R. Davis, Tamaqua.
Mrs. Flora L. Baker, Chicago.
Albert McKean, Picton.
W. H. Clark, Negley.
J. W. Buchannon, Orlando.
J. D. Jacques, Auburn.
Mrs. Millar, Tayport, Scotland.
Martin Kaslin, Shields.
Dr. A. B. Twadell, Iola.
N. S. Pardew, Eugene.
L. P. Whitaker, Alford.
J. A. Gray, Sunset.
J. L. Freed
J. A. Palmquist, Cromwell.
D. L. Palmer, Delaware.
M. C. Cochran, Delaware.
C. L. Hillhouse, Shannon.
Mrs. B. McLaughlin, Bloomfield.
G. W. Petefish, Stiles, Iowa.
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L. T. Howard, Henderson.
Orin D. Perry, Cromwell.

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THE LATEST NEWS OF THE MILLS

BONUS SYSTEM IS CONDEMNED

Unqualified disapproval of the bonus system seeking increased individual efficiency among employes was expressed by labor leaders before the National Civic Federation, gathered in its eleventh annual convention last week in New York.

"It's simply the same old task driving system under a new name," declared John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America. Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said that the railroads had tried the system, found it a failure and promptly abandoned it.

The bonus project was brought up for discussion by the address of H. L. Gantt, an industrial expert. He produced charts which he said would show that factory girls, previously inefficient, had been trained to a high efficiency by means of rewards. Mr. Stone, who followed, promptly, attacked the theory, relating instances from his own experience as a locomotive engineer to show that poor work, not good, was the result of the system.

"I differ with Mr. Brandeis. Has he ever directed a railway? Yet Mr. Brandeis, who has no practical experience of this subject, says the railroads might save half of the waste. There will be a change in public opinion if something isn't done for the railroads of the country. The roads need money for development and improvements and to meet modern requirements exclusive of the raise in wages. Some of the best managed roads will be seriously affected unless they are given relief."

Seth Low, president of the federation, in his address reviewed the work of the organization during the past year. He said:

"I am glad to be able to report that the National Civic Federation has had a successful and useful year. The movement which was begun last January by the convention, held under its auspices at Washington, to promote uniform State laws upon matters of common interest, has made great progress during the year. Twenty-four State councils have been organized in 23 of the States and in the District of Columbia."

"They are to keep in touch with the executive committees of the federation and to do, each one in its own State, what it can to further uniform legislation by pressing for the adoption of laws which have been approved by the executive committee.

"The year has been marked also by the exceedingly valuable work done by the committee on compensation for industrial accidents, of which August Belmont is the chairman, especially the sub-committee appointed to prepare the draft of a law to provide compensation for industrial accidents.

"In looking back upon the work of the year, I think it may fairly be said that it is one of the most useful years which the federation has ever had."

Samuel Untermyer in an address attacked the Government's attitude toward the trusts, as a "monstrous sham." According to him the large and "vicious" corporations go unmolested, while "the little fellows are being pursued with a brass band and the greatest press bureau ever put in action."

Steel Earnings For December

The directors of the United States Steel Corporation will meet on the last Tuesday of the curernt month, for the purpose of acting on dividends, and the report for the quarter ended December 31.

Based upon operations of the mills in December, it is likely that earnings will fall considorably below recent estimates. The consensus of opinion in steel circles is that the report will show earnings of between $28,000,000 and $28,500,000, a reduction of about $9,000,000, compared with the third quarter of 1910.

Earnings were on a declining scale, with December reporting the smallest earnings for the year. December earnings indicate that the showing in the current quarter will be even less favorable than the report for the last quarter of last year.

Earnings in the last quarter of 1910 indicate that the surplus after dividends will be small. It is evident that the Steel Corporation was compelled to draw upon its surplus construction fund to meet necessary expenditures for improvements, etc.

Forty Furnaces Start This Week

Eight of the new furnaces of A. M Byers & Co. at Girard, O., were started last week and, according to the announcement of the officials of the company, the remaining 40 furnaces will be blown in before the end of this week.

The new plant of the company is one of the most modern of its kind in the United States and will give employment to 800 men.

The furnaces are in the jurisdiction of Girard Lodge No. 42, United Sons of Vulcan, at Girard.

All the furnaces were to have been put on last week, according to the schedule, but on account of the failure of the engine in the furnace department to work smoothly, it was decided at the last minute to put only eight furnaces in heat and start the remainder this week.

Poor Man's Butter Gains Friends

At last week's meeting of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce a resolution was adopted petitioning Congress to so amend the oleomargarine law that a tax not exceeding 2 cents a pound be placed upon the product, whether colored or not colored, and that a license fee, not exceeding $6 a year, be placed upon the retailer for the privilege of selling it. It also was recommended that the product be packed in from one to 10-pound packages only, sold in the orginal tax-paid packages which should plainly bear the names of the manufacturer and the name oleomargarine.

A Washington special says there is apparent good prospects of a renewal of the fight over the oleomargarine tax before the end of the session as a result of the introduction to-day by Representative Burke, of Pittsburgh, of a bill to reduce the tax from 10 cents a pound on the colored and two cents on the uncolored to a flat rate on both kinds of one-quarter of a cent per pound. Mr. Burke believes his bill will at least get as far this session as a favorable report from the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Burke gives as his principal reason for pressing his bill the resolution adopted at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, calling for a reduction of the oleomargarine tax as a means of lowering the cost of food products. He also calls attention to the recommendation of Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh in favor of a reduced tax as a means of increasing revenue and depressing the temptation to evasion of the law. Mr. Burke says: It is cited that the hearings before the House committee on agriculture last spring brought out testimony from such Government authorities as Drs. Wiley, Melvin, Bennett and Cramton that oleomargarine is a healthy, wholesome and nutritious article of food, and that there is no reason why it should be taxed at all, except that the bureau of internal revenue may have such jurisdiction as to prevent its fraudulent sale.

Garment Workers' Setted

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The strike of the garment workers of Chicago, which has been drawn out for many weeks, and which was participated in by nearly 35,000 workers, was practically settled today when an agreement was signed with Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the largest of the clothing manufacturers, which will result in 10,000 employes returning to work within the next ten days. It was predicted the restoration of peace between the union and Hart, Schaffner & Marx will mean the speedy settlement of strike difficulties between the union and the smaller shops and end the long contest.

The main points to the agreement follow: All striking employes shall return to work within ten days; there shall be no discrimination on the part of the employers between union and non-union workers; all grievances shall be adjudicated by an arbitration commission, the arbitration committee shall fix a method by which future grievances shall be settled; the findings of a majority of the committee shall be binding upon both parties to the agreement.

THE LATEST COAL MARKETS

Business in the Pittsburgh trade continues steady to firm. The first half of the week was rather milder than usual, allowing shipments en route to get through on time. The rivers have been open to navigation, and practically every bushel of coal in the harbors has been floated out. Lassitude, in a way, has settled down over the trade, and will hardly show a change before the spring lake rush begins.

Estimates as to the probable turn of affairs differ widely. Some are of the opinion that 1911 will be a flat year for the coal shipper. Contrary to this, claims are made that this year will equal if not better the past year for tonnage produced.

Friday and Saturday of last week saw a great exodus of river coal from its moorings on the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Conditions were favorable for the river shippers, and during the week ending last Saturday, approximately 16,000,000 bushels of coal were towed out of the different pools.

Pool boats are now doing a heavy business getting coal from the mines and placing barges in tows for the next rise.

Local shipments to the mills are going ahead, regardless of the flow of soft ice. It is said that all the floes in the upper waters of the rivers have broken, and with the low temperature now prevailing, local traffic is not hampered.

Prices are holding up well. Circular is being maintained almost invariably, though there are rumors afloat that there has been a break in price here and there, and a concession made now and then. Where these cutters are is a question, for there is not a man in the field who will admit having cut a price. No doubt a shading of prices takes place now and again, but the practice is not general, most shippers taking the stand that it is better to ship no coal at all than to submit to a slash in prices that will demoralize the market later on, when prices are expected to be good.

Quotation on contract and open shipments are:

	F. o. b. Mines.
Mine-run	$1.22½
¾-inch	1.32½
1½-inch	1.47½
Nut	1.17½
Slack	.90

Low Tonnage for Steel

The United States Steel Corporation gave out last Thursday its monthly report of the unfilled orders on its books as of December 31. The tonnage was 2,674,750, a new low record in the history of the corporation. The shrinkage from November 30 was 85,600 tons, from six months ago 1,-196,100 tons, and from a year ago 3,252,000 tons, or 55 per cent. The present unfilled orders do not equal one-third of those for December 31, 1906, when the high record of 8,489,000 tons was made.

Yesterday's report surprised nobody. It was the eighth consecutive loss, comparing for the last three months with declines of 111,000 tons in November, 287,000 tons in October and 379,000 tons in Septembr. Thus while the business of the Steel Corporation declined it declined at a decreasing rate.

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All Beers made by the Pittsburg Brewing Company are matured, mellow and delicious
All made under one strict law of purity, under the strictest, most sanitary conditions
Look for that Trade Mark You will find it at most cafes and other places
Phone your dealer—have a case at home.
PITTSBURGH BREWING COMPANY.

United Coal Company of Pittsburgh-Penna

Week's Iron Markets.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Although the first ten days of the new year have not been characterized by positive developments, indications are more favorable for increased business.

The general sentiment of makers of finished material is against a reduction of prices, and the expectation is that no cuts will be made this week. It is doubtful whether at any time during the year reductions will be formally made. The action of individual companies will depend upon market conditions.

The first wage reductions of the year were announced by the Empire Steel & Iron Company and the Thomas Iron Company, leading eastern furnace interests, which have posted a cut of 10 per cent in all blast furnace labor with the exception of common labor.

* * * * * *

Pig Iron.

The pig iron market has shown more life during the past week than for some time. In addition to actual sales and written inquiry pending, involving between 15,000 and 20,000 tons, consumers are quietly sounding the market and are expected to cover for their early needs, as final shipments have been made against contracts made some time ago. Stocks in consumers' hands are low and it is announced that many of the furnaces which were blown out last year will be kept on the inactive list for the present at least.

We quote the market as follows:

Bessemer, valley	$15.00
Bessemer, Pittsburg	15.90
Basic, valley	13.50
Basic, Pittsburg	14.40
No. 2 foundry, Pittsburg	14.65
Gray forge, Pittsburg	14.15
Malleable, Pittsburg	14.40

* * * * * *

Plates.

The past week has been an exceedingly quiet one in this market, no important awards having been made. Manufacturers of plates generally are more optimistic and believe that within the next 30 days some fairly large awards will be announced. The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg are closing today for 1,000 gondolas, box and freight cars. The Wabash-Pittsburg terminal and the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern likely will close within the next week for approximately 2,500 cars each. It is estimated that negotiations are pending for upward of 20,000 freight cars, but the announcement by Commissioner Lane of the interstate commerce commission, that action on the proposed advance in freight rates in the official classification territory will be postponed for another month and probably until March 1, likely will result in some of these orders being held up temporarily. Local manufacturers of plates will be represented at the meeting to be held in New York tomorrow. While the market is exceedingly quiet as respects new business, prices apparently are firm. We quote the market as follows:

Tank plates, ¼ inch thick, 6¼ to 100 inches, 1.40c. Extras are as follows, per 100 pounds. Boiler and flange steel plates, 0.10c; A. B. M. and ordinary firebox steel plates, 0.20c; still bottom steel, 0.20c; marine steel, 0.40c; locomotive firebox steel, 0.50c; all sketches excepting straight taper plates varying not more than 4 inches in width at ends, narrowest end not being less than 30 inches, 0.10c, circles, 0.20c. Plates in widths over 100 inches up to 110 inches, 0.05c; over 110 inches up to 115 inches, 0.10c; over 115 inches up to 120 inches, 0.15c; over 120 inches up to 125 inches, 0.25c; over 125 inches up to 130 inches, 0.50c; over 130 inches, 1c. Gages under ¼ inch to and including 3-16 inch plate on thin edge, 0.10c; under 3-16 and including No. 9, 0.25c. Five cents extra for less than carloads. Terms net cash in 30 days.

* * * * * *

Sheets.

Practically all manufacturers of sheets attended, or were represented at a meeting held at the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburg, Saturday, January 7, which was presided over by James A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and chairman of the sheet committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute. That the sheet market is much firmer than a month or six weeks ago is indicated by reports read at the meeting, which show that actual bookings are slightly heavier and that prices are firm at 2.20c on black No. 28 gage; 3.20c on galvanized No. 28 gage, and 1.65c on blue annealed No. 10 gage. Prior to December 8, these prices were shaded by a number of mills and new business was very light. While a number of the sheet mills are idle, reports read at the meeting indicate that other mills are operating at about 75 per cent capacity. So far there has been little buying for first half and the trade generally anticipates some fairly large awards within the next few weeks. We quote prices as follows, with $1 a ton added as the delivered price in the Pittsburg district:

Blue annealed sheets, No. 10 gage, 1.65c; box annealed sheets, No. 28 gage, 2.20c; galvanized sheets, No. 28 gage, 3.20; painted roofing sheets, 1.55c per square for No. 28 gage, 2½-inch corrugation; galvanized roofing sheets, 2.75c per square for No. 28 gage, 2½-inch corrugation.

* * * * * *

Tin Plate.

The tin plate market is making a fairly good showing for so early in the new year, notwithstanding that this is not the busy season for this branch. A number of the mills which were idle during the last two weeks of December are now running and additional mills will be started next week, including the 12-mill plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company at Aliquippa and other independent mills. The independents are operating about 75 per cent of their serviceable capacity. A new high production record for a single tin mill in eight hours was established recently at the Aliquippa, Pa., plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, when one mill turned out 21,655 pounds of tin plate, which compares with 20,170 pounds in eight hours established recently by one of the South Sharon mills of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company. Several large consuming interests have advised manufacturers that their requirements this year will exceed those of 1910 and the outlook for this market is exceedingly bright. Prices are firm. The base price on tin plate is as follows:

Coke tin plate, 10-pound basis, 14 x 20, $3.60, f. o. b. mill, Pittsburg district.

* * * * * *

Muck Bar.

This market has been extremely quiet for the past month, no sales having been reported. We quote the best grades of muck bar at $29, Pittsburg.

* * * * * *

Wire Products.

A better understanding concerning market conditions has been reached by manufacturers of wire products and the market is not only firmer than for some time, but all mills in outside districts are again quoting f. o. b. Pittsburg. While some jobbers are negotiating for their first half requirements, actual bookings are light, users buying only for immediate shipment. Reports received from various sections of the country indicate that there will be at least a moderate buying movement on the part of jobbers and consumers within the next 30 days. We quote the market as follows:

Wire nails, jobbers' carload lots, $1.70; retailers' carload lots, $1.75; cut nails, jobbers' carload lots, $1.65 to $1.70; painted barb wire, jobbers' carload lots, $1.70; retailers' carload lots, $1.75, with 30c for galvanizing; plain wire to jobbers in carloads, $1.50, and to dealers, in carloads, $1.55; polished staples, $1.70; galvanized staples, $2.

* * * * * *

Wire Rods.

Only small lots of wire rods are involved in sales during the past week, as users are not ready to buy very far ahead. Sellers are showing a disposition to maintain prices, and, while $27.50, Pittsburg, is being done in a few instances, the market is quotable at $28, Pittsburg, for Bessemer and open hearth rods.

MAY INVOLVE LOCAL PLANT

There is some speculation in local industrial circles over what the Whitaker-Glessner Company will demand in the way of a concession and whether it will involve the local plant of the company, at the expiration of the present contract on June 30th. It will be recalled that when the conference took place between the mill committee and officials of the company in Wheeling Friday, it was then agreed that the present understanding shall hold good up to the end of the scale year, after which a new basis must be arranged. As matters stand it is claimed that the company can buy sheets cheaper than it can make them, but this is denied by other persons who are in a position to know.—Wheeling Register.

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The Best Miners' Wax Made

Absolutely free from oil, odor or taste. Miners' Wax burns with a clear, white light and without smoke. For laundry work, for covering jellies and preserves, and for coating cheese, butter firkins, etc., Miners' Daylight will always give perfect satisfaction.

Miners' Daylight is now formed in 10-pound cakes, 20 inches long, 6 inches wide and 3 inches thick. Each cake is enclosed in a pasteboard carton; the cartons are packed 12 in a case.

For Sale at Your Dealer's.

WAVERLY OIL WORKS CO., Independent Oil Refiners Pittsburg, Pa.

Additional Letters Of Appreciation

Torchlight, Ky., Jan. 15.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I will try and write a few lines to our most noble paper, the Tribune, as it gives me great pleasure in all matters in which it contains, and especially the good sermons of Brother Russell in it each week. I surely do think that Brother Russell is the finest speaker of the gospel that the world can produce at this present age. His equal has not been since the days of the apostles of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. He unfoldeth the mysteries of God's greatness, love, mercy and justice for mankind, showing as plainly that we were not born in this world in vain, but for a grand and noble purpose. We are not our own, for our God that made this present earth has bought us with his only begotten, paid the price in his blood and with his blood that flowed from the cross on Calvary our blessed Redeemer died once for all. Cursed is every one that hangeth on a tree, and our Savior became a curse for this sin-cursed world and he died the death that sets us free, and by and by we shall have a resurrection from the grave and come forth a spiritual body at the resurrection of the just, and we shall inherit the earth, made new and Christ our Lord shall descend from heaven in the clouds with all the holy angels with him and new Jerusalem shall come down from on high and dwell on the earth made new. Then the saying of old shall come to pass, "Jesus was born to be king at Jerusalem; he shall be king at New Jerusalem, and New Jerusalem shall be the capital of God's kingdom." Then the little flock will be judged and present on the throne of Christ, as Jesus said, "As I sit on the throne of my father ye shall sit on my throne, judging the twelve tribes of Israel and the meek shall inherit the earth made new and all they that believeth on our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ shall be saved as in Adam all die, even so in Christ all shall be made alive. Eden lost in Adam, Eden regained by Jesus, the meek and lowly lamb that was slain from the foundation of the world. The precious blood of Jesus saves all mankind that believes on him from eternal death."

My best wishes for the National Labor Tribune and its many readers, and a long life for Brother Russell, I remain,

Your friend,
J. E. M'FOY.

MARTINS FERRY MILL NOTES

There is no change in the industrial situation, conditions at the local plant remaining as previously reported. Whether there will be any developments during the coming week as regards the plants of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company remains to be seen. No order for resumption is yet in sight.

The Laughlin sheet plant of the Whitaker-Glessner Company will resume in full Tuesday morning, as announced Friday, and the Creek mill of the company will resume in part Monday. The resumption order for the mill across the river followed a conference Friday afternoon, after the men had refused to accept the reduction proposition, in which an agreement was reached. It is said that the employes will get the same money they have been getting.

According to a statement made, the company has informed the employes that unless there is a change in conditions by the first of July a reduction will be necessary.—Martins Ferry News.

The newly organized East Side Bank Clerks' union in New York city intends to make a demand for higher wages and shorter hours soon.

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Formed Roofing and Siding Materials
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American Sheet and Tin Plate Company
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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

INIQUITOUS GOVERNMENT SUCCESSFUL

I Kings 16:23-33—January 22

"Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."—Prov. 14:34.

THE Omri dynasty of Israel was a successful one according to worldly standards, but a failure from the Divine standpoint. Omri, a great general, succeeded to Israel's throne after the death of Jeroboam. He was very successful and conquered the Moabites, to the East of the Jordan, putting them under an annual tribute of the fleece of two hundred thousand sheep. He built a new Capital, the city of Samaria, and successfully outranked Jeroboam as a misleader of his people, along religious lines. According to Israel's Covenant with the Almighty there was but the one Levitical priesthood and the one holy temple of Jehovah's presence for the whole people of Israel, and it was at Jerusalem. As worldly wisdom guided Jeroboam to completely separate the ten tribes from the two tribes by establishing new places of worship and simplifying the worship and symbolizing God by a golden calf, so the same spirit of worldly wisdom suggested to Omri a still further departure from God and a still closer approach to the customs and idolatry of surrounding nations.

A Moabite flock of sheep.

Omri died, or, according to the records, "Omri slept with his fathers." We are not from this declaration to draw the inference that as a wicked man he went to eternal torment and that the nature of the torment is sleep. Neither are we to think of Omri as saintly and going to heaven and to imagine that those in heaven are asleep. Neither are we to think of him as having gone to Purgatory and that the experiences there are drowsy. We must leave all such unscriptural notions respecting the dead, good and bad. We must come back to the Bible and from it learn that all who die, like St. Stephen (Acts 7:60), fall asleep to await the morning of the resurrection, when the Redeemer will call all forth from the tomb (John 5:28, 29, Rev. Ver.)

Ahab and Jezebel

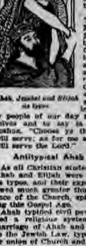
Ahab's name signifies "Like his father." And surely he was! His name was appropriate. His was a reign still more successful in unrighteousness. For twenty-two years he devoted himself to the further undermining of true religion and to the introduction of the worst forms of licentious, heathen idolatry. He was greatly assisted in this course by his wife—Jezebel, the daughter of the King of the Sidonians. Her name signifies chaste; yet she used her great influence with her husband and throughout the nation for the furtherance of unchastity in connection with the orgies known as the religious rites and ceremonies, connected with the worship of Baal and of "Ashtoreth," the female divinity worshipped.

Lessons Here For Us

All civilized people are deeply interested in earthly governments and their success. We all crave social and financial prosperity. Nevertheless it is still true that prosperity is injurious in proportion as it separates the people from the Divine arrangements and the blessings which thereto attach. Only righteousness can truly exalt a nation. Every form of iniquity is injurious, however it may at the time seem contrary to this. Ours is the day of the greatest worldly prosperity this earth has ever known. But alas! it is not a day of religious prosperity. On the contrary, there never was a time when unbelief in a personal God and in the Bible as his revelation was so general amongst intelligent people. Our church edifices are becoming temples of fashion, concert and lecture halls, while the real worship which alone is pleasing to the Almighty is far removed.

The worship of Mammon, the bowing to the golden calf, the sacrificing of lives to the acquirement of wealth, belong to our day as truly as to that of Ahab—but on a more refined scale and therefore the more deceptive and insidious.

Continually we find that God uses the wrath of man to praise him. The effect of the prosperity of Ahab and Jezebel was two-fold: It separated and degraded one class, while it aroused and separated from itself another class—those who worshipped God in spirit and in truth. Such left the ten-tribe kingdom and its idolatry and identified themselves with the two-tribe kingdom of Judah and its true worship.



Ahab, Jezebel and Elijah as types.

So it is today. The success of Mammon, the rejection of the Bible by the Higher Critics and their lordly boasts of ability to give us something better than the Word of God, and in general Mammon worship, is awakening the more saintly people of our day to separate themselves and to say in the language of Joshua, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve; as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

Antitypical Ahab and Jezebel

As all Christian students know, Jezebel, Ahab and Elijah were used of the Lord as types, and their experiences foreshadowed much greater things in the experience of the Church, spiritual Israel, during this Gospel Age.

Ahab typified civil power. Jezebel typified a religious system. The improper marriage of Ahab and Jezebel, contrary to the Jewish Law, typified the marriage or union of Church and State. The progress of evil under this union is portrayed in the Book of Revelation, where Jezebel is specially mentioned by name. (Rev. 2:20-23.) The Lord charged that the antitypical Jezebel, the Church system, was suffered or permitted to teach and seduce his people from the proper course of Christian living. The same Scriptures represent Elijah, who was persecuted by Jezebel, through her husband, as a type of true believers of this Age persecuted by a false Church through the arm of civil power.

Toronto, Ont., has nearly nine thousand union men employed in the building trades.

The San Francisco waiters' union has a membership exceeding one thousand three hundred.

FEB 3 1911

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 9 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1911 | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION ENDS.

Tellers Present Report Showing a Majority of Nearly 27,000 for White Over Lewis --- Resolutions Adopted Assuring Continuance of Irwin Strike. Bitter Controversy Over John Mitchell's Connection With Civic Federation--Latter Body Denounced.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 31.—The official announcement of John P. White's election as national president; a bitter attack on John Mitchell by some of the Lewis men; and a long and unsuccessful fight by Lewis to get the control of the Irwin situation into his hands during the two months he yet has to serve have been the events of the past week's sessions of the national convention of the United Mine Workers. Tonight the convention is ready to adjourn, and the agents of the operators go away a disappointed lot, as the convention has stood for the interests of the miners.

Although President-elect John P. White has not yet announced his policy, it has leaked out that it will be one of retrenchment in administration. It is said measures are being prepared which would abolish the international executive board, an expensive branch of the administration. There are 24 members of this executive board, receiving $4 a day each and expenses. White forces are said to favor making the district presidents the executive board.

It was definitely settled by the convention Monday, in order to expedite the business of future conventions, all committees will be required to assemble three days prior to the convening of the convention and be prepared to submit their reports promptly. The effort made to reduce the size of the conventions and to extend the term of the officers from one to two years was almost unanimously voted down.

John P. White of Oskaloosa, Ia., on April 1 will succeed Tom L. Lewis, who succeeded John Mitchell as president. The official returns of the referendum vote among the workers were announced to the national convention on Thursday.

The vote follows:

President—John P. White, 98,934; T. L. Lewis, 72,190½. White's majority, 26,743½.

Vice president—Frank Hayes of Springfield, Ill., 91,964½; E. S. McCullough of Bay City, Mich., 73,578.

Secretary-treasurer—Edwin Perry of Oskaloosa, Ia., 91,720; William Green of Coshocton, O., 70,670.

Delegates to the A. F. of L.—John Mitchell, 113,285; Frank Hayes, 77,178; J. P. White, 75,982; John Walker, 5,587½; Thomas L. Lewis, 69,503; Duncan McDonald, 59,935½; E. S. McCullough, 67,174.

Auditors—William Donaldson, 69,394½; John Mossop, 82,911½; Albert Nostaling, 75,699.

National tellers—William Feeney, 51,698½; William Young, 73,713½; William Fitzsimmons, 61,573.

When the result was announced, Lewis called for President-elect White, and, amid cheering, presented him to the delegates. Mr. White spoke briefly, thanking the miners of the country for confidence they had reposed in him by honoring him with the highest office in the organization. He called on the delegates to witness that he would have an eye single to the best interests of the miners under all circumstances. When President-elect White assumes office he will announce his policy.

District President Francis Feehan of Pittsburg was elected as an alternate delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, receiving 34,814 votes.

The tellers reported that 1,513 local unions had participated in the election, 55 less than last year. The votes thrown out as defective for Lewis were 6,953, for White 5,604. In the Pittsburg district Lewis had 262 votes thrown out and White 102.

The vote in the Pittsburg district was, White 10,395, Lewis 6,315½.

Through the report of the constitution committee, members of the Lewis faction on Monday made an attempt to alter the constitution so that former President John Mitchell must resign from the Civic Federation, or be expelled from the Mine Workers' union. A roll call was demanded to settle the question.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted Monday providing that, before a general strike can be ordered or called off by district and international officers, a referendum vote of the miners concerned must be taken. By this amendment President Feehan of the Pittsburg district defeated the plans to settle the Irwin strike over his head and without regard to the interests of the strikers.

Delegates refused to accept an amendment calling for pensions for miners past the age of 60 years.

The 25 cents a week assessment to support 10,400 strikers in Pennsylvania, Colorado, Ohio and Nova Scotia was reduced to 50 cents a month by action of the convention on Friday last.

On Friday last the convention, after adopting resolutions criticising the American Civic Federation, of which John Mitchell, former president of the Mine Workers, is a member, and providing for the investigation of a charge made by a delegate from Pennsylvania, that Delegate Thomas Hughes of Bridgeport, O., was a former strike breaker, turned its attention to the adoption of resolutions. One resolution condemns the imprisonment of Fred Warren, editor of a Socialist paper. He was sentenced for offering a reward of $1,000 for the abduction of ex-Governor Taylor, and his return to Kentucky for trial for the killing of William Goebel. Another resolution demands the abolition of the state constabulary in Pennsylvania.

A resolution which favored an eight-hour day "from bank to bank," and weekly pay days, for miners, was referred to the next scale convention, which will be held in February, 1912. A resolution favoring separation from the American Federation of Labor and an alliance with the Industrial Union of the world, was voted down.

A resolution calling for the appointment by the president of a committee composed of three members of the national executive committee, to report to the 1912 convention upon the advisability of erecting a permanent headquarters building, was passed. With few opposing votes, a resolution declaring for a possible understanding between the seven labor organizations identified with the railroad industry and the miners in the hope of being of mutual service in times of trouble was passed. An actual combination with railroad union men is not sought.

The Civic Federation was condemned by a vote of a majority of 12. This resulted after more than one day of the most heated, acrimonious and abusive discussions in the history of the big organization, owing to the fact that a number of Lewis' followers attacked John Mitchell as well as the Federation.

Every delegate in the national convention of the miners was obliged to stand on his feet Tuesday and say whether he was for or against the Civic Federation and its miner exponent, John Mitchell. The result was Mitchell lost by a majority of 246. A telegram was read from Mitchell which stated among other things that it was an inopportune time to take action.

The amendment will require Mitchell either to forfeit his position with the National Civic Federation or sever his connection with the United Mine Workers. It stipulates that all miners becoming mine bosses, superintendents, members of the National Civic Federation or other organizations allied with the employer class shall be ineligible to the membership of United Mine Workers.

The executive board has been called to go into session immediately after adjournment. The principal topic to be considered is the Irwin situation.

Plans for the establishment of a home for disabled and aged members, and for a sick benefit to be paid by the council instead of the local unions are being considered by the by-laws committee of the Pacific district council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Machinists and Blacksmiths' union of North America, founded in 1859 and incorporated by congress the same year, is the only labor organization which ever received a charter from the United States government.

CLOSE OF MINERS' CONVENTION

The factionalism which marked the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Columbus is to be regretted. All who are familiar with the character and the history of John P. White, the new national president, feel that this factionalism will have no place in his administration. He goes into office by the largest majority any candidate for national president ever received, and it is safe to say that the affairs of the United Mine Workers will show improvement from this time on.

One of the features of the Columbus convention which will surprise the outside public is the bitterness with which John Mitchell was assailed by hundreds of delegates on the ground of his connection with the National Civic Federation. This connection was misrepresented by some of his opponents, but let trades unionists think as they please in regard to the Civic Federation, their admiration for John Mitchell is unquestioned. How he stands with the miners of the country may be seen from the tremendous vote cast for him in the Columbus convention as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor. On the necessity of his leaving the Civic Federation, however, the United Mine Workers expressed themselves emphatically.

A reference to our news columns in this issue will show the reader what the convention actually accomplished. There will be considerable objection among the miners to the length of the convention. The delay was largely due, by all accounts, to the desire of the credentials committee to exclude delegates unfriendly to the present administration. The convention passed resolutions on Monday of this week which will prevent any such delay in the future by requiring committees hereafter to meet three days in advance of the assembling of the convention and be ready to report on the opening day.

One of the things made clear by the closing week's proceedings was that the strike in the Irwin field will not be settled until the strikers have secured concessions from the operators.

Readers of the Tribune are invited to study the portrait of Mr. White, the miners' new national president, in another column. He is a man of high type, and his face shows it.

HERE ARE THE FIGURES

The exact amount of the increase in the cost of fourteen comon articles of food between 1900 and 1907, as the national labor bureau found by investigating retail prices in 68 cities of the United States, was as follows:

	P.C.
Eggs	37.8
Milk	16.9
Lard	28.5
Flour, wheat	24.8
Corn meal	35.1
Rice	6.0
Potatoes	29.0
Fish, fresh	20.1
Pork, salt	43.4
Pork, fresh	32.3
Beef, steaks	13.3
Beef, roasts	11.8
Veal	19.2
Mutton	23.2

Since 1907 prices have continued to advance, adding 10 to 15 per cent to the above figures. And the remedies proposed are these:

Lower prices—which doesn't please the producers.

Higher wages—which doesn't please the employers.

More economy and efficiency all along the line—which we seem likely to try out, individually and collectively.

And in the meantime the Socialist keeps making converts which he wouldn't make if the cost of living were lower.

"THE HAPPIEST GIRLS"

From September 29 to January 16 is a long, long time if you live in a climate where the winter wind is searching and the cold is bitter, and if you have no money to buy fuel or food or to pay the rent, and if you even have to ask the baby to go on half rations of poor, thin milk.

A long, long time!

But that was the length of the siege the garment makers of Chicago laid to their employers. When they crowded about the factory doors on their return to work they were, as one of them said, "the happiest girls in the world"—happier, perhaps, than the girls who live in luxurious homes, with everything to eat and to wear and everything to amuse them.

"We were pretty hungry most of the time," said little Anna Meyer, who lives with six brothers and sisters on South Halsted street. "But we would have stayed out longer if we hadn't got our rights."

Talk of heroism!—it is not all of the past, not all of men on the battlefield! But what did these starving, freezing little women win?

"Right of employes to organize.

"Adjustment of grievances that caused strike.

"Establishment of an arbitration board to fix means for the adjustment of future disputes."

Worth fighting for? They thought so, and they paid the price in the grim coin of suffering and hardship.

JOSEPH R. LAMAR, NEW ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

ONCE more appears in the list of the nine immortals, muses of American justice, the supreme court of the United States, the honored southern name of Lamar. Great in American jurisprudence is the name Lamar. Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar of Georgia died while serving on the supreme bench of his state after compiling the laws of Georgia by special commission from the legislature. His son, L. Q. C. Lamar, also a native of Georgia, arose through the house of representatives, the senate and the cabinet to an associate justiceship in the supreme court, serving from 1888 to his death in 1893. Now comes Joseph Rucker Lamar, born at Ruckersville, Ga., in 1857, who ascends the supreme bench by appointment of President Taft. Like the first L. Q. C. Lamar, the new associate justice has served as commissioner to codify the laws of his state and has been on the supreme bench of Georgia.

MINERS' NEW NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

John P. White of Oskaloosa, Iowa, who has just been officially declared elected national president of the United Mine Workers of America by the biggest majority on record, defeating the present president, T. L. Lewis, was born in Coal Valley, Illinois, February 28, 1870, of Irish parentage, being the youngest child of Joseph and Catherine White. His father died when he was but little more than two years of age. He attended the public schools at Coal Valley and at Lucas, Iowa, where the family removed, until he was 14 years of age, at which time he entered the mines and remained there until he was chosen secretary-treasurer of the Mine Workers of Iowa, on August 15, 1899.

The organization in district 13 was but fragmentary at that time, and today it is recognized as one of the best district organizations under the jurisdiction of the international union.

John P. White has had a very extensive experience for a man of his age and bears his honors very modestly.

He filled the office of secretary-treasurer of district 13 for six consecutive terms and at the request of the Mine Workers of Iowa, he aspired to its presidency, and was elected to that position and served continuously for four years, and was unanimously chosen by the Mine Workers of the country to the office of international vice president, retiring at the end of the first year, at his own volition. He returned to district 13 and at the earnest solicitation of the miners of Iowa again became president of the district, which position he now holds.

He has represented labor in the highest counsels of the labor movement of this country, having been a delegate on several occasions to the A. F. of L. conventions, and was one of the two delegates that were chosen to represent the international union in the World's Congress of Mining, held in London, England, in 1906.

The splendid organization in district 13 is largely due to his untiring efforts, and the membership in Iowa fully appreciate his worth and have on more than one occasion testified to this, and in his contest for the international presidency, recently closed, he had the overwhelming indorsement of the Iowa miners, who reluctantly part with him, but recognizing his worth and ability believe that his leadership is needed in the national counsels and will do all in their power to assist him as international president.

As a result of the resumption of a number of mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at New Castle. Eighteen of the 20 mills are now operating at the Greer mill. At the Shenango plant, 26 of the 30 mills are operating, making all but six of the 50 mills of the company in the two plants now working.

The Master House Painters and Decorators' Association announces that it has decided to advance the wages of all journeyman painters to 45 cents an hour, or $3.60 a day. The action of the association was voluntary. Painters formerly were paid 40 cents an hour.

More than 90,000 railway employes in Italy have made a demand for an increase in their wages amounting to $8,000,000, while the government is ready to grant an increase of $4,000,000.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Probable Big Dispute in British Printing Trade--Type Setters Well Organized--1910 and Labor--A Story of Trade Union Swindlers --- Tinplate Trade Very Active.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, January 27.—The dispute in the British printing trade has assumed a new phase. Originally a national movement it has become one affecting London only, owing to the withdrawal of one of the most powerful sections connected with the Print and Kindred Trades Federation—the Typographical Association. Whether there is to be peace or war remains to be seen. Delegates of the London Society of Compositors met on January 18th at the Memorial hall. The gathering, which numbered about one thousand was presented with the committee's report on the state of the movement. This included a recommendation to the members to press forward at once with the demand for a 50-hour week now and a 48-hour week beginning in January next year —to press it forward, in the words of the official report, "as a London movement, the provinces having decided to defer action for an indefinite period."

A resolution was passed endorsing the recommendation of the committee. The notices, if tendered, will expire on the 4th of next month. A further recommendation of the committee to make a levy of $1.24 a week on members who may not be called out was also carried unanimously. Furthermore, the chairman of the news department of the society—that is, the daily newspaper section—announced that his department would take a special vote on the question of supplementing this levy with another of $1.24 per week per member as long as required.

In conversation with me, Mr. Naylor, the secretary of the London society of compositors, said there was no doubt that his society was determined to go forward. Now it was with the London Master Printers' Association only that they would have to deal. "We are," he said, "twelve thousand strong in London; our funds are $300,000 and we are insured in the General Federation of Trade Unions to the extent of $1.24 per week per member and in the National Printing Trade Federation to the extent of $2.50 a week per member. In the past ours has been one of the most generous societies of its kind. We have assisted the miners and other workers for the past fifty years, and never yet made an appeal on our own behalf. We have every confidence that in case of need generous response for help will be given to us by all the trades in the country. We are not out striking for the sake of strikings; we are out to secure an eight-hour day. Several houses have already granted the terms asked for without being approached by us and if they can do it spontaneously it seems to upset the argument of the organised employers that the conditions of the trade in London make the concession impossible—or it means that the impossible can be achieved. We anticipate that a large number of houses will come along as soon as they know that we mean business."

British trade unionists last year apparently enjoyed more employment and better wages than the year before. Returns just published relating to 700,000 members of trade unions show an average unemployment figure of 4.7 per cent as compared with 7.7 in 1909, and 7.8 in 1908. The downward movement in wages, which began in 1908 and continued during the greater part of 1909, received a check towards the end of the latter year, and early in 1910 a slight upward tendency occurred, which was on the whole, maintained during the remainder of the year. The net effect of all the changes was an increase of $69,455 per week in the wages of 524,119 work people. Over the period from 1896 to 1910 the aggregate net increase in wages was $1,708,765 per week.

Over half a million of work people were involved in trade disputes, which amounted in the aggregate to nearly 9¼ million working days. The number of work people involved was the highest on record since 1893, which may be accounted for mainly by the trouble in the coal, cotton and shipbuilding industries. The number of workpeople involved was about 5 per cent of the industrial population, with the exception of sailors and agricultural laborers. In December employment was, on the whole, about the same as in November. As compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in most of the principal industries, except coal mining, in which there was not much change.

Great indignation has been felt by the executive council of the Boilermakers' Union with regard to certain frauds on the funds that are alleged to have been practiced by certain members during the lockout dispute by drawing lockout pay while working and earning more than $4.48 per week. The allegation is made against 43 members. One of the members

(Continued on fourth page.)

John P. White, Who Defeated T. L. Lewis

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PRINCE LUCIFER OF OLD NOW PRINCE OF DEMONS.

PASTOR RUSSELL FINDS MUCH IN THE BIBLE ON SATAN'S PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Pastor Russell addressed large audiences twice today in Conventian Hall and also in Masonic Temple. He had close attention from a very intelligent congregations. We report his address on Satan, the rebel angel!

Doubtless many of the audience were surprised when told that Satan is not in some far-off place stoking fires and torturing human or other victims, but that he is present amongst men, an invisible angel of evil, ably supported in his work as an adversary of God by legions of other fallen angels, of whom he is a master—"Prince of demons," either because of belonging to a higher rank or grade than the ordinary angel. It was a surprise to many to learn that Satan, so far from being ill favored is beautiful, according to the Scriptures, and that he is supervising the work directly and through the fallen angels, his servants, to mislead and to deceive humanity—putting light for darkness and darkness for light, error for truth, etc.

Pastor Russell's text was taken from Romans 16:. 20, "The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly." He said:

The time was not long ago when intelligent people made light of everything in the Scriptures respecting invisibl spirit beings, good and bad—the messengers of God and the messengers of Satan. This, however, can no longer be done. Under the increasing light of the New Dispensation man himself today can do things which but a short time ago would have been considered impossible. Can we not speak with our friends over hundreds of miles with a telephone and recognize each other's voices? Yet there is no pipe, no tube to convey the sounds and nothing, seemingly, carries it over the wire. We speak into a hole in the wall and our friends hundreds of miles away hear audibly. Still more marvlous is wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony. If man can accomplish these things what cannot the Almighty accomplish? Who can deny the possibility of invisibe presence of spirit beings and yet admit the possibility of wireless tlegraphy? We are safe, dear friends, in guiding our judgments directly by the Word of God and reasoning inside and not outside of its boundaries.

The Bible, and it alone, explains certain phenomena and all of the Bible explanations, although written, some of them centuries apart, are in most perfect accord. Thus in Genesis the Bible tells us respecting Satan's deflection, and the book of Revelation, written more than three thousand years later, tells us of his binding for a thousand years, of Messiah's reign and Satan's ultimate destruction. Isaiah and Ezekiel tell us of his being at one time in full harmony with God and that then he was the "covering cherub," glorious, grand, beautiful, and that his name was Lucifer, which signifies the Morning Star.

All of the angelic heavenly hosts are termed stars, bright ones, but Lucifer, being of a higher order, was styled the Morning Star, the brightest Star. It was at that time, while in Divine favor that Satan permitted the lodgment in his mind of a disloyal thought respecting his Creator. He thought of how, indirectly, by being in higher responsibility, he could work some wonders and do some things better than the Almighty. He craved the opportunity to make a demonstration of what he could do. But the Scriptures declare that first of all he said this merely in his heart and uttered it not. "He said in his heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God (still farther above his angelic associates) I will be as the Most High"—a ruler.

THE OPPORTUNE TIME CAME

Never had there been sin in heaven. Satan was the first of all its inhabitants to cherish, to entertain a rebellious thought and to bring it to a consummation. He held the thought in abeyance until the opportunity afforded, and God himself afforded the opportunity, with full knowledge of the consequences, and with the desire that this test of the entire heavenly host, and of a human race as well, should be effected because God seeketh not the worship of constraint, but "seeketh such for worshippers as worship him in spirit and in truth," voluntarily, joyfully.

It was when Satan beheld our first parents, in the image and likeness of God, yet not spirit but flesh, earthly, that he perceived the opportunity of gaining the coveted power for an empire, separate from that of Jehovah. In the first pair the Adversary beheld a new thing, a creature of Godlike qualities and possessed of the power to propagate his own species. Satan realized that the conquest of this pair and the bringing of them into subjection to himself would signify the capture of a world full of people eventually—that the enslavement of the parents would signify the enslavement eventually of the race.

SATAN'S METHODS WERE SUCCESSFUL

We cannot deny that Satan's plans were logical and that he has carried them out with great success—so that the Scriptures declare him "the Prince of this world" (John 14: 30); and again, " the God of this world." (2 Cor. 4: 4.) Nevertheless, his victory was not so great a one as he doubtless expected it to be. No doubt he expected that he was capturing an immortal race. Quite probably he believed the falsehood he told mother Eve, when he contradicted the Word of God—that sin, that disobedience in eating the forbidden fruit, would bring upon them the penalty of death, "dying thou shalt die."

Satan's charge was that God had misrepresented the facts for the purpose of holding his creatures in mental slavery to himself; that he did not wish them to be wise, therefore he forbade the eating of this particular kind of fruit and declared the penalty of death for the transgression of his law. "I, Satan, assure you that you need not be afraid of the fruit; I assure you that it will do you good, and that you will not surely die from the eating of it." Alas! Mother Eve believed the Adversary and disbelieved her God, and then enticed her husband, still thinking, no doubt, that she would not die and that the serpent had told her the truth and that God had been the deceiver. St. Paul tells us that father Adam knew better and ate the fruit, knowing that it would cause his death, willing thus to disobey in order to maintain the fellowship of his wife, whose life, he realized, was already forfeited.

When the Divine sentence began to go into execution; when our first parents were driven out of Eden to battle with the thorns and thistles until they should return to the dust, no doubt Satan was disappointed. He had rather be the prince of a noble, living family of angels or of humans than the Emperor of a weak and dying race. However, from that day to the present time he has been fighting upon the same line; he has been contending with mankind that the Word of God is false when it declares that "the wages of sin is death," and that "the soul that sinneth it shall die." From that day to this he has been using this falsehood to the injury of our race, and surely he has succeeded wonderfully.

Today, not only in heathen lands, but amongst the most civilized, it is freely believed (and by many Christians considered Scriptural to believe the nonsensical) that a dead man is more alive than before he died. People of good, sound reasoning faculties on ordinary subjects seem to "be hoodooed" by this falsehood of Satan, "ye shall not surely die." So true is this, that it seems not inconsistent to them to say, that a man hit over the head with a stick and knocked senseless, knows nothing, but a man, hit over the head harder and killed, knows everything.

THE FALLEN ANGELS

It was sometime after the fall of Satan and the fall of man that the Lord permitted the great test to come upon the angels of heaven, under which first a host of them fell into sin, disobedience, etc., and since then are known in the Scriptures as the fallen angels and as devils—more properly demons. Two weeks from today, D. V., we will consider their temptation and sin and penalty and whether or not there be any hope. Suffice it to say now that these fallen angels, demons, are under Satan as their great Prince and that they have been his active agents in long centuries in deceiving mankind and opposing the Divine Program.

It would have been as easy as not for God to have blotted out of existence entirely both Satan and the fallen angels, and man also, and to have completed another creation, angelic and human. But such was not the Divine Program. God's ways are not as man's ways, but higher—as the heavens are higher than the earth.—Isa. 55: 9.

SATAN THE GREAT MURDERER

No less an authority than our great Lord and Redeemer tells us that Satan was a murderer and a liar. He declares that he was a murderer from the beginning and abode not in the truth; when he speaketh a lie he speaketh of his own, for he is the father of lies. (John 8: 44.) It is well that we keep this Divine testimony in our minds. It is well that we note just what the first great lie was, namely, Satan's misrepresentation, saying, "Ye shall not surely die." It is important that we notice this, because so thoroughly has Satan accomplished his deceptive work that practically everybody, heathen and civilized, accepts Satan's version of the matter and discredits the Almighty's.

Let us note also that Satan is a murderer; that he murdered Father Adam and Mother Eve, and that his lie is still murdering our race under the just laws of heredity. The errors of believing Satan instead of God has gotten many into the confused situation of disclaiming that God proposed that man should live forever on earth in a Paradise, and, as his family would increase and continue in harmony with his Divine regulations, the boundaries of his Paradise would be enlarged and be a Paradise filled with the knowledge of God, and the home of a perfect humanity, in accord with God., privileged to maintain everlasting life here. But, says this theory, by Satan's lie and our first parents' fall, we die and by dying become more alive and some of us go to heaven and the mass to some eternal, fiery hell, of which we have no knowledge and for which there is no Scripture proof.

But let God be true and let us see how and wherein Satan lied when he contradicted our Maker, and let us see also how our race was not sent to heaven or to a hell of torment, but was murdered, killed, put to death—"The wages of sin is death."—Rom. 6: 23.

"THE GIFT OF GOD IS ETERNAL LIFE" (Rom. 6: 23.)

God, while permitting Satan and sin and depravity and death to take their course, has not been idle. He has had, and still has, a great plan for human salvation—a plan for recovering man from sin and from death and from all of his fallen conditions, a plan of restitution to human uplift, a plan by which the Seed of the woman shall yet, figuratively, crush the Serpent's head, or undo Satan's great original misdeed—recover man from his murdered condition and from his fallen estate to all that he had at first, plus the knowledge and experiences of the present life and plus the experience, incidental to his uplift, during the reign of Messiah, for which we pray, "Thy kingdom come."

The Scriptures clearly show us that all of this recovery is to be accomplished through the merit of Jesus sacrifice—"the just for the unjust." That the work has not yet begun is evident. We are still living under the law of sin and death. The Messianic Kingdom must come in power and great glory and be established, the Scriptures tell us, in a great time of trouble. Then the earth will be made to blossom as the rose, and the wilderness and the solitary places will be made glad, and all mankind will receive Divine blessing and opportunity to return to Divine favor and eternal life as human beings. And the wilfully disobedient and negligent of those opportunities will die the Second Death, from Which there will be no recovery, no resurrection, no hope.

"THE SAINTS SHALL JUDGE THE WORLD" (1 Cor. 6: 2)

These great blessings of restitution, for which Israel and the whole world are waiting, cannot be brought about until first the special salvation of a special class, the salvation of the very elect—not to human nature, but to a heavenly nature, as the Bride of Christ—shall be accomplished. The selecting of these has progressed for nearly nineteen centuries and, apparently, is about complete. The Divine blessing and work then to be anaugurated will be restitution to earthly nature and perfection—"to the Jew first."

SATAN SERVES THE SAINTS

During all these centuries, while Satan has been the Prince or ruler amongst the children of this world, and while he has blinded them with his sophistries and falsehoods, he has also done another work for the saintly few now being called to the heavenly places. For these he has, so to speak, turned a polishing grindstone to prepare them for the riches of the heavenly glory as new creatures, as heirs of God and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ their Lord. Quite unwittingly, we may be sure, he has served the Creator's purposes and helped to prepare, through trials, this class for the glorious things which God has in reservation for those that love him.

In Divine dealings, God's wisdom, foreseeing the end, is able to use the wrath of men and of the fallen angels and of Satan to praise him and to work out blessings to his elect Church, and the remainder, which does not thus work, he can and does restrain. Hence the Divine promise that "all things shall work together for good to those that love God, to be called ones according to his purpose."

SATAN AS AN ANGEL OF LIGHT

St Paul declares of Satan, "We are not ignorant of his devices" and he tells us that Satan and his servants transform themselves into servants of righteousness, etc. We see this principle in operation as we read Church history. Satan, all through this Age, has sought to pervert Christian hopes and distort Christian doctrines by presenting counterfeits of Bible truths. Thus, for instance, the Scriptures tell us that eventually the Church, "a little flock," will be associated with Messiah in his Kingdom of glory to reign a thousand years. It was Satan's method to counterfeit this hope, to suggest to men the establishment of an earthly Kingdom with an earthly little flock, an earthly glory, an earthly reign. This was set forth as the fulfilment of the second Psalm.

And when later on some of Satan's dupes began to get free from some of his snares, he became their leader in an opposite direction, called them reformers and led them to claim that all the civilized kingdoms of the earth are the kingdoms of Christ. This is the status of affairs today. The world in general believes that Christ's Kingdom has come, even though they are still praying, "Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." Satan has led them away from careful attention to making their own calling and election sure by Christian character development, into the various reform movements of the world, whose trial time has not yet come. Thus Christians of all denominations have been bewildered, confused by the artful wiles of our enemy.

Now, however, as the morning of the New Dispensation, dawns our eyes of understanding are opening. We perceive that our Adversary has but a short time until he must be bound for a thousand years; that the Messianic Kingdom must prevail that all the families of the earth may be blessed through the Seed of Abraham. Finally, at the close of that reign of righteousness, the Scriptures declare that Satan shall be destroyed.

The Church is the Body of Christ, of Messiah. Hence the Apostle's words of our text apply to the church in glory—"The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly."

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

New Waterford, Ohio, Jan. 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am this day renewing my subscription to your valuable paper for another year through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society. I appreciate your paper very much for several reasons, first, because you publish the labor news of the world. Second, because of the fine large type you use, and third, especially because you publish Pastor Russell's sermons in full which are meat in due season for the household of faith. We appreciate also the Sunday school lessons in addition to the sermons. The Lord will certainly bless you very richly for all that you are doing for him and his people. We thank you very much for permitting these good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people to enter into your paper and to be carried to so many of the Lord's Truth-hungry people. We assure you that they are received as showers of blessings and refreshments from our dear heavenly father. May the dear Lord bless you more and more for your service.
Yours truly for the love of the truth,
J. O. FAULK.

Diamond Bluff, Wis., Jan. 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please find enclosed money order for my subscription to your paper which is so much appreciated on account of Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons, which are printed in such large, clear type, and so complete that we like to keep them for future reference. I also read with pleasure Brother Bohnet's articles. And now the weekly Sunday school lessons add greatly to its value. Wishing you success in this good work.
Respectfully yours,
MRS. A. J. CARLSON.

Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
My subscription to the Tribune is being renewed, but in my husband's name. We much appreciate the excellent sermons. Pastor Russell is giving the public, also the excellent manner in which your paper publishes them. With all good wishes for your continued prosperity.
Sincerely yours,
MRS A. L. RHOADES.

Cortland, N. Y., Jan. 24.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
As I notice my subscription has about expired, please find enclosed money order for another year's subscription. I appreciate your paper very much, and especially for Pastor Russell's sermon.
Yours respectfully,
PAUL C. NELSON.

Stiger, Okla., Jan. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just renewed my subscription to your most valuable paper. I have enjoyed its visits for several years until now I should be lost without it, and as long as our dear pastor's sermons appear in it you may consider me a subscriber. I always do all I can to influence others to take it and I know I have done some good that way.
Yours in the service of our dear Lord,
ADA N. GOINS.

Watson, W. Va., Jan. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower. I like the paper very much on account of its cleanness and fairness on the labor question, but as I believe that the only possible solution of the labor question will be by the establishment of the kingdom wherein dwelleth righteousness, I am more interested in the good news as heralded by Brother Russell's sermons, and as the Sunday school feature is now added it is doubly interesting. Appreciating your good work in the interest of the good cause, I am
Yours truly,
JOHN R. WATKINS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I appreciate the weekly visits of the Labor Tribune very much, especially for the Sunday school lessons and Pastor Russell's sermons and also to know the developments between capital and labor as we see them coming out as Pastor Russell has pointed out to me from the scriptures.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. C. HELD.

Oswego, Kan., Jan. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Having renewed our subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower office we take pleasure in thanking you for the splendid manner in which you are printing Pastor Russell's sermons, also the Tabernacle Bible studies. We enjoy both very much. May the Lord bless you in the work.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. JOHN JUDD.

McComb, O., Jan. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I beg pardon for letting my paper run out, for I can't get along without it, for I get so much good out of Pastor Russell's teachings of the Bible, they are so plain.
Yours,
R. W. CLOUD.

Siloam Springs, Ark., Jan. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I wish to congratulate you on your mission of enlightening the world, both by secular news and the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons in this great day and age when men's hearts are failing them, the age of wisdom, the age of foolishness, the spring of hope, the winter of despair. It is certainly a great privilege to have a share in proclaiming the good news and that the morning cometh, and you certainly are using this privilege well. May you continue to cry aloud and set your light upon a candlestick. We expect to continue our subscription to your good journal.
Sincerely yours,
MRS. A. H. DOOLEY.

Latah, Wash., Jan. 15.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
I am making a book of Pastor Russell's sermons and want extras to make it complete. When I have it finished I purpose to loan it around to my neighbors, as it will contain spiritual food such as is not found in any other writings. It will satisfy the hungering heart and assist in building up in the most holy faith all who are longing for the true gospel light. It is indeed the meat in due season. We wish that every home in our land could be supplied with these sermons. I have sent you a new subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, addressed to Mrs. E. T. Taylor, Malden, Wash. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to assist in spreading the grand Truth of God's Word as proclaimed by our beloved Pastor Russell.
May the eternal Father richly bless and reward you, dear editor, for the part you are taking in spreading the glad news of the Gospel which is for all people.
Yours in the harvest work,
L. H. THAYER

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Joshua's Long Day.

(Continued from Last Week.)

"No such thing. He desired the darkness and terror to continue. 'Then spoke Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel: "Shemesh, Be-Gibeon Dum."' That word Dum is the identical word which we spell 'dumb;' the margin informs us that the Hebrew means 'be silent.' We apply it to not giving forth sound; the Hebrew, with its much fewer words, applies them to things analogous. Here it is used for not giving forth light. We use the same word with this application, but then we spell it 'dim.' The Hebrew 'Dum' is the origin of both our 'dumb' and 'dim.' Observe, we are not speculating on what Joshua meant, we are giving the very words of Joshua; and what he said was 'Sun (or sunlight) in Gibeon be dumb (or dim).' He called not for light, but for darkness: and the Amorite host was broken by Jehovah before Joshua called for a continuation of the gloom to continue their panic, and enable him to annihilate their cowed and fleeing remnants.

"'Sun in Gibeon.' This preposition, be, is the first letter of the Bible—'In the beginning.' It has some latitude of meaning: 'in, at, to by,' etc., but it does not mean 'over,' or 'on the meridian of Gibeon;' another preposition would have to be used to express that. This prepositional prefix is just our English prefix 'be'—used in 'before'—in the front: 'be-hind,' in the rear; 'be-low,' 'be-side,' etc. We can thus easily see what it means. The position of the orb of the sun in distant space—although it is on the meridian of Gibeon at noon there every day in the year—is not, and cannot be denoted by Joshua's words, and the sun never was in the zenith at Gibeon or any other place, outside of the tropics, since the earth had its present position. But let us go on.

"'We—yareach be-emeg, ajalon—'And the moon (or moonlight) in the valley of Ajalon.' Here is the 'be, in,' again. The shining of the moon has been in that valley, but the orb itself, never.

"'And the sun stood still:' literally, 'And Dum is the sun.' Not a word of the orb passing in its apparent course. 'The sun stood still (that is, remained silent, dumb, dim), and the moon stayed (amad, stood, continued, "dim" as it was) until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies.'

"If we bear in mind that the Canaanites worshiped the sun and moon, we will see more force in this incident. Had Jehovah's cloud passed away and the sun shone out bright and clear, they would have been likely to think that their god Baal (who was associated with the sun) had vanquished Jehovah in the heavens, and would assist them to vanquish Jehovah's people; and their leaders would not have failed to attempt to rally them by appealing to them to see how the sun-god had scattered Jehovah's cloud and silenced his artillery. What Joshua asked for was not a bright day nor a long day, but for a continuation of the darkness and gloom which had terrified the Amorites.

"So the sun stood still (amad, stayed, as it was) in the midst of heaven, and hasted not (literally, "pressed not"—the sunshine did not press through the pall of cloud) to go down (bo, literally meaning either "to go" or "to come" or "to come in," "to arrive"—there is no word here for "down") about (literally, as) a whole day.' The sunshine, usually so bright in Syria, did not pierce through the clouds all that day.

"I see not a word here, or elsewhere, of the day being lengthened. The battle began at Gibeon and by the grape-shot of Jehovah's hail the Amorite army was soon routed; up to Upper Beth-Horon they fled, the hail continuing upon them and driving them over the crest of land down to the Lower Beth-Horon, and on in a distracted, huddling mass down to the bottom of the descent in the valley of Ajalon: that is, those of them who could get so far. This remnant of them were as it were in a trap; and if the darkness might last for the day and the coming night, and no shining of sun or moon give heart to them to rally and fight their way out, Joshua thought he might finish his work and cut them to pieces to the last man. The command was, 'Thou shalt save alive nothing that breatheth.'—Deut. 20: 16.

'That is what the Book says. The versions may be twisted to say that the central body of the solar system ceased its motion: or ceased to emit that electric or other influence which causes the earth to rotate on its axis, so that the fact of the case was that it was the earth which stopped, and thus caused the sun to appear stationary.

"But, supposing that it is an influence from the sun which causes the earth's daily rotation upon its axis, were that power withdrawn, the earth would spin on till it gradually slowed down, and such a slowing down would not at all meet the requirements of the case. And an instant and forcible stoppage would have given a tremendous jar to everything. What a jerk it gives when a car stops suddenly; everything is thrown forward. Suppose an express train running fifty miles an hour is suddenly checked by some obstacle, as in a collision: the passengers will be violently pitched to the forward end of the cars; but the earth's rotation is twenty times he velocity of an express train, and such a stoppage is not supposable or reconcilable with the narrative.

"The fact is, there was no "long day" there; and all figuring as to when it was, or when it was not, is a waste of time.

"There was indeed a day when the five Amorite kings were defeated: 'And there was no day like that before it or after it,'—for it's length? no—'that the Lord hearkened to the voice of a man: for the Lord fought for Israel.'

"Hab. 3: 11 may be though to sanction the idea of the stoppage of the sun in Joshua's day; but see the R. V. The shining of the sun and moon are poetically represented as standing abashed:

"At the light of thine arrows as they went,
At the shining of thy glittering spear."

"And it is not historic, but prophetic.
"A. ARMOUR."

(THE END)

Hallstead, Pa., Jan. 21.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Am glad to know that you continue the publication of our dear pastor's sermons, also other features that interest the dear friends in present Truth, for instance, the letters from the dear friends expressing their deep appreciation of the noble work you are doing, also the publication of the Sunday school lessons. What a blessed privilege to have part in this grand work of publishing the glad tidings of great joy that shall be to all people.
Yours with Christian love,
E. W. DEAN.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week.

James W. Smith, Cambridge.
Ada N. Goins, Stigler.
W. T. White, Utopia.
W. W. Giles, Browns Summit.
William V. Beeler, Niagara Falls.
Mrs. J. E. Baker, Stigler.
N. A. Baker, McCurtain.
Albert V. Plimner, Philadelphia.
Lwis McKee, Lawrence.
W. H. Beckley, Bristol, England.
S. R. Thomas, Haliburton, Canada.
Mary E. Johnson, Maplewood.
J. Oliver Faulk, New Waterford.
V. C. Rice, Paterson.
D. McGregor, Newton, Invernesshire, Scotland.
Mack Hess, Central City.
R. J. Strickler, Jefferson.
Mrs. C. M. Chase, Binghamton.
George H. McKee, Portland.
Mrs. A. H. Gladwin, Bedford.
S. C. McDonald, Chillicothe.
Mrs. A. H. Mellish, Cape Town, South Africa.
John H. Hamill, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
Robert Cloud, McCombs.
W. H. Berghorn, Fargo.
E. J. Causer, Garfield.
Paul C. Nelson, Cortland.

THE LATEST NEWS OF THE MILLS

THE LATEST TIN MARKET

Manufacturers of tin plate are entirely pleased with the showing made by this market during the initial month of the year, and the outlook is more promising than for a long time. While some mills have all the business on their books that they can take care of up to July 1, others are not anxious to accept business for forward delivery at present prices, and an advance in prices of this commodity would not be unexpected. Specifications are coming in more freely and a number of the large consumers have advised the trade that their requirements this year will be exceedingly heavy. The McKeesport Tin Plate Company has completed two new tin mills at the McKeesport, Pa., plant, making a total of 22 tin mills, the plant running full time. The Pope Tin Plate Company has started its 12-mill plant; the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company is running its 12-mill plant at Aliquippa, Pa., full time, and it is estimated that the independents are operating to about 80 per cent capacity. The base price on tin plate is as follows:

Coke tin plate, 10-pound basis, 14 x 20, $3.60 f. o. b. mill Pittsburg district.

Crucible Steel Buys Midland

The strongest sort of confirmation to recent declarations that the Pittsburg district is to retain the supremacy in the steel business was given yesterday by the announcement of the intention of the Crucible Steel Company to make extensions costing $7,500,000. These improvements will be at Midland, 37 miles below Pittsburg, on the Ohio river.

The company has purchased the entire plant of the Midland Steel Company, together with 423 acres of the land which was owned by that concern. A subsidiary company of the Crucible Steel Company of America, the Pittsburg Crucible Steel Company, has been formed for the purpose of conducting the new works.

It is announced that while the high real estate values make it impossible to extend the Black Diamond and other plants of the concern in the city of Pittsburg, these plants will not be abandoned, but will be operated as formerly, it being assured that the new concern will bring thousands of new workmen to the vicinity of the city, though not actually within the city limits.

MARTINS FERRY MILL NOTES

MARTINS FERRY, Feb. 1.—For the first time for seventeen months, sixteen mills will be in operation at the Laughlin tin plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company in the next few days. Eight mills were in operation during the week just closed and the additional eight mills will resume this week.

No order has been issued for a resumption of the remaining seven mills, but the indications are that the order will be issued before the middle of the month of February. It is possible that they may be placed in operation within a couple of weeks, but the local officials are of the opinion that an order will not be issued quite that soon.

Everything passed off nicely at the Laughlin plant the past week. Although the members of the crews are not seasoned, they worked with a will and are turning out the finished product that has given the Laughlin plant a place of distinction among the plants of the big company.

There will be but three mills in operation at the Aetna-Standard plant again next week. The sheet business is still on the decline and it will likely be several weeks before conditions will be such as to cause an order for a more complete resumption, according to an official statement. The Guernsey plant is still idle, and as previously stated, it is expected to resume before the Aetna is placed in operation.

$55,642.88 Wanted From Shields

GREENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.—The report of County Controller John D. Hitchman, following an audit of the accounts of Sheriff John E. Shields, in reference to furnishing deputies to guard the properties of the coal companies, at whose plants strikes have been in effect since early last spring, was made public this morning.

In the controller's report the county has a claim of $55,642.88 against the sheriff, which includes a balance of $13,001.88 still owing to the sheriff from the coal companies.

The controller finds that the total amount of the sheriff's bill to the coal companies is $189,033.88. There was paid to deputies $106,024 and $27,367 for revolvers and other paraphernalia, making a total expense of $133,391. This amount for expenses leaves a balance due the county of $55,642.88. Of this latter balance the sheriff claims the coal companies owe $13,001.88. According to these figures the sheriff is in possession of $42,641, which, it is claimed, belongs to the county.

It has not been definitely decided when a formal demand will be made on the sheriff for a settlement.

Compensation Act In Operation

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—An exhaustive study of foreign workmen's compensation acts is contained in a bulletin just issued by the bureau of labor of the department of commerce and labor.

Most of the laws, it is declared, provide that gross negligence on the part of the employe bars his right to any compensation, while negligence on the part of the employer gives rise to a right for increased compensation. Special tribunals are provided in some countries to hear contests and court procedure is fixed by law in all.

Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, transportation, building and engineering work, and in some countries agriculture, forestry and irrigation are the industries usually covered by the acts.

In all but six countries the burden rests wholly upon the employes. In these six, Austria, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Luxemburg and New South Wales, the employes bear part of the expense.

In every case, the bulletin continues, the laws fix the compensation to be paid, and with but one or two important exceptions the compensation is based upon the wages received by the injured person.

Railroad Unions On Rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Speaking on behalf of 250,000 employes actively engaged in railroading, P. H. Morrissey of Chicago, president of the American Railroad Employes and Investors' Association, today presented a formal statement to the interstate commerce commission in support of the proposed advance in freight rates by the railroads.

T. J. Dolan of Chicago, general secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovelmen, also joined in the statement. Scores of petitions from various branches of organized railroad labor were submitted to the commission advocating an increase in the freight rates.

THE LATEST COAL MARKETS

A general slump rules the Pittsburg district. As is clearly shown by the record of working days and the total tonnage, considerably less coal is being marketed than was expected for this month. Although the dullest period in the Pittsburg coal year is the early months of the year, statements are being made that there is less demand than usual. Despite this fact, some operations persist in producing coal for a dead market.

Conditions on the rivers have been all that the river shippers could desire. The high stage receded slowly enough to enable heavy shipment of coal from all the pools, cleaning out the supply on hand fairly well. River mines have been extremely busy for the last two weeks. At operations where both rail and river facilities are to be had, the entire product of the mines is being loaded on barges. In some cases the movement of river coal is the mainstay of companies shipping by both river and lines. Taking all the advantage possible of the conditions of the rivers and the state the line business is in, heavy shipments are recorded for the week. The gradual falling of the rivers ended the shipments for the time, Tuesday bringing a depth too low to float out any more coal.

Quotations on contract and open shipments are:

	F. O. B. Mines
Mine-run	$1.22½
¾-inch	1.32½
1¼-inch	1.47½
Nut	1.17½
Slack	.87½

—Black Diamond.

Conventions of International Unions, 1911.

May 1, New York, N. Y., United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

May 1, Chicago, Ill., International union of Cutting Die and Cutters Makers.

May —, Canton, Ohio, Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association.

May 2, Canton, Ohio, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

May 8, Atlanta, Ga., American Federation of Musicians.

May 8, Boston, Mass., Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 8, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 8, New York, N. Y., United Hatters of North America.

May 15, St. Paul, Minn., Switchmen's Union of North America.

May 27, New York city, N. Y., International Print Cutters' Association of America.

June 5, Cincinnati, Ohio, International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers.

June 19, St. Paul, Minn., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

June 19, Rogerville, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 4, ——, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 9, Toledo, Ohio, International Longshoremen's Association.

July 10, Columbus, Ohio, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 10, ——, International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 10, Toronto, Ont., Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 10, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.

July 15, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 17, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

Probably August —, York, Pa., National Association Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States.

August —, Boston, Mass., Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.

August 7, Niagara Falls, N. Y., United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

August 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Joseph, Mo., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 13, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

September 14, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.

September 18, Milwaukee, Wis., International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Third week in September (place not yet decided), International Union of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.

September 25, Scranton, Pa., International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' International Union of America.

October 2, Atlanta, Ga., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

October 17, New York city, United Textile Workers of America.

November 13, Atlanta, Ga., American Federation of Labor.

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Week's Iron Markets.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Very encouraging improvement continues in finished lines. Although the tonnages of new business are not very large, the number of orders shows a gratifying increase, being in the case of some companies far ahead of the first three weeks of last year. For many weeks, no requirement contracts were made, because no buyer wanted to contract, but within the past few days a number of three-month contracts far various kinds of finished material have been entered.

* * * * * *

Pig Iron.

The pig iron market in this territory shows no material change from a week ago. The fact that most of the inquiries on which bids were closed several days ago have not been acted upon is taken as an indication that sellers are not willing to meet the buyers' ideas of prices. Reports are heard of price concessions on certain grades, but there has been sufficient trading to show that there has been no material change in the situation. In a few instances, consumers have bought small lots for immediate shipment and two or three fairly large sales are reported, but the market has not shown as much life during the week as the trade expected.

We quote the market as follows:

Bessemer, valley	$15.00
Bessemer, Pittsburg	15.90
Basic, valley	13.50
Basic, Pittsburg	14.40
No. 2 foundry, Pittsburg	14.65
Gray forge, Pittsburg	14.15
Malleable, Pittsburg	14.40

* * * * * *

Plates.

Notwithstanding that inquiries for a large number of cars are under active negotiation, orders placed in this market have been light and car plants are not operating on a very satisfactory basis. It now develops that the Pressed Steel Car Company will build 680 cars for the Pennsylvania lines east and west of Pittsburg, and that the Carnegie Steel Company will furnish approximately 10,000 tons of plain material and axles for the Pennsylvania railroad cars. The inquiry of the Kanawha & Michigan railroad for approximately 2,000 freight cars has been withdrawn. Inquiries of the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern, Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroads, involving a total of about 6,000 cars, are still pending. The initial railroads are buying car repair parts more freely on account of the heavy work at division repair shops. There is more inquiry for plates. Heavy tonnage is under negotiation and the outlook for this market is more encouraging. Prices are firmer than for some time, and $1.40c, Pittsburg, is quoted as the minimum. We quote the market as follows:

Tank plates, ¼ inch thick, 6¼ to 100 inches, 1.40c. Extras are as follows, per 100 pounds: Boiler and flange steel plates, 0.10c; A. B. M. and ordinary firebox steel plates, 0.20c; still bottom steel, 0.20c; marine steel, 0.40c; locomotive firebox steel, 0.50c; all sketches excepting straight taper plates varying not more than 4 inches in width at ends, narrowest end not being less than 30 inches, 0.10c; circles, 0.20c. Plates in widths over 100 inches up to 110 inches, 0.05c; over 110 inches up to 115 inches, 0.10c; over 115 inches up to 120 inches, 0.15c; over 120 inches up to 125 inches, 0.25c; over 125 inches up to 130 inches, 0.50c; over 130 inches, 1c. Gages under ¼ inch to and including 3-16 inch plate on thin edge, 0.10c; under 3-16 and including No. 8, 0.25c. Five cents extra for less than carloads. Terms net cash in 30 days.

* * * * * *

Sheets.

This market shows considerable improvement as regards new business and specifications, although production is not as heavy as in some other lines. Automobile manufacturers and other consumers are beginning to specify against running contracts and the outlook is more cheerful. Prices apparently are firm, reports of price concessions having disappeared. The two new mills of the Follansbee Brothers Company, Follansbee, W. Va., have been completed, and likely will be placed in operation in a week or so. We quote prices as follows, with $1 a ton added as the delivered price in the Pittsburg district:

Blue annealed sheets, No. 10 gage, 1.65c; box annealed sheets, No. 28 gage, 2.50c; galvanized sheets, No. 28 gage, 3.20c; painted roofing sheets, 1.55c per square for No. 28 gage, 2½-inch corrugation; galvanized roofing sheets, 2.75c per square for No. 28 gage, 2½-inch corrugation.

* * * * * *

Rails and Track Material.

While this market as a whole shows some improvement, the most encouraging developments in this territory have been the withdrawal of low prices on spikes and track bolts and the new inquiries from southern lumber interests and other users of light rails. Some of the rail mills, including the Edgar Thomson plant of the leading interest, which were closed down the first of the year, have been started and orders have been entered on mill books against some of the contracts for standard rails announced during the past few months. It is stated that orders for 150,000 tons of steel rails for the Pennsylvania railroad will be accepted by the steel companies before the end of the week. The New York Central has finally placed its contracts for steel rails, aggregating 176,750 tons, divided among the steel companies as follows: United States Steel Corporation, 87,500; Lackawanna Steel Company, 81,250 tons, and the Bethlehem Steel Company, 8,000 tons. As a result of the increased bookings of spikes and track bolts, all mills are now quoting standard spikes for delivery prior to April 1 at 1.55c, Pittsburg, and 1.60c, Pittsburg, for delivery over the second quarter, with an advance of $2 a ton for small railroad and boat spikes. Several mills were accepting orders for standard spikes at 1.50c, Pittsburg, a few weeks ago. While some mills are not selling track bolts below 2.35c, Pittsburg. We quote the market as follows, the base price on open hearth rails being 1.34c per pound, at the mill:

Fifty-pound and heavier, 1.25c per pound; carloads and less than 500 tons, 1.34c per pound; light rails on base weight of 40 to 45 pounds, $26.50 to $27, the schedule on the other weights being irregular and subject to negotiations; angle splice bars for standard spikes, 1.55c, Pittsburg, for first quarter and 1.60c, Pittsburg, for forward delivery; hand spikes, 1.65c, Pittsburg, for immediate shipment and 1.17c, Pittsburg, for forward delivery; track bolts, 2.30c to 2.35c, Pittsburg.

* * * * * *

Merchant Bars.

Orders for steel bars are coming in not only from the farm implement makers, but from the railroads and other sources, and inquiry and specifications show a decided gain over a week ago. Some of the mills in this section are operating at about 60 per cent capacity. On acount of the heavier specifications for bar iron, there is less talk of price concessions, although low quotations are still being made in some sections. The market on shafting, which has been exceedingly quiet for some months, also shows more activity as a result of the more general inquiry. We quote the market as follows:

Common iron bars, 1.35c to 1.40c, Pittsburg; Bessemer and open hearth steel bars, 1.40c; plow and cultivator, 1.40c; channels, angels, zees, tees, under 3-inch, 1.50c, all f. o. b. mill. The following differentials are maintained on steel: Less than 2,000 pounds of a size, 0.35c advance. Cold rolled and ground shafting, 55 per cent in carloads and 50 per cent in less than carloads, delivered in base territory.

* * * * * *

Muck Bar.

Trading in this market has been exceedingly light and in the absence of actual sales we continue to quote muck bar nominally at $29, Pittsburg, although some makers will not sell at this figure.

* * * * * *

Wire Rods.

The general advance in prices of wire products and the greater activity in the finished market have resulted in a greater demand for wire rods with the result that some mills are not anxious to take business at prices established by recent sales. The bulk of the trading has been done at $28, Pittsburg, although some sellers are holding for $28.50, Pittsburg. We quote the market at $28 to $28.50, Pittsburg, for Bessemer and open hearth rods.

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Additional Letters Of Appreciation

St. Paul, January 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am constrained to tell you once more how much I enjoy your fine paper. The prominence you give the precious sermons and the personal letters of the Truth friends, also the Sunday school notes, shows a most kindly spirit. I feel sure that the wonderful words of life must have penetrated into your own heart—God grant it may be so. Be faithful in the good work and there is a sure reward awaiting you. I am urging all the friends whose subscriptions have run out to other papers not so good, to send for yours. One has already done so and more will follow.

I append a few lines in verse which, if you feel disposed to print, I shall take it as a favor indeed. Our only desire is to build one another up in the most Holy faith and some heart may find a crumb of comfort from the reading of these simple stanzas.

Faithfully yours for righteousness,
(Mrs.) A. B. HATCH.

TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO

What wondrous light has come to us,
What depths of love we know!
Because in Bethlehem Christ was born
Two thousand yars ago!

What pity for poor fallen man,
What kindness doth he show,
Who, for our sakes, left heavenly joy
Two thousand years ago.

What can we render unto him
Who suffered shame and blow?
Even bore our sins on Calvary,
Two thousand years ago.

We'll take the cup our vows we'll pay,
Our hearts' best gifts bestow
In service sweet for him who died
Two thousand years ago.

Yet doth he live and in "due time"
His power to all the world he'll show.
We'll see him as he is, not as he was
Two thousand years ago.

And if we're faithful we shall be
At his right hand in glory's glow,
And help lift up the race he bought
Two thousand years ago.

But for a while we must abide,
Perhaps, in tears, this Truth to sow,
That Jesus gave to willing hands
Two thousand years ago.

—A. B. H.

Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island,
January 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been a subscriber and reader of your excellent paper for most three years and each year seems to make it more valuable in our home. I like the free and untrammeled spirit of the Tribune. It seems to indicate the guiding hand of one of the Lord's free men. There are many features of your paper which make it valuable to any who might desire a good, clean, bright family paper, but foremost, we think, is the very excellent manner in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons, so complete, so readable and so nicely arranged, the wide space between columns making it so convenient for folding, so different from any other paper I know of, that to those who love to hear the good tidings of great joy which is to be unto all people, the Tribune must be of inestimable value as a weekly visitor in the home. And may he who slumbers not nor sleeps keep and enable you to do your part in this most glorious work.

I am enclosing postal note which will square up the time my subscription is over due and start me in on the new year, from the first of January, 1911, so that my stub will expire at end of year instead of September. May the dear Lord bless you and keep you in your noble work.

Yours in his name,
JOHN H. HAMILL.

Valencia, Pa., Jan. 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune;

I am sending my renewal for Labor Tribune to W. T. B. & T. Society, from whom you will receive due notice. I appreciate your paper very much on account of the clear type in which you print our dear Brother Russell's sermons. May the dear Lord bless your efforts in spreading his Truths.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. H. ALDRICH.

Bedford, N. S., Jan. 18.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I thank you for calling attention to the fact that my subscription to your paper had expired. I take your paper to get Pastor Russell's sermons, which you print in such plain type and not curtailed or put in a corner. Pastor Russell surely is giving to the household of faith meat in due season.

Yours truly,
(Mrs.) A. H. GLADWIN.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

THREE AND A HALF YEARS WITHOUT RAIN

I Kings 17:1-16—February 5

"They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing."—Psa. 34:10.

ELIJAH the Prophet was God's messenger for reproving King Ahab, Jezebel his wife, and the ten tribes of Israel who supported them. As we have seen, wickedness and idolatry flourished for a time with national prosperity. Then there came a change, a drouth for three and a half years—a special dispensation of Divine providence—a retribution or punishment upon Israel. We do not wish to convey the thought that every drouth, famine, pestilence, etc., should be considered a judgment from the Almighty. The whole world is under Divine sentence or condemnation of death, and God permits cyclones, earthquakes, drouth, famine, pestilence, without sending them, except that in a general way they stand related to the present reign of sin and death, as of the curse not yet lifted.

But in the case of Israel matters were different. At Mt. Sinai Israel entered into Covenant relationship with God and he with them. The special terms of that Covenant were that God should deal with their nation differently than with others—that he would treat them as his people and protect them from the evils incidental to the curse, if they would serve and obey him. Under that compact not only were they to receive blessings if faithful, but equally they were sure to receive stripes, punishments, if they were disobedient and forsook the Lord and their share of the Covenant. The three and a half years' famine described in this study was, therefore, in Israel's case, specifically a rebuke from the Lord.

Elijah fed by ravens.

This is the signification of the Lord's statement through the Prophet, "Is there evil in the city and the Lord hath not done it?" Some have mistakenly interpreted this to mean that God holds himself responsible for all the moral evils of mankind. Quite to the contrary, the Lord declares respecting his own Government that "His way is perfect." The word evil in this text is old style English, signifying any disaster or trouble or affliction. With the Israelites God wished it to be clearly understood that he was responsible, both for their blessings and for their tribulations, all of which were intended to purify them.

Elijah the Prophet

Under Divine guidance, Elijah, at the appropriate time, presented himself to King Ahab, clothed according to his custom, in exceedingly plain garments. In the name of the Lord he reproved the king for the idolatries practised in his kingdom and announced what the king doubtless considered a vain boast; namely, that there would be neither rain nor dew in the land of Israel until Elijah would command it. And the drouth came as the Prophet of the Lord predicted.

As months grew into years and the drouth continued, the king caused search to be made for Elijah, with a view to either entreating or threatening him, to the intent that the drouth might be broken. But Elijah, under the Lord's direction, secreted himself near the Brook Cherith, where the ravens brought him food morning and evening until the brook dried up and, under the Lord's direction, Elijah went elsewhere.

While this story that the ravens fed Elijah sounds mythical, it has its parallels. The raven is a wise bird. A story is told of a young man sick in prison, to whom a raven brought food. Bishop Stanley's History of Birds tells of another incident thus: "Coming into the inn yard my chaise ran over and bruised the leg of a favorite Newfoundland dog, and while we were examining the injury, Ralph, the raven, looked on also. That night the dog was tied up under the manger with my horse and the raven not only visited him, but brought him bones and attended him with particular marks of kindness."

"Nor is it a wonderful case.
The wonder is to be renewed;
And many can say, to his praise,
He sends them by ravens their food.
Thus worldlings, though ravens indeed,
Though greedy and selfish their mind,
If God has a servant to feed,
Against their own wills can be kind."

The Widow of Zarephath

Divine providence guided Elijah to the home of a poor widow, to whom the drouth and continued scarcity had proved a great trial. She had a little coarse flour left, which alone stood between herself and her son and starvation, so far as she could discern. The Prophet, meeting her, asked for a drink of water and a small cake of bread. This was a severe test to the woman's faith and generosity. She explained the situation, indicating her desire to accede to the Prophet's wishes, yet loath to part with her all. Elijah replied, Fear not. Bake for yourself and for your son, but the first cake make for me and bring to me. Then he explained to her the Lord's message: "The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruise of oil fail until the day that the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth." The word of the Lord was fulfilled. Miraculously the supplies were increased little by little, just as required for use.

There is a lesson for the Lord's people in this—a lesson that, even in our own extremities, we should exercise sympathy towards others in like condition or worse. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver. Those who give not, and those who give grudgingly miss, therefore, much of the Lord's blessing. We should not be foolish in our giving; but, while we have evidence that there is need, and particularly if the needy one be a child of God, we can well divide even our necessities with such. Our reward will be a realization of Divine approval and an increase in ourselves of the mind of the Lord. To such the Lord's promise is of his superabounding care.

Home of the widow of Zarephath.

The Scriptures declare: "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is proper and it tendeth to poverty." This widow scattered or divided her slender supply and thereby she increased it for many days, in harmony with this text. Our Golden Text, also, should not be forgotten: "They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing"—shall not lack anything good for them. The Lord in his wisdom may not give them riches or prominence. They must trust to his wisdom, his judgment, as to what things will be for their best, their highest good.

Toronto, Ont., has nearly nine thousand union men employed in the building trades.

The San Francisco waiters' union has a membership exceeding one thousand three hundred.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR. NO. 10. | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1911 | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

FEB 10 1911

REFORM IN MINING SYSTEM URGED.

David Ross in the Illinois Coal Report for the Year 1910 Discusses the Problems of the Mining Trade in a Significant Manner, Interesting Alike to Miners and Operators.

David Ross, secretary of the state bureau of labor statistics, in the 1910 report of the coal mining industry, now in press, submits the following observations concerning certain phases of the business. His comments, particularly regarding certain methods of mining in some parts of the state, will prove of general interest both to coal miners and coal operators in all parts of the country

"Attention has frequently been directed to the producing capacity of coal mines of this state. In the record of mine operations presented in this year's report this feature is particularly emphasized. The shipping mines were operated but 179 days during the year. This greatly reduced working time is accounted for in part, because of the failure of the miners and operators to agree upon a wage scale in consequence of which mining was suspended from April 1 to September 9, 1910. As considerable time was necessary to get the mines in shape after the settlement, practically six months were lost, three of which are included in this report. Substantially all of the mines closed during April, May and June, excepting a few in the fifth and ninth scale districts, whose owners late in May settled on the terms proposed by the miners. Notwithstanding the suspension covered one-fourth of the present fiscal year, the total coal output was 48,717,853 tons, or 145,857 tons less than for the year preceding, indicating how far in advance the present producing equipment is over normal market requirements. One-half of the present number of mines operating on a basis of full time could easily supply all the coal for which there is an existing market. The economic effect of two men contesting for one man's job is painfully apparent in the coal mining industry of this state, and there is everywhere evidence of the ruinous results which necessarily follow such a condition. Unfortunately, the chief beneficiaries of the situation are the railroads and other great consumers who are thus enabled to name the price they pay for fuel. Everyone, except the favored interests, have regrets to express, but no one has any lawful remedy to offer. It is safe to say that there is no other legitimate business interest in the state that has to such an extent been overdone, or where the margin between the actual cost on the entire production and the selling value, is so close. The prices charged local users, often considered excessive, are required in many instances, it is alleged, to off-set the losses sustained in large contracts. So fierce has become this competitive war, that even the profits on local supplies are anticipated and discounted in order to keep in the business at all.

"After much unnecessary travail the trade has recovered from the delusion that commercial business can be increased by reducing wages. That plan has been tried with lamentable results. As nearly everything except the element of labor cost has been lost or given away, neither the wage payer or wage receiver has anything to gain through any attempt to reduce labor values and where such attempts have been frustrated through combined action on the part of the mine workers, the effect it would seem has proved a distinct benefit to the entire industry.

"If wage reductions are to be used as an excuse for cutting prices and additional business can be secured only by offering such inducements, certainly the employer is not the gainer. As wages and other elements of real cost determines, within certain recognized competitive limits, the selling price of all commodities and, if profits are to be disregarded, and the business in a way conducted for the charitable purpose of furnishing men employment, why not make their work worth while? Why not include enough to provide not only liberal wages while employed, but a reasonable amount to cover inevitable accidents, unemployment, sickness and old age? Better that the men who risk their lives and health in the pursuit of an industry be well compensated than that the product of their labors be forced upon a glutted market and sacrificed at a value much below what it ought to bring. It is unnecessary at this time to go into a discussion of the operating causes contributing to bring about the conditions complained of. Whether the great excess of capital and labor in the business was encouraged by the anthracite strike in 1902, which, while it continued, curtailed the general coal output, widened bituminous markets and notably increased prices; whether the acquisition and development by railroad interests of immense coal areas on the pretext that it was necessary to insure an uninterrupted supply, or, whether it should be charged to the stupidity of the American congress in refusing to amend the Sherman anti-trust act to authorize combinations in restraint of trade and to fix and control prices, is not now of any special importance because there should be more concern over plans for partial recovery than about conditions causing invalidity.

"When the act requiring the examination and certification of coal miners in this state became effective it was feared in addition to the controlling influence it would give the mine workers' union, that there might result an actual scarcity of men. Whatever objections may be urged against that regulation, it cannot be said to have had the effect of curtailing the number of mine workers, for under it there has been no difficulty in securing a passport to the mines. The records of the various miners examining boards seem to show that every one who had the required fee also possessed the necessary qualifications. It is a matter of regret that its operation has not been more discriminative in its obvious purpose to elevate the standard of the service. A business loses its distinctive character when it becomes so simple that anyone can adopt it. It requires no particular ability to drill a hole, especially with a machine, fill it with powder and delegate the danger of its discharge to some other workmen. In respect to one-half of the total coal output of the state, this is the condition to which the mining industry has descended, and in consequence the coal mines of the country have become the collecting centers for much of the indifferent, incompetent and unclassified labor of the world. The commendable motive back of the present day conservation movement is the avoidance of unnecessary waste and expense and the admittedly wasteful methods that mark much of modern mining, require that some steps be taken to prevent the continued drain upon the lives and energies of the people and the physical resources of the state. There is no sound basis for the fear expressed by some ultra-conservationists that there is any probability of an early exhaustion of fuel.

"That old miser, the sun, ages ago stored away in the strata of Illinois alone enough coal to supply all the industrial wants of the United States for several hundreds years to come. It is not the quantity available, but the plan of extracting what is needed for present uses that interest this generation.

"In the thicker seams of coal where the room and pillar system prevails, much of it is left in the earth and a considerable per cent of what is taken out, where it is the custom to blast the solid, is of no commercial value. It is against this form of mining that most criticism is directed, and it will be of interest to note the cost and the extent of territory in this state to which it applies.

"Out of 390, the total number of shipping mines operating this year, 225 blast coal from the solid. These exclusively solid blasting mines employed 22,731 men and produced 25,500,000 tons, or a little over one-half of the aggregate tonnage for the state. In the production of this coal there was exploded 1,000,000 kegs of powder, 25 million pounds or 12½ thousand tons. Each employe used about 1,100 pounds producing but a fraction over one ton for each pound of powder consumed. As to the marketable quality of the product statements vary, some asserting that fully 50 per cent is unfit for consumption. The one million kegs of powder, according to the contract rate, cost the miners $1,750,000, add to this the cost of 688 shot firers at $4 per day, 179 days, or $500,000, brings the total to 2¼ millions per annum. These items do not include all the expense which the using of powder involves. The record this year shows that 17 men lost their lives directly on account of powder explosions and as the statute

—(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE ONE BLUNDER OF THE COLUMBUS CONVENTION

The National Labor Tribune is not surprised to find that the general tone of the newspaper comment throughout the country on the work of the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America is frankly critical. And the cause of the dissatisfaction is the action the convention took on the connection of John Mitchell, one of the strongest men in the labor movement today, with the National Civic Federation. The majority of the American people think that the National Civic Federation is a splendid institution, and they question the judgment which led the convention of so fine a body of workmen as the United Mine Workers to condemn it and demand Mr. Mitchell's withdrawal from it.

Now that the delegates have returned to their homes, the National Labor Tribune suspects that many of them would vote otherwise than they did at Columbus on this question if they were given another opportunity. We do not believe the action of the convention attacking the Civic Federation—a body the sole aim of which is to prevent greater friendship and the spirit of true co-operation between capital and labor—accurately expresses the feelings of the great majority of coal miners on the subject. If there were a referendum on the question whether the federation deserved their support or not, we are sure they would endorse it and would say that John Mitchell is exerting himself for the welfare of labor no less truly now than when he was the head of the mine workers' organization.

We look upon the United Mine Workers of America as an organization of workingmen which in point of character and wise progressiveness is second to no other trades union in the world. And we recommend to our brethren of the daily newspaper press not to judge the organization too hastily. The vote censuring the federation at Columbus was secured, as everybody familiar with the proceedings knows, by the partisans of the retiring national president, who have a grude against Mr. Mitchell (for reasons best known to themselves) and who were willing to gratify it at the expense of the miners' organization. They were able, of course, to ally with them the Socialistic element in the convention, and between the latter, acting in a spirit of general antagonism to "capitalism," and the disgruntled Lewisites, actuated purely by motives of personal revenge, the slap at Mr. Mitchell was arranged.

That the resolution could have been adopted after a full discussion of the National Civic Federation and its work we do not believe. On the contrary, we are convinced that the United Mine Workers will in a future convention repeal or rescind the resolution adopted at Columbus, and their fellow-unionists in other organizations will be glad to see the correction made. American trades unionism is not hostile to, but decided in sympathy with, the National Civic Federation. Samuel Gompers, the head of the trades union movement in America, has been one of the most prominent members of the National Civic Federation since the day of its organization. He has not been asked by any convention of the American Federation of Labor, of which he is president, to resign from the National Civic Federation. Nor will he be.

We have no information what Mr. Mitchell's intentions are, but we conjecture that he will refuse to treat the action of the Columbus convention as representative of the feelings of the great body of mine workers or as requiring compliance on his part. That he is immensely more popular among the mine workers of the country than any of the men who assailed him at Columbus has been proved in many ways. If Mr. Lewis, the defeated candidate for re-election as national president, had desired to retire with the good will of the organization, he should have kept his followers out of this unbecoming attack upon the National Civic Federation and upon one of the finest types of labor unionists this country has ever produced—a man who, in the very convention in which the conspiracy to take snap judgment on his present vocation was hatched out, polled 113,285 votes as candidate for delegate to the American Federation of Labor while T. L. Lewis polled but 69,503.

When we repeat our conviction that the Columbus convention did not fully understand the import of its action and that a subsequent convention of the United Mine Workers will take the question up in a proper manner and after due consideration place the seal of its approval upon the National Civic Federation and upon the service of John Mitchell has rendered to labor in connection with it, we are merely expressing the common conviction of all unbiased judges who have taken the pains to investigate the circumstances of this particular incident of the Columbus gathering.

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JUDSON HARMON, PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECT.

VIRGINIA used to be the mother of presidents, but that title has descended to Ohio. Governor Judson Harmon would like to give the new presidential mother another offspring of the name of Judson Harmon. He thinks the next president should be from Ohio and from Cincinnati, as the present president is, but that the next president should be a Democrat. A great many friends of Governor Harmon throughout the country are of similar shades of opinion. Harmon, they say, would harmonize the party. A harmonized Democracy a la Harmon, it would seem, should insure some degree of harmony. Mr. Harmon has been elected governor of Ohio twice hand running, with a bigger plurality the second time than the first. He is a man of wide experience in public office and in piscatorial pastimes. He is not on record as having told about the big fish that got away

KELLY AND FEEHAN GET BIG VOTES.

The Iron City Central Trades Council held its annual election last Thursday night, after one of the warmest fights in the history of the body. The result was a complete victory for the friends of William J. Kelly, present president of the council, who was re-elected. The vote was Kelly 81, as against a total of 51 for his two opponents combined.

Francis Feehan, president of the Pittsburg district, United Mine Workers of America, led the ticket for members of the executive board of the council with 102 votes. Miss Emmilinne Pitt was elected secretary of the council by 98 votes over the present incumbent Joseph A. Kesled, who had 36.

A certain element in the council tried to foment opposition to President Kelly's election because he was chairman of the investigating committee which went into the Irwin mine field to investigate the strike and which brought in a report declaring that the strike was started by the miners themselves and not at the instigation of President Feehan of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district, as alleged in certain quarters. In the effort to defeat President Kelly unscrupulous misrepresentations are said by his friends to have been used. Under the circumstances his big majority constitutes a splendid vindication. President Feehan's friends are also pointing to the remarkably big vote he received in the contest for executive board as a handsome compliment showing how popular he is and in how great confidence he is held by his fellow trades unionists.

Fifth District Convention Call

The district executive board of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district Tuesday announced a call for the annual convention of the district organization in Labor Temple hall, Pittsburg, on Monday, March 27,

REPUBLIC DISTURBS ITS CLERKS

Ground was broken last week for the new office building of the Republic Iron and Steel Company at Youngstown, Ohio. The building will be an up-to-date affair, and it is claimed, that thousands of dollars in rent will be saved by this move.

Consternation was caused among the employes of the company on the seventeenth and eighteenth floors of the Oliver building, where the offices are located by a circular which was presented to each employe asking them to designate whether they would go to Youngstown when the offices were moved, July 1, 1911. Quite a few sent in "No," as quite a number are tied up with leases and others are purchasing their own homes.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in June, 1911, and has adopted as a battle-cry, "Complete and thorough organization."

Cleveland metal wokers ask $3.60 a day.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Death of Politician Who Befriended Young Labor Party--Big Printers' Strike Opens--Union Funds Hit by South Wales Strike--Tinplate Trade Busy--Growth of Unions in Germany.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, February 3.—The death of Sir Charles Dilke on January 25th removes a great friend of labor from the house of commons. He sat as a Liberal and his political career divides into two sections. The first being prior to 1886 and the second extending from 1892 to his death. The intervening years between 1886 and 1892 were passed in retirement from the political career as a consequence of his unfortunate implication in a famous divorce suit. Since his entry into parliament, whilst remaining a Liberal, he proved himself a great friend of the infant Labor party. His constituency was a coal mining one.

The trade unions, who were threatened vitally by the Taff-Vale decision, found no stauncher adviser. The "anti-Taff-Vale" policy, which was carried into law in the trade disputes act, 1906, was more his than anyone else's. For eighteen years he fought persistently over factory bills, mines regulation bills, Truck bills, and so forth, to secure for the worker the state guarantee of decent standard working conditions. His knowledge on such matters (as on all that he took seriously up) was encyclopedic; his advice was constantly prophetic. There is hardly an item in the progress made under the home office towards better administration of the laws protecting workpeople which was not suggested early by Sir Charles Dilke. With the second Lady Dilke's effort to organize and protect women workers—surely one of the most fruitful of latter day fields of work—he was closely associated. The passing of the trade boards act, to secure the fixing of minimum wages in sweated trades, was accomplished by co-operation between men of good will of all parties. But here again, Dilke was the pioneer; he had studied it, urged it, drafted bills for it, long before the wider movement took it up and carried it to victory.

The Labor party in parliament is strong enough to run by itself now without any external help, but the wonderful and helpful knowledge of Sir Charles Dilke will be missed by it. On February 1st, 2nd and 3rd the Labor party will meet in annual convention at Leicester, and there arrange its program and plan of campaign for the ensuing parliament session. The Liberal government is to be forced to act up to its various labor promises and especially those concerned with the reversal of the Osborne judgment.

The London typesetters and allied printing trade workers have handed in their notices to cease work if their claim for shorter hours is not granted. We are face to face, therefore with the prospect of a great printers' strike in a few days' time. The men's demand is simply for a reduction in their hours of labor by 2½ hours per week now. [illegible] firm has locked out two hundred male and female workers in its machine and warehouse departments because they refused to work overtime. It is noteworthy that the women printing trade workers have decided to support the claim of the eight-hours' day.

Advices have been received from Antwerp that the representatives of British seamen have received assurances that the crews of vessels which call at Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp will make common cause with the seamen of London, Liverpool and New York the moment tha the order to cease work goes out from London. It is positively declared that unless an understanding is reached the strike will coincide with the coronation.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

PASTOR C. T. RUSSELL,

PASTOR RUSSELL IN CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE.

Who Will Preach in Carnegie Music Hall, Northside, on Sunday, February 19, at 3 P. M., on "The Hereafter." Everybody Invited.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

GOD LOVES YOU.

EVANGELISTIC AND MISSIONARY ENDEAVORS ALL DISCOUNTED—WHY GOD CARES FOR MAN—THE DIVINE PROGRAM FOR HUMAN SALVATION IS ONLY BEGINNING—MUCH PREACHING IS TOMMY-ROT.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 5.—Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded today to hear Pastor Russell on God's mindfulness of man from the text, "What is Man, That thou art Mindful of Him?" (Psalm 8: 4.) The large audience listened with intense interest, so that a pin drop could have been heard. The speaker said:

For two weeks our City has been in the throes of a "Revival of Religion." Hundreds of ministers have placed themselves and their congregations under the leadership of the Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander, the famous singer, for the purpose of reviving religion; for the purpose of rescuing human souls from eternal torment, as the proposition is generally understood. Business men have subscribed large sums of money for this noble work of rescue, reasoning that if thousands of dollars are spent in fire-fighting apparatus for the protection of human live for a few years, the services of Messrs. Chapman and Alexander will be cheap if they carry away twenty-five thousand dollars for a month's work, provided the results show a goodly number rescued from eternal torment.

We sympathize with some of these large-hearted and open-handed business men who give their money for so laudable an object. Yet we cannot think that many, nay not even a majority, of those who contributed this sum have done so conscientiously. We cannot think that one-half of them believe in the teaching of eternal torture, nor can we think that more than one-tenth of them believe that a practical conversion is signified by a response to an invitation which implies a preference for heavenly bliss rather than for eternal anguish. However, it is for those who pay the money to exercise their own consciences in this matter, and it is none of our business what they decide.

We sympathize also with the hundreds of Pastors of this city who have joined in this movement, which they hope will increase their congregations and church revenues, but these Pastors know in reality that the Bible does not teach eternal torment, and they have discarded the Bible anyway in favor of Higher Critical-Infidelity. Theirs is an unhappy and stultified position.

We sympathize still more with the poor people whose education along spiritual lines is almost wholly neglected, and who live in constant fear of the God who loves them and in dreadful misunderstanding of the Bible, which he has given them. Between the imperfections of the translation and the coloring of prejudice and the twist of misunderstanding of some parables and symbols they are helpless in the presence of educated men who inferentially teach what they do not themselves believe. Alas! poor, "common people!" that you should be betrayed by those in whom you repose confidence and whom you unwittingly pay for keeping you in the dark by taking from you the key of knowledge. "My people perish for lack of knowledge."—Hosea 4: 6.

SYMPATHIZES STILL MORE WITH GOD

But still more we sympathize with God, whose name is dishonored, whose Justice, Mercy, Wisdom, Love and Power are traduced, nay, vilified. We say to ourself, How wonderful the patience of God, which for centuries has endured blasphemous misrepresentations of his good character and Divine Plan of the Ages! Well does he tell us that as the heavens are higher than the earth, so his plans and methods in respect to our salvation are higher than ours—not lower. Well does he tell us that human fear toward him is taught by the precepts of men, not according to his Word. (Isa. 29: 13.) We can see reasons why the Lord has kept silence toward the heathen, but we are perplexed that judgments have so long delayed to come upon those who, knowing better, still slander the great and holy name and misrepresent the Divine purposes.

What would a chief shepherd do to an under-shepherd found misleading the sheep, guiding them into poisonous pastures? We believe that he would take the sheep from them, even though he allowed them still to shepherd the goats. And it is quite our thought that such a judgment impends over Christendom and that all shepherd, false to their trust, will be dismissed ignominiously, and that very soon!

Is it urged that we should do evil in order to obtain good results, that we should misrepresent the Divine character in order to get people to join the Church? Is it urged that some may, as a result of this evangelistic movement, lead a more orderly and decent life hereafter as citizens, and that we should be willing to join in traducing our Creator, in order to obtain this result? We answer, No, a thousand times, No! In our judgment the perversions of the Truth, the dishonoring of our Maker, the instilling of misconception into the minds of the people, is an awful cost to pay, even if the results should be a hundred times as great as promised. Well did Jesus say, Ye compass sea and land to make a proselyte and when he is made he is two-fold more a child of destruction than he was before. (Matt. 23: 15.) The conversions achieved by misrepresentations of God instill a poison into the heart difficult to eradicate, impervious to the Truth.

It grieves me to be obliged conscientiously thus to characterize a movement which has, at least, an outward appearance of godliness. It will attract to me the venom of those whose hypocrisies I criticize. It is not the money that they will collect that grieves me, for those who give it honestly, thinking thus to serve the Lord, will surely be blessed by him. It is the hypocrisy of the thing, the misrepresentation of their own belief and unbelief and the slander against the holy name of the Creator and the further bamboozling and throwing of dust into the eyes of the common people—this awakens, and should awaken, righteous indignation. And the more others do not speak, the more I must speak in denunciation and in warning to the people to search the Scriptures and become undeceived.

HEARKEN NOW TO OUR TEXT

The teachings of all of the creeds of the "Dark Ages" which have come down to us, although they contain many good things, are so befogged with misrepresentations of God as to be a stench to our nostrils and a menace to our spiritual health. They picture to us a God either reckless and careless of the future interests of his human creatures, or else as powerless to aid any but the few. They picture to us millions going down to torture during the four thousand years before Jesus came into the world to seek and to save that which was lost. They picture to us that since his coming only a handful, comparatively, of the human family have become his disciples, footstep followers, "Meet for the inheritance of the saints in light." All the others, according to our Protestant creeds, Calvanistic and Arminian, have gone down to eternal torture. From this standpoint it is that Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander are the heroes of the hour, saving a few more whom God would have otherwise neglected, or, as some might say, saving them in spite of Divine foreordination to the contrary.

But what say the Scriptures? Does the Bible substantiate such theories? Nay, nay! In harmony with our text, the entire Bible reveals to us a God as infinite in his Wisdom and Power as in his Justice and Love. Our text tells us that he is mindful of his creatures—humanity. He was mindful in the very beginning when he created man and foreknew his fall. Away back there he foretold that "the seed of the woman should ultimately bruise the Serpent's head." Away back there he indicated his Divine purpose, in due time, to redeem man from destruction (not from eternal torment, for none were sentenced to torment). The skins which covered the nakedness of our first parents cost the lives of animals, and thus God typically prophesied "better sacrifices" for the perfect covering of man's sin and shame. In God's dealings with the nation of Israel, he gave numerous types foreshadowing the later blessings, following "the better sacrifices" of the antitypical Atonement Day—blessing all the families of the earth.

God was mindful of man's interests all that time (for over forty-two centuries), even though, during that long period, nothing was actually accomplished. The salvation was purposed, was planned, was assured, but must be waited for until God's due time.

RECONCILIATION BY "BETTER SACRIFICES

When Jesus appeared the world was still in sin—even the one little nation of Israel was still under Divine condemnation because of sin—because their typical sacrifices were insufficient and merely foreshadows of "the better sacrifices" which God was mindful later to bring to pass.

Those "better sacrifices" are not yet completed, though nearly so, we believe. They consist of "the Man Christ Jesus who gave himself a Ransom for all" and also of the faithful few whom he has accepted as his disciples and who are walking in his steps, "presenting their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God," through their Redeemer.—Romans 12: 1.

God is still mindful of humanity. He has not forgotten his responsibilities as a Creator. The theory that God shirks his responsibility and allows the ninety thousand who die daily to drop into eternal torment because of carelessness or indifference on our part is not true—is not Scriptural.

God affirms his own responsibility for every feature of his Plan. He declares, "My Word that is gone forth out of my mouth shall not return unto me void; it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." (Isa. 55; 11.) Hence we should understand that God sent no message to convert the world during the first forty-one hundred and fifty years after Adam's creation, because he did not will the world to be converted. He had no message for the world. His time had not come. St. Paul refers to this, sayings, "The times of that ignorance God winked at" (took no notice of). But now, since the death of Jesus, the Just for the unjust, and the opening up of possibilities for a future life through a resurrection, God commands all men everywhere to repent. And all who become disciples of Jesus are privileged to be ambassadors for God, to convey to all who have the hearing ear a message of God's mercy—to bind up the broken-hearted, to declare the acceptable year and the opening of the prison doors.

But the work in the present time is restricted. Not all could possibly be blessed now—and the elect must have an ear to hear and must be "drawn of the Father" and must walk in the Master's footsteps and thus become copies of God's dear Son. This is the only work thus far, and it is not to the world, but to the few who have the hearing ear and who leave the world to become followers of Jesus.

"THE HIGH CALLING IN CHRIST"

The Bible declares that now God is sending forth a "high calling in Christ." Those called during this Gospel Age are called to walk in Jesus' footsteps as saints, "presenting their bodies living sacrifices," suffering with their Master and for his cause. The promise to all these is that, if faithful, they shall share with the great Redeemer his Messianic Throne which is yet to bless the world. To this Bride-class the Redeemer will be the Bridegroom, Lord and Head. Sharing his sufferings they shall share his exaltation to the divine nature and its glory, honor and immortality. And these shall participate in the glorious Messianic work soon to begin.

"LET GOD BE TRUE"—OTHERS LIARS

If evangelists and others would preach this "narrow way" of the Gospel of Christ, how we would rejoice with them, and how soon would the true knowledge of God's love spread over the world and appeal to the hearts of all! How gladly we would have them join us in this message and in the further message that God's Plan in the next Age will reach Adam and all of his posterity—"every man," just and unjust—living and dead! They should be told of the "Times of Restitution" that are nearing. They should be advised that if they neglected the "high calling," the "election" now in progress, they will, nevertheless, have responsibility and be liable for stripes or punishments, in proportion as they know right from wrong and wilfully do the wrong. What we are objecting to is that poor humanity should be frightened and our gracious God be dishonored by the fallacies of the "dark ages."

What we plead for is that the educated ministers and laymen should cease to do evil, cease to misrepresent and traduce our gracious Creator. We warn them that he will not hold guiltless those who take his name in vain—will not hold guiltless those who atrociously malign his name.

THE GREAT REVIVAL COMING

As for methods for the calling of the "elect" in this Age, we urge that neither we nor others are wise enough to improve upon the methods and practices of Jesus and the Apostles. We urge that any deviation from their Gospel of "good tidings of great joy for all people" must be injurious. We urge that we of today should preach as St. Peter did at Pentecost, not only of the "high calling" of the Church, but also of the world's blessing—"Times of Restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began."—Acts 3: 19-23.

We urge that such a general presentation of Divine Justice would appeal to all true hearts and heads in the present time much better than any "expediency" preaching and prepare all mankind the better for the future as well as for the present life.

The great revival of religion will come to the world immediately following the great time of trouble with which this Gospel Age is shortly to end. Then, under the blessing of Messiah's Empire, all the ignorance and superstition and misrepresentation of God and of his Plan will flee away before the presence of the Sun of Righteousness, which will illuminate the world.

Then will come God's time for blessing the world. His Kingdom, established in the world with power and great glory, will rule it with a rod of iron, compelling prompt obedience to the Divine Law, both in letter and in spirit. The obedient will be helped upward and will progress step by step to perfection, while the rebellious, after proper testing and provings, "will be destroyed from amongst the people" in the "Second Death."

Why should we not tell the people plainly that there is a special salvation now in progress and that a common or general one will follow for the nonelect! Why not explain to them the great reward of the present time—joint-heirship with Messiah in the Kingdom for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as in heaven?" Why not explain to the world that restitution is the portion of all who do not choose to sacrifice, but that, according to their present course, upward or downward, will be their standing future—more or less disapproved and requiring more or less of chastisements or stripes, difficulties for their extrication, for their uplifting.

Much better could we understand the giving of money to tell mankind the Truth and to glorify the name of our God and our Redeemer. But we are totally at a loss to comprehend the attitude of those who give time and money for a little outward show and the grievous inward injury to the many through a misrepresentation of their Creator and his Word.

To the out-of-Church millions whom I address through the newspapers weekly I suggest that the power of the Truth is love, and that faithfulness to our Lord and to his Message in the Bible are the two greatest privileges that could possibly come to any of us, and that we should each and all unite hearts and voices in "showing forth the praises of him who has called us out of darkness into his marvellous light." Thus we may be helped to other wanderers seeking "the Way, the Truth and the Life." "The Love of God constraineth us."—2 Cor. 5: 14.

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Pastor Russell Refutes Charges.

World-Burning No Part of His Message for 1915, Nor for Any Other Date — Reversely He Proclaims "Good Tidings of Great Joy Which Shall Be Unto All People"—Jewish Interests Center in 1915—Israel's Re-Nationalization Presages the World's Blessing.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I crave a few inches of your space in correction of a news item widely circulated from Washington, D. C., January 29, stating that a Street Evangelist charges me with "exciting the people" by preaching that "Christ will come in A. D. 1915, and accomplish the destruction of the world."

This "Street Preacher" got himself mixed up with my theology. It is true that he sent me a kind invitation to share twenty minutes of my time in explaining to the audience how he misunderstood my presentations before he had heard them. It is true that he has requested a public debate with me at the next Baptist Convention in June or at the Christian Endeavor Convention in July. But I did not believe that the gentleman was authorized to speak for either of the Conventions; consequently I gave him no heed. As I was announcing the closing hymn the gentleman attempted an interruption.

But it appears that after my meeting was dismissed, the interrupter, who calls himself an evangelist, undertook to explain to a bevy of reporters Pastor Russell's "errors" (as published in your Journal.) He declared that all over the country I was preaching the second coming of Christ in 1915 and scaring people, as Wm. Miller did years ago. I do not blame the reporters, for how could they know how foolishly the man was talking?

I wish to deny, as positively as language will permit, that I said a single thing concerning the year 1915 last Sunday. Nor have I ever preached such things; nor do I believe them now. So far from teaching that Christ will come and the world be burned up in 1915, as Wm. Miller taught of an earlier date, my teaching is that the world will never be burned up, but as the Bible declares, "The earth abideth forever."—Eccles. 1: 4.

If "Evangelist" represents any Protestant or Catholic bodies, as he intimates, his creed surely recites the burning up of the world at the Second Advent of Christ. Many ministers in all denominations teach that Christ may come at any moment, and that the moment of His coming will be the end of the world! A few saintly ones, they say, will be saved; but all the remainder will be overwhelmed by fire that will fall upon them from heaven. It is one of their stock arguments intended to excite the people. I wonder if "Evangelist" has not so preached?

It is because my interpretations of the Scriptures are so very different on this particular point that many Christian people are being awakened to a fresh study of the Bible. I am in communication with Bible classes all over the world. Many persons are being reclaimed from infidelity by the Message which has nothing of excitement in it, but which shows the Bible in its true light, as the most common-sense book in the world.

No Jewish State Before 1915.

What I have said respecting 1915 is that, in my understanding, there ends the treading down of the Jews by the Gentiles—a period of 2520 years from the time the crown was taken from Judah's last King of the house of David—Zedekiah, B. C. 606. Israel's restoration to Palestine as a nation will, Biblically, mark the beginning of the Messianic reign of righteousness, which will last a thousand years.—Luke 21: 24.

Mr. Editor, "Evangelist," either intentionally or unintentionally, most thoroughly misrepresented my views. I teach from the Scriptures that Messiah, as the King of Glory, is not a man and will not be visible to men—that his Empire will be spiritual, but powerful.

Those Scriptures which alarm "Evangelist" and others, as representing the burning up of the world, I understand to refer to a great time of trouble with which this Age will terminate and the New Era be inaugurated. Those who read my sermons and books could not be deceived by "Evangelist." Yet thousands of other people may have been. So I thank you for this opportunity for explanation.

Respectfully,
C. T. RUSSELL.

Torchlight, Ky., January 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I will try and write a few lines to your most noble paper. I am always well pleased to read it, as it contains so many good letters from warm friends of the Tribune, and Brother Russell's sermons. I do not wonder at so many people rejoicing over the sermons of Brother Russell, as he unfoldeth the Gospel of the kingdom of our Redeemer. He makes the Gospel so plain that each and every one can understand the Plan of Ages that God has made that we all may have a right to the tree of life and enter into the Holy City, New Jerusalem, and inherit the earth made new beyond the resurrection from the dead. We find the Bible to be a book of all books and we also find in the Holy Scriptures that we do not take a flight into heaven as we once were taught. Neither do we plunge into torment at the first death. We sleep in the dust of the earth until the resurrection from the dead. (Gen. 3: 12.) Now we have come out from darkness unto the marvellous light of the Gospel of the kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. We find in the death and resurrection of the meek and holy one of Israel we shall have a resurrection from the grave and come forth a spiritual body at the resurrection of the just.

Your friend,
J. T. M'FOY.

Bolivar, N. Y., Jan. 21.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find check to cover subscription to February 22, 1912. We appreciate the Tribune very much, especially the religous features. The sermons by Pastor Russell and his treatment of the International Sunday school lessons are superb.

We wish you much success in spreading the message of present truth.

Respectfully yours,
ALLEN L. CRANSTON.

DU PONT

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Iowa City, Io., February 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Herewith find draft to renew my subscription for Labor Tribune for another year. Kindly acknowledge. In renewing my subscription for the National Tribune, I wish to thank you for the many good things I get by reading your paper. I like it because of its large, plain print, for its willingness to publish Pastor Russell's sermons, for its clean and manly management, and the good that this paper is doing by getting in'o so many homes.

Again I thank you. I am your subscriber while you print Pastor Russell's sermons. Wishing you success, I am,

Respectfully yours,
DAVID BORTS.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 31.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I assure you the Tribune is a welcome visitor each week to my home, and am very much pleased with it and the large, clear type, and the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons, and the impartial way you treat the labor question. I wish you all the success and reward for your service.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM MOORE.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I would like to let you know I am one of the many that enjoy getting your paper because of its good, clear type and the truthful sermons of our dear brother, Pastor Russell. May you continue to send out such helpful lessons to mankind.

Yours very truly,
MRS. C. A. MARSHALL.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 21.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to the Tribune for 1911. I like the paper very much, especially for the way you publish the precious Truths given us in Brother Russell's sermons. I know you are receiving a blessing for the beautiful clear type you are giving to us who need help for our eyes. May the dear Lord bless and keep you in the good work is the sincere wish of one interested.

Yours truly,
ELIZABETH P. GAY.

Dawson, Neb., January 30.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find renewal of my subscription to the Labor Tribune. I also highly appreciate and enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons. I believe he is a great reformer, yea, even more, I believe he is a great voice to awaken and call the wise virgins and the wise will understand and make themselves ready to meet the Lord, the bridegroom.

Yours truly,
JOHN HEIM.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 2
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Just a line to express to you my continued appreciation of your treatment of Pastor Russell's sermons. The sermon in this week's issue, "What is Man?" is certainly a lucid, forceful presentation of the subject. Also wish to congratulate you on the Tabernacle Bible lessons. They are interesting and instructive. Wishing you success and the blessing of the Lord on your service of his Truth, I am,

Yours truly,
CHARLES H. STEWART.

Hisaw, Okla., Jan. 21.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is with much pleasure that I now write you a few words of congratulation for the noble way in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons in your most valuable paper. I take two other papers publishing his sermons and I like the Tribune best for its clear, large type and for its general makeup. May the kind hand Divine Providence smile on you in your labors.

Respectfully yours,
J. L. MARTIN.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Jan. 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We appreciate your paper more and more for the way you are handling Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons and for that reason we are doing what we can for you in assisting the circulation for the same.

Yours for the Truth,
FRED GREENOUGH.

Wharton, Texas, Feb. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I take this, another opportunity, to assure you that we appreciate your publishing the sermons and will be a continual subscriber as long as you publish the sermons in such good style, and will also work to get others to subscribe for it.

Yours very truly,
R. H. M'ELVY.

St. Johnsburg, Vt., Jan. 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune.

I wish to express to you my pleasure and profit in reading the weekly sermons of our dear Pastor Russell, which you are publishing. I have preferred your paper to any other which publishes these sermons on account of the large and clear type used in your paper, which makes the reading so much easier and more pleasurable. I am sure a blessing will come to you for your continual faithfulness in presenting these glorious truths to the public.

Yours truly,
SUSAN E. CLARK.

Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please address my journal as stated from now on. I regret to miss this week's number. I appreciate this journal highly, it is a good messenger in general with good, clear type and with Pastor Russell's sermons in full. I think it is the only paper that deserves this praise. The sermons seem to be more important as the cycle of time moves on. Since every good act and deed done for the Lord and his cause in his name will be rewarded in the fulness of time, you can feel assured to receive your portion of the rich blessings to come. Let us be faithful to the end with the hope of a crown incorruptible. I remain,

Yours in the same hope,
TH. TELLER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

J. E. McFoy, Torchlight.
John L. Cronhardt, Baltimore.
A. C. Morgan, Bakersfield.
Fred Greenough, Portsmouth.
H. C. Galloway, Kansas City.
James L. Brown, New Liskeard.
Mrs. S. A. Willard, Watertown.
G. F. Faucett, Medford.
H. L. Mitchell, Bryantville.
A. L. Rhoades, Dorchester Center.
J. R. Watkins, Fairmont.
William Brown, New Liskeard.
A. H. Brown, New Liskeard.
E. M. Ingalls, Lynn.
M. C. Jackey, Brooklyn.
C. P. Harbott, Canal Dover.
D. G. Mitchell, Canton.
Effie M. Kneedler, La Hondra.
Mrs. C. V. Woodward, Atlanta.
O. M. Gummerson, Ham.
Mrs. Alice J. McDowell, Athens.
D. M. Caldwalder, Alvin.
George Weisgarber, Alvin.
F. E. Hale, Blessing.
Miss Ella A. Eastman, Laconia.
Mrs. Annie C. Sanders, Wakefield.
Mrs. E. M. Waters, Arriba.
Mrs. James Warrilow, City.
U. J. Hert, McGees Mills.
Gust Healey, Tacoma.
Mrs. H. Hayes, Nottingham, Eng.
S. Belcher, Oxford, England.
D. R. Stewart, Boulter, Canada.
Joseph Corti, San Rafael.
David Edwards, Portsmouth.
Victor Davey, East Vancouver.
Mrs. J. S. Campbell, City.
Mrs. Mercy Davidson, City.
Mrs. L. Messner, Wilkinsburg.
David Borts, Iowa City.
John Heim, Dawson.
Allen L. Cranston, Bolivar.

THE LATEST NEWS OF THE MILLS

ANNUAL REPORT ON PIG IRON

The American Iron and Steel Association has completed statistics showing the total output of all kinds of pig iron in the United States for 1910 was 27,298,545 gross tons, compared with 25,795,471 tons in 1909, an increase of 1,503,074 tons, or over 5.8 per cent.

The production of Bessemer and low phosphorus iron was 11,244,612 tons, compared with 10,557,370 tons in 1909. The output of basic iron was 9,084,523 tons, compared with 8,250,225 tons in 1909. The production of spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese was 224,451 tons, compared with 222,010 tons in 1909.

The output classified by fuels was: from bituminous coke and coal, 26,265,086 tons, compared with 24,721,037 tons in 1909; from anthracite alone, 20,503 tons, compared with 16,048 tons in 1909; from charcoal, 294,377 tons, compared with 316,661 tons in 1909.

TAFT PARDONS EDITOR WARREN

President Taft last Thursday commuted the sentence of Fred D. Warren, the Socialist editor, who was recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment and $1,500 fine, by striking out the imprisonment and reducing the fine to $100, to be collected by civil process only.

Warren was sentenced under the postal statutes for mailing matter on the covering of which was printed in large red letters the following:

"One thousand dollars' reward will be paid to any person who kidnaps ex-Governor Taylor and returns him to Kentucky authorities."

President Taft, in deciding the case, says that while the violation of law is clear, the sentence seems excessive.

"Were this a prosecution for criminal libel in a state court," the President says, "the sentence might, perhaps, be justified because of the destructive and reckless purpose of the defendant in his publication. But even in such a case I would question the wisdom of making the defendant conspicuous and feeding his vanity by treating him seriously when his violence, his exaggeration, his wild accusations and his mock heroics ought to be treated with ridicule. Doubtless his writings are read with pleasure by a number whose views are as wild and perverted as his, but for all persons of average common sense a reading of his articles is the best antidote for the poison he seeks to instill."

It was regarded generally that unfair methods were used to convict Warren. The national convention of the United Mine Workers at Columbus ten days ago passed a resolution denouncing the methods employed to secure his conviction.

SHERIFF SHIELDS IS ARRESTED

Sheriff John E. Shields was arrested last Thursday at Greensburg on charges of embezzlement and perjury on information made by four of the largest coal companies in this Westmoreland county, Jamison Coal and Coke Company, Keystone Coal and Coke Company, Westmoreland Coal Company and Penn Gas Coal Company, and a detective agency. The charges were brought before Justice of the Peace W. I. Hunter and Constable Thomas Washabaugh served the papers.

Shields, who was in Pittsburg, telephoned from here to Justice Hunter and, finding that the informations had been made, told the official that he would appear at his office as soon as possible and give bail. He went to Greensburg at once and gave bail of $10,000, the amount required in each case being $2,000. He waived a hearing and the bail was given for his appearance in court.

All the informations are practically the same. One of them recites that Sheriff Shields "did unlawfully and wilfully and fraudulently receive and take, by color of his said office, from the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, certain amounts of money as fees for deputizing special officers for the preservation of the public peace and protection of property in and about the works of the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, which fees were not allowed by law or more than are allowed by any act of assembly in this commonwealth."

The information further alleges that Shields "failed to perform his duties as such sheriff in that he wilfully and unlawfully omitted to make entry in said books of the fees and moneys received and earned by him from the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, as set forth."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has purchased a large lot at Cleveland and will erect a national headquarters building.

William H. Frizler of Boston was re-elected international secretary-treasurer of the Seamen's union, and the headquarters office will remain in that city.

The Lehigh Valley railroad has granted a substantial increase in wages to its engine drivers.

ASHLAND, KY., MILLS BUSY

Ashland, Ky., Feb. 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The Jobe Rolling Mill Company, which has four mills, are running very steady, with plenty of orders for some months ahead. The bar mill is running steady. The galvanizing department is filled with orders. This department is under the able management of Tom McCullough, late of Cambridge and Dresden.

Yours,
SUBSCRIBER.

NEWPORT, KY., MILL NOTES

Newport, Ky., Jan. 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The sheet plant of the Newport Rolling Mill Company is only running about half of their capacity, and prospects are looking better for the mill to be on in full in the near future. Their steel plant is only working about half time, and prospects look good for making heats every day.

Yours,
NEWT.

New State Mining Code

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—Chief of Mines James E. Roderick has prepared for submission to the legislature a bill to regulate bituminous mining in Pennsylvania. The bill will differ in essential details from the "soft coal mine code" of 1909, which was introduced in the house of representatives, but never passed. Chief Roderick says the bill will be sent to operators for suggestions before being presented to the legislature. The bill will probably make its appearance about February 14.

Workmen's Homes Disturb Gerwig

Living conditions unfit for human beings were described last Friday by George W. Gerwig, supervisor of the census in the Pittsburg district, in an address at the regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburg Principals' Association.

"I found in my report," said Mr. Gerwig, "that the worst section is in the Black Diamond Steel Mill district as it is known, at Thirtieth and Smallman streets. I am not giving you this as a Pittsburg survey committee report, or looking for notoriety, but I noticed this because I used to reside there and worked there.

"The living conditions in that locality are unfit for human beings. Can you imagine one room occupied by a man, his wife, two children and two boarders, besides five other rooms in the same frame house each occupied by three or more persons.

"In the Woods Run section I found a different person sleeping in the same bed each eight hours of the day and night. There are three causes for this. First, failure of the city authorities, who should take action and prohibit the use of these rooms by more than a certain number of persons; second, the immigrant himself, who, because he is accustomed to live that way in his native land brings those conditions here; third, the clever but criminal class, who squeeze money from these foreigners and make them suffer.

"I was informed of one section where from 12,000 Italians registered 1,000 were city employes and at the last election were lined up by bosses and made to vote right."

Mr. Gerwig said there is a foreign population of 250,000 here and he was greatly aided in taking the census by foreign boys and girls. He is preparing a list of these helpers in hopes of rewarding them in some way.

The cook helpers' union of San Francisco has abandoned the position taken some months ago, denying women admission.

MARTINS FERRY MILL NOTES

Four more mills, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, were placed in operation at the Laughlin tin plant, Monday. Unless the plans of the company miscarry, they will resume at four o'clock Monday afternoon.

The official order from the main office of the company at Pittsburg was received and the men to man the mills were notified. No information has been received regarding the resumption of the remaining three mills.

With the starting of the four mills, Monday evening, there are twenty mills in operation at the big plant—the greatest number for more than a year and a half.

Sixteen coke pots were placed in operation in the tin house Monday morning, and during the week sixteen more will be added, making a total of thirty-two.

There will be but three mills in operation at the Aetna-Standard plant during the coming week, according to a statement made by District Manager William Goodhue. The prospects for a resumption of a greater number of mills at that plant are not considered bright at the present time, but with the upward tendency in the tin business it will be a short time until conditions will improve in the sheet business.

The Laughlin sheet plant of the Whitaker-Glessner Company will operate in full the coming week. The prospects for a steady run are satisfactory. Next Saturday will be pay day and the total amount of money to be distributed will be about $14,000.—M. F. Times.

Final Acts of Miners' Convention

Indianapolis was picked as next year's convention city of the United Mine Workers of America at Columbus last Friday in the closing hours of the international convention, which closed after being in session 14½ days.

The convention appointed Duncan McDonald of Illinois and William Green of Ohio as fraternal delegates to the coming convention of the Western Federation of Miners, which action may mean the merging of the two organizations soon. Delegates went on record against Sunday work in the mines by striking from the resolution, "recognizing Sunday work in Oklahoma."

In answer to a resolution calling for the auditing of the books of President Francis Feehan of the Pittsburg district, whose district was charged with graft by the Lewis faction, President Feehan challenged investigation. The resolution was referred to Mr. Feehan and his executive board to treat as they see fit.

A summary of the convention's proceedings follows:

Voted to continue strikes now in progress in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Colorado and Nova Scotia.

Reduced the power of President Lewis, who has been controlling conventions for three years.

Heard announcement of the defeat of President Lewis for re-election.

Condemned the Civic Federation and made expulsion from the miners the penalty for membership in that organization.

Refused to move international headquarters from Indianapolis to Columbus.

Some Local Mill News

The Tyler Tube Company, Washington, Pa., started in full Monday. This plant has been working only about half time for months.

The puddle department of Zug's mill is on this week.

The Demmler tin mill resumed Monday. This mill was thrown idle because of the recent flood.

The Thirty-sixth street mill of the Crucible Company is still idle.

Byers' mill, this city, is on in full, double turn.

Brown's mill, Tenth street, is on double turn.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men.

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow man to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 4[illegible] Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

Week's Iron Markets.

The Iron Trade-Review says:

January has made a good record compared with several preceding months so far as finished materials are concerned, and the outlook for the immediate future is very encouraging. The pig iron situation is not so satisfactory, although there is improvement in some sections of the country.

A sale of over 5,000 tons of sheets at Chicago, at a low price, caused some commotion among sheet manufacturers, but investigation developed that the sale was made before the recent meeting of sheet manufacturers, at which the sentiment was strongly in favor of maintaining prices. The resolution adopted by the sheet manufacturers at a meeting held a few days ago in Pittsburg, providing for abolishing the payment of commissions to jobbers, will not be respected by some of the manufacturers, who have found their relations with jobbers very satisfactory. Owing to the recent very rapid advance in the price of pig tin, an advance in the price of tin plate is expected.

* * * * * *

Pig Iron.

While the total tonnage involved in sales of pig iron during the past week does not show a very large gain over the preceding week, developments have been rather encouraging, as consumers who have had occasion to test the market apparently are convinced that sellers will not dispose of their holdings at low prices. Prices generally appear to be firmer than a week ago.

We quote the market as follows:

Bessemer, valley	$15.00
Bessemer, Pittsburg	15.90
Basic, valley	13.50
Basic, Pittsburg	14.40
No. 2 foundry, Pittsburg	14.65
Gray forge, Pittsburg	14.15
Malleable, Pittsburg	14.40

* * * * * *

Sheets.

Reports read at a well-attended meeting of manufacturers of sheets at the Fort Pitt hotel, Pittsburg, January 25, showed considerable improvement in the market as compared with the corresponding period of last month. In addition to the heavier specifications, reports made by manufacturers showed a slight gain in new business. One of the questions discussed at the meeting was the policy of a few manufacturers in paying commissions to jobbers on galvanized sheets and it was agreed to discontinue this policy. One of the encouraging features of this market is that automobile manufacturers are calling for heavy shipments. We quote prices as follows, with $1 a ton added as the delivered price in the Pittsburg district:

Blue annealed sheets, No. 10 gage, 1.65c; box annealed sheets, No. 28 gage, 2.20c; galvanized sheets, No. 28 gage, 3.20c; painted roofing sheets, 1.55c per square for No. 28 gage; 2½-inch corrugation; galvanized roofing sheets, 2.75c per square for No. 28 gage, 2½-inch corrugation.

* * * * * *

Tin Plate.

This market continues to make an exceedingly good showing for this season of the year, and it is estimated that tin mill operations have been increased upward of 10 per cent during the past two weeks. Independents are operating at between 80 and 85 per cent of their total capacity and the leading interest is operating more mills than for some months. Large consumers who are covered only for first half are endeavoring to cover for their full requirements as far ahead as possible at present prices, but manufacturers are not inclined to accept orders for delivery very far ahead at today's prices, and it is believed that a new card will be issued in the near future. Estimates have been prepared on a total of 18 new tin mills in this territory, but plans have not advanced far enough to permit publication. The base price on tin plate is as follows:

Coke tin plate, 10-pound basis, 14 x 20, $3.60, f. o. b. mill, Pittsburg district.

* * * * * *

Muck Bar.

This market is still very quiet, sales and inquiry being light. We quote the best grades of muck bar nominally at $29, Pittsburg.

* * * * * *

Structural.

Steel mills report a fair run of orders for plain material in connection with recent structural awards, but lookings in this territory have been light. Bids will in all probability be asked shortly on two or three building projects in the immediate Pittsburg district, outlined recently, involving approximately 10,000 tons of steel. We quote the market as follows:

Beams and channels, 15 inches and under, 1.40c; over 15 inches, 1.50c; zees, 1.40c; tees, 1.45c; angles, from 3 to 6 inches, 1.40c, over 6 inches, 1.50c; universal and sheared plates, 6¼ inches wide and wider, 1.40c.

* * * * * *

Wire Rods.

As a result of the greater activity in the market on wire products, which has resulted in the advance of $1 a ton, makers of wire rods have withdrawn low quotations noted recently. At the opening of the new year wire rods were selling around $27.50, Pittsburg. Last week prices were advanced 50 cents a ton and this week sales are reported at $28.50, Pittsburg, although some mills are holding for $29, Pittsburg. We quote the market at $28.50, Pittsburg, for both Bessemer and open hearth rods.

Garment Workers Return to Work

CHICAGO, February 4.—Monday saw the beginning of the return of the garment strikers in Chicago to their work. The strike was ended by unanimous consent of the leaders and of the workers, who, fearful lest their places in the shops be filled and the union destroyed, agreed to return to work.

The strike lasted 133 days and cost the workers something like $3,000,000 in wages and cost the employers $4,000,000.

The average of men and women out during the entire strike was about 35,000, although at one time 45,000 were out.

The strike cost four lives and 876 members of the garment workers' union have been arrested for rioting.

The struggle with the employers was marked by daily scenes of violence, which were prolonged until the state senate took a hand in the matter and sent an investigating committee to Chicago to look into the cause.

Tin Plate Prices Advance $2 a Ton

Announcement was made Tuesday by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company of an advance in tin plate amounting to $2 a ton, the new list being $3.70 a box of 100 pounds, as against $3.60 which has ruled since November, 1909. The advance in tin plate has been expected and breaks a long record for maintaining prices even through the dull period of 1909, because that line of trade was never affected adversely by the depression in other lines of steel.

As soon as the announcement was made the independent tin plate men announced that they would follow the advance of the Steel Corporation. Both interests say the new price is made because of the increased cost of pig tin, which has been steadily advancing for some months. All of the tin mills are running to capacity and are booked far ahead with orders.

During the past year the free employment agencies conducted by the state of Ohio secured positions for nearly 50,000 unemployed, at a cost of 28.2 cents per person placed.

Additional Letters Of Appreciation

Waynesburg, Pa., Jan. 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just renewed my subscription to your valuable paper for another year through the Tower Publishing Company and I want to say I appreciate very much the way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons, in full and in such good readable type. The Lord reward you for the great work you are doing.

Yours truly,
W. S. SCOTT.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Again with the greatest of pleasure do I renew my subscription for your Labor Tribune. Surely I cannot fully express my appreciation of your welcome paper. It is simply great. We just love to turn to the page which has those big black letters (Pastor Russell's sermon). Our beloved pastor's sermons deserve to be most prominently published, because they are purely Truth. And God's words back every statement found therein. We haven't the least doubt that our Heavenly Father is using your paper for scattering the glad tidings so widely. To find the equal of your paper would be the greatest task. For this very reason. Your readers all say that they appreciate the large, clear type and especially the style in which the sermons and Sunday school lessons are published. Naturally, therefore, your paper will be the pride of many homes, as there are still many dear parents who desire their children to be brought up in the ways of the Lord, and this means that they must have the Truth as it is found in Christ Jesus. And thanks be to God that we have this bold and yet humble servant, Pastor Russell, to proclaim the Truth, and your precious paper to scatter these glad tidings the world over. Truly we do remember you, dear editor, in our prayers, that you may gladly be used as a tool in the hands of our great King. You know our Heavenly Father's rewards are enduring. Yes, even a glass of cold water shall not loose its reward. I trust, dear editor, that a number of my many friends have by this time subscribed to your paper. I do not fail to send it out to others after we have feasted upon the weekly sermons.

I am so glad that your paper comes into the hands of many strangers through such as love the Truth, demands attention. It is clearly perceptible that many dear Christian people who have become sadly disgusted with the teachings of our day respecting the Bible, are now being most wonderfully enlightened and blessed by our beloved pastor's sermons. May the good work go on.

Yours in the dear Redeemer,
JOHN L. CRONHARDT.

THE LATEST COAL MARKETS

Late developments in the Pittsburg district are not altogether cheerful. With no increase or decrease in sales the production end of the trade has developed a malady that will require drastic treatment before it is corrected. This condition is that there is entirely too much coal on cars, standing idle and unconsigned, for the good of the trade.

Both at terminal points and on mine sidings, loaded cars of unconsigned coal are standing three deep, with little future for them but a sacrifice sale. Coal in lots from one car up is going begging for a market. From all present indications the amount of coal piled up on demurrage will, if more unconsigned coal is added to it, cause a slump in the market that will out-slump the worst of recent years. It is commonly said that affairs at this time are as dull as the trade has been for a long time, and with the existing overproduction increased it begins to look like something will fall flat.

On the rivers there has been plenty of action for a week. Most of the excitement was caused by the high stage of the water, but some was also caused by the weather forecaster's prediction that the flood would reach the unusual depth of twenty-nine feet.

The price situation is not changed. Circular prices are being obtained. Much coal is moved at the present time at uncertain rates on account of the great supply on hand and the impending demurrage. Slack is the only thing hard to get, and it is indeed scarce. On account of so much sized coal on track more slack cannot be screened out. Until the uncalled for coal is moved, little slack can be had. Thus the state of affairs at many of the mines are working around in a circle, with the supply of slack so far behind that it will not catch up for some time.

Quotations on contract and open shipments are:

	F. O. B. Mines.
Mine-run	$1.22½
¾-inch	1.32½
1¼-inch	1.47½
Nut	1.17½
Slack	.87½

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE-STUDIES

THE PRAYER-ANSWERING GOD

1 Kings 18:1-40—February 12

"Choose you this day whom ye will serve."—Joshua 24:15.

THE word of the Lord came to Elijah in the third year instructing him to manifest himself to King Ahab, with a view to the termination of the drouth. This may have been the third year of the Prophet's sojourn at Zarephath, or it may have been the third year after Elijah's announcement to Ahab. The land of Israel may already have been experiencing a six-months' drouth when Elijah announced to the king that no rain was to be expected until he, as God's servant, would announce it or bring it. In any event we have the assurance that the entire period of drouth was three and a half years.—Luke 4:25; James 5:17.

When the time was fulfilled God directed Elijah to present himself to King Ahab, because the time had come when God was willing to relieve the drouth—when a sufficiency of punishment had come upon the Israelites for their iniquities—when at least some of them had been called to their senses, reminded of their Covenant with the Lord and his engagement to give them blessings or adversities, according to their obedience. On arriving at the palace Elijah called for the Royal Superintendent, or Prime Minister, Obadiah.

"Art thou he that troubleth Israel?"

He was a godly man and, of course, distressed by the idolatrous course of the King and the Queen. If he was not sufficiently courageous to protest openly, he was, nevertheless, courageous, for, in a time when the servants of Jehovah were being persecuted to death by Queen Jezebel, Obadiah hid one hundred of them and supplied them with the necessities of life—evidently at the risk of his all. When Obadiah met Elijah and was told to tell the King that Elijah was there to see him, Obadiah feared to do so. He declared that himself and others had searched the entire country over most carefully to find Elijah and found him not. He realized that the Lord had hidden him. He protested that if now he would declare that Elijah was ready to see the King, the probabilities were that, by the time the King would get there, the spirit or power of the Lord would somehow carry Elijah away. Then the King, infuriated, would cause Obadiah's death; but Elijah reassured him.

When the King met Elijah his first word was, "Art thou he that troubleth Israel?" This is the worldly custom. The fearless minister who tells the Truth and relates the Divine prophecy respecting the rewards of evil-doing is held accountable, as though he had caused the trouble. But Elijah was not intimidated. He promptly answered, I have not troubled Israel, but thou and thy parents' house, in that ye have forsaken the commandments of the Lord and followed Baal. Three years before the King would have probably ordered the execution of Elijah; but the fulfilment of his word and the pangs of hunger had humbled him. He was anxious that the blight should be removed and responded to the demands of Elijah that the eight hundred and fifty prophets of idolatrous Baalism should meet at Mt. Carmel and that thither all the people of Israel, represented by their chief men, should also assemble. The design, evidently, was a contest between Elijah, the representative of God, and these murderous priests of Baal, proteges of Jezebel.

"Choose Ye This Day"

This gathering of the priests and of the prophets required time, but was finally accomplished. When the meeting convened Elijah declared that it was time to have a testing and showing as to who really was God, Jehovah or Baal. The test was to be that two altars were to be built and two bullocks were to be sacrificed. The Baalites were to provide the bullocks themselves and to make choice of the one for their own altar. Whichever God would answer by fire and accept the offering, would be acknowledged as the only true God.

To them came the first opportunity. They had the noontime opportunity, when the fierce heat of the sun seemed almost warm enough to set fire to the fat of the bullock. They prayed; they shrieked; they cut themselves with knives, entreating that Baal would answer by fire and prove himself the mighty god. Hour after hour this proceeded until evening, when they were forced to give over and admit their inability.

Then came Elijah's turn. He commanded that water be brought and that the altar which he was to use should be thoroughly flooded with water. No one must have room to say that there was a secret smoulder of fire beneath. And, since the sun had gone down, no one could claim a spontaneous combustion. Then Elijah prayed calmly, earnestly, reverently and the Divine answer came—a fire from heaven consuming the sacrifice and licking up the water in the trough of the altar.

Then the people recognized the difference. They fell on their faces and said, Jehovah is The God! A great lesson had been learned.

A lesson for us is that the masses of Christendom are deceived today, as were the masses of Israel then. And when, by and by, God shall open their eyes of understanding through the agency of Messiah's Kingdom, every knee shall bow and every tongue confess. The knowledge of the Lord will fill the whole earth.

Complying with the Lord's direction through Elijah, the Israelites slew all the prophets of Baal. We are not to understand this to represent the Divine command to us today to put false teachers to death. We are to remember, as before suggested, that Israel was a special nation with which God dealt in a special manner, and that many of their doings, under Divine direction, were typical of higher things to be accomplished in God's Kingdom. Ultimately, after full opportunity, every false teacher and every wilful sinner will be destroyed.

Fire from heaven consuming the sacrifice.

"All the wicked will God destroy." The death of those priests of Baal foreshadowed the destruction in the Second Death of all who work iniquity; but those priests themselves did not suffer the Second Death. Like all the remainder of Adam's race, their resurrection from the dead was provided for at Calvary, and they, as well as all others, must be brought to a knowledge of the Truth and to an opportunity of reconciliation to God.

Following the Lord's demonstration came the long-desired rain, not only physically refreshing, but also showing a return of Divine favor. It fell on the evil and on the good, to make both better.

Toronto, Ont., has nearly nine thousand union men employed in the building trades.

The San Francisco waiters' union has a membership exceeding one thousand three hundred.

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LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

THIRTY NINTH YEAR, NO 11 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16 1911 | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

IRWIN OPERATORS FACING DEFEAT.

Having Exhausted Every Resource in Effort to Defeat Strikers They Are Now Without Reasonable Hope of Victory and Fear a Legislative Investigation--Strikers More Confident Than Ever.

(BY VAN BITTNER, VICE PRESIDENT DISTRICT 5, U. M. W. A.)

So much has been said in the newspapers the past few weeks concerning the condition of the strike of the Westmoreland county field, and so little truth told about the real situation that I cannot refrain at this time from writing the strike up in its true colors and give to organized labor and the American public the facts as they really exist.

Never in the history of the struggles of the oppressed working class against the greed of the employer have men and women fought more nobly than the strikers and their wives in Westmoreland county. Never have men and women made more sacrifices in order to sever the chains of industrial bondage than these people. Men have been slaughtered, women murdered and children starved, in order that the coal barons might defeat the miners and drive them back to work under the despotic conditions of industrial and political servitude which prevailed when the strike was inaugurated. The courts with their powerful march navy have been against us, injunct ons have been issued by the hundreds; murderers have been set free and innocent men sent to prison. Yet, with this powerful opposition of the coal operators, which was sure enough for any working people to combat, we have had those greatest enemies to the future progress of labor, the men in our own ranks who were willing to turn traitors to their class for a small consideration. These men in their mad desire to break the strike and give assistance to the coal operators, have played an important part. They are as much responsible as any of the operators for the awful suffering endured by our people and the many dastardly crimes that have been committed. Newspapers that were so-called friends of the working class have shown their real color during this strike, and in headlines, written in the blood of our martyred heroes, they have declared to the people that the strike was lost. Strikes unmarked graves on the barren hillsides of Westmoreland county tell of the awful price paid by the struggling miners for their rights; but this has only encouraged them and for the sixteen more willing to sacrifice their lives if necessary in order to win.

Permit me to say that as far as the miners are concerned the strike is in far better shape today than it has been at any time since it started eleven months ago.

The result condition of the international convention of the United Mine Workers of merica, held at Columbus, Ohio, has done much to encourage the miners and destroy the hopes of the coal barons. The delegates to that convention from the strike field were received with open arms by their fellow unionist from all over the country.

The convention pledged its united moral and financial support to the strike. In fact, this strike was made the one important feature of the convention. It is the most important and far reaching of any movement that is now in progress in our organization. It is the one battle that must be won at all hazards.

In order that we may more fully appreciate the work of the recent international convention regarding the Irwin field strike, I will cite the following resolutions bearing on the situation which were almost unanimously adopted:

"Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1911.

"Minority Report on the Irwin Field Delegates.

"I, the undersigned member of your credential committee, beg leave to submit the following minority report on the credentials submitted by the delegates from the Irwin field.

"I recommend that the delegates from the strike portion of district No. 5 known as the Irwin field be seated as delegates with a voice and one vote each.

(Signed) "ALBERT NEITZLING.

"Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1911.

"Be it Resolved, That th's, the 52nd annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America in convention assembled, resume their moral and financial support to the strikes now on in Colorado, Nova Scotia, the Irwin field, Pennsylvania, and Tuscarawas field, Ohio, realising that a great struggle is being made by the brave men, women and children in this battle for human rights as well as for better conditions and higher wages."

(Carried.)

During the past month the sheriff of Westmoreland county has issued an order withdrawing all the deputies from the coal companies' property. This was caused by the claim of the coal companies that they have paid the sheriff more than sixty thousand dollars for furnishing them with these deputy sheriffs. Some of the coal companies have entered suits against the sheriff to recover the money they have paid him. In the trial of these suits in court will develop many sensation al exposures and throw much light upon the real methods of the coal barons.

A joint resolution has been introduced in the house and senate of the Pennsylvania legislature asking that a committee be appointed to investigate the conditions in the strike zone, which will soon become effective and this has caused the coal companies much alarm, because they realize that the awful conditions were shown up and the methods exposed that the people of the state and nation would demand a settlement of the strike immediately for the sake of humanity.

The coal companies realize that they are whipped. The strikers were never firmer than they are today. There is no dissension or discord among them; they are satisfied with the conditions of their strike; they have every confidence in the men who are leading the strike; they are grateful to the United Mine Workers of America, and they know that victory will soon be theirs, despite the coal barons or those inside the miners' own organization who have done all in their power to make the strike a failure.

Railroad Trainmen's Convention

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.—Representatives of lodges of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen within 100 miles of Harrisburg attended a meeting here today for discussion of plans for the convention of the international organization in this city in May. The speakers include W. G. Lee, national president and A. D. King, general secretary, of Cleveland.

Over 500 delegates attended the meeting, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Allentown, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Altoona, Tyrone, Sunbury, Reading, Columbia, Chambersburg and Lebanon sending delegates. President Lee stated that the convention which may last over two weeks would have representatives of 118,000 organized trainmen in its sessions.

Additions to Bureau of Mines

The Federal bureau of mines at the old arsenal grounds is soon to be enlarged and improved by the erection of several buildings. Captain Elmer W. Clark, quartermaster in the United States Army, has been ordered to Pittsburg to select the sites and superintend the construction of the buildings needed by the bureau of mines for storage facilities and other purposes. Details of the proposed additions have not been made known. The request for improvements was made some time ago and has been favorably acted upon at Washington.

The question of forming an independent political labor party is to be submitted to a referendum vote of the unions in Illinois.

LEWIS' SYMPATHY STRIKE THREAT

It is to be hoped that the reports concerning the intention of the outgoing national administration of the United Mine Workers concerning the strike of the men in the Tuscarawas field of Ohio are mistaken. The news from the joint conference between the miners and the operators there is, however, of a most disquieting character. As will be seen by reference to another page, the failure of the conference to reach an agreement was the signal for a threat by Mr. Lewis that unless the operators came to terms this week he would call out all the miners in Eastern Ohio (the dispatches even say the Western Pennsylvania fields also) practically making one of the most serious strikes of recent years and throwing out of work thousands of men who have scale agreements and no grievance.

The dispatches from the conference quote Mr. Cashnahan and other operators as saying they do not like a settlement but that it is evidently the desire of Mr. Lewis to spread the trouble for the purpose of making things as hard as possible for his successor. John P. White, recently elected national president of the miners' organization over Mr. Lewis by a large majority. In a few weeks Mr. White will assume the duties of the office and there is no question that to run into an interstate strike at the beginning of his administration would be an unpleasant experience for him.

If the retiring president is well advised he will never take any such course as the dispatches foreshadow. Only his worst enemies could wish to see him embark upon it. The miners will repudiate a strike order because they know that no strike ordered in violation of the agreement between the miners and operators in the field now at work could possibly succeed. The talk of trying to involve outside fields is surely unauthorized. We are sure that in all events, that if the entire workers of the Pittsburg district were called out in connection with the Tuscarawas dispute, they would almost to a man refuse to strike. There would be no constitutional power to call them out. Besides, they are working under an agreement which they entered into in good faith with the Pittsburg operators, and they are not contract breakers.

There would be people who would say that an attempt to strike the miners of outside fields in support of the Tuscarawas strike at this time could not benefit anybody but the non-union operators of certain big fields, and the Pittsburg district mine workers would be unable to see any other purpose in the proceeding. They would thus have a double motive for ignoring a strike order emanating from Indianapolis. By refusing obedience they would not only benefit the coal trade as catspaws for interests which have bitterly opposed the union, but they would be standing on their constitutional rights as members of the organization and insisting that its contract agreements should be fulfilled to the letter.

Whatever the final outcome in the Tuscarawas field, there is no reason to indulge in pred'ctions that the district organization officials of the miners in other fields will take whatever course they see fit, without reference to any orders that may be issued from Mr. Lewis. The latter would do well to leave all questions of importance affecting the organization to be settled by his successor. He will have to settle them right the miners of the country have more confidence, as their giving him a majority of 26,000 over Mr. Lewis proves. We doubt whether the retiring national president will really undertake to call out any men who are now at work under scale agreements. But if he does, the strike order will be ignored.

SHE SHOULD HAVE KNOWN BETTER.

Florence Clements worked in a laundry in Washington, D. C. One day her hand was drawn into the machinery and the flesh on her fingers and arm was torn off in strips, while the bones were crushed to a pulp.

When they stopped the machinery and got the fainting girl to a hospital, the doctors found that nothing remained but to amputate the bloody stump, and so they did.

Photos © 1910, by American Press Association.

THE NEXT SPEAKER, CHAMP CLARK OF MISSOURI.

UNLESS cataclysms or schisms unforeseen occur, Champ Clark of Missouri will be the next speaker of the house of representatives. Mr. Clark himself has been confident of this elevation for a year or two. He was so sure the Democrats were going to carry congress at the recent election that he began testing hard woods from the forest around Bowling Green, Pike county, where he lives, to ascertain just how tough will be the fiber of the gavel which is to thump the desk pounded by Uncle Joe Cannon for eight years. The speakership is a bigger office than the vice presidency, take it by and all, and any man who attains it must have back of him something more than a voice and a presence. Mr. Clark has both a commanding presence and a hefty voice, but he has also stored in his cerebrum a fund of information and a field of culture calculated to enable him to uphold the dignity of the post. He has been in congress eight terms. The greatest surprise of his life was experienced when he awoke one morning and discovered that a fiddle teacher in a young ladies' seminary had defeated him for re-election, but that was so long ago that he has almost—not quite—forgotten it.

Some weeks later Florence Clements went out of the hospital to take up her fight for bread and butter and a place to sleep. A laundry girl without her right arm is somewhat handicapped, so she sued the laundry company, asking that it share the loss with her.

That astute jurist, Justice Barnard, presided at the trial of the case. A jury was secured. The girl told her story, and the doctors told their stories, and drawings of the cog wheels and other machinery were exhibited.

Then the girl was asked whether or not she were an expert operator; and she said she was; whether or not she was familiar with the machine which had torn her arm off, and she said she was. Well, if she was familiar with it she must have known it was dangerous. Yes, she did. Well, if she knew it was dangerous what business had she working with it. Didn't she know that was assuming the risk? And so, the judge dismissed the jury, or rather he ordered them to return a verdict for the laundry company, that is to say, to dismiss the girl's plea.

Somebody, of course, must wash the shirts and collars of the judges in Washington, but Judge Barnard makes it quite clear that any female who does so, does it at her own peril, and if she loses an arm or two in the operation, it serves her right. There are other occupations in Washington where she would only lose her soul. Perhaps not. Anyhow, the jury looked at each other or at itself, which ever is proper, and looked at the judge and voted as the judge ordered. You know if a jury didn't do that it would be sent to jail for contempt for court. Then the jury went out in the hall and took up a collection for the plaintiff, and each juryman chipped in $2 and the foreman of the jury gave an extra dollar, and he made $25. So you see the girl got justice from the judge and charity from the jury. God knows where she will get her mercy as she makes her one-armed way through life, but she has had "justice," and what more can she ask?

Certificates In Soft Coal Fields

(Tribune Correspondence)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.—A plan to extend the miners' certificate regulation to the soft coal field is embodied in a bill that is to be introduced in the legislature by Representative William Feeney of Charleroi. The certificate system is now in vogue in the anthracite region. Mr. Feeney is a member of the United Mine Workers and is familiar with the needs in the soft coal region.

It is his contention that the rapid development of the bituminous mining industry has resulted frequently in the sending of inexperienced men into the mines thus endangering the lives of themselves and others. It is proposed to require two years experience before a certificate will be issued by the miners examining boards as is required in the hard coal mines.

Certificates are not to be issued to those who do not understand the English language.

New Coal Co. Incorporated

It has been reported that the Kennedy Coal Company, Reid Kennedy, William M. Henderson and James S Pates, incorporators, will apply for a charter on February 25. This new company will be connected with the Henderson Coal Company and other interests in the Westmoreland and Greene county districts. The operation is located at Webster, where are located over one hundred acres of coal. Improvements will be started at once, it is said, and the tipple will be completed about April 15, when coal shipments will begin.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Is the British Labor Party Departing From Strict Independence?--Prospect of Another Big Railway Strike--Trade Unionism in France and Italy--Tinplate Trade Active.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, February 11.—The Labor party in annual convention at Leicester this week has made some important changes in its constitution. The original constitution declared that the object for which the party existed was: "To secure the election of candidates to the parliament and organize and maintain the Parliamentary Labor party with its own 'Whips' (the same given to that member or those members of a political party here whose work it is to make sure that the members or the party attend in force whenever any important question is to be voted upon in parliament) and policy." The convention agreed to substitute for this object the following words: "To organize and maintain in parliament and the country a political Labor party."

Then came the more important change known briefly as the "Abolition of the Pledge." The clause in the constitution to be altered was as follow: "Candidates and members must accept this constitution, agree to abide by the decisions of the parliamentary party in carrying out the aims of this constitution, appear before their constituencies under the title of their candidates only, abstain strictly from identifying themselves with or promoting the interests of any party, pecuniary party not affiliated or its candidates, and they must not oppose any candidate recognized by the national executive of the party. Candidates must undertake to join the Parliamentary Labor party if elected." This alteration was agreed to by the convention after a strong discussion and the following clause was added to the end of the clause: "Candidates and members must maintain this constitution, appear before their constituencies under the title of Labor candidates only, abstain strictly from identifying themselves with or promoting the interests of any other party, and accept the responsibilities established by parliamentary practice."

Many trade unions are afraid this change in the constitution and the abolition of the direct order that members of the party must obey the constitution is a weakening of the old independent principle behind the party and they assert that it is a result of the much detested and discussed Osborne judgment. Others view it as a weakening of the independence of the party in favor of the Liberals. From the convention the Labor party will start a parliamentary session which promises to be interesting, eventful and historical. It is believed that it will take care that its own subjects shall not be submerged by the great questions of parliamentary reform that are pending. The Osborne judgment must be dealt with and reversed and the right to work bill must become law. The Labor party is not in the position of a mendicant begging for these things for the government will be practically unable to carry on its work with the Labor party in opposition to it. That being so, it will be for the Labor party to make the most of its supreme opportunity.

The printing trade troubles are still very acute and there seems no reason to doubt that the London typesetters and printers will open their strike on February 6th. Some firms have conceded the fifty-hours week to their men, but more than four hundred printing firms are declared to have accepted the men's notice and they declare they will stand firm, allowing the men to withdraw from work rather than concede to their demands. Printing trade employers hope that the strike will draw to their assistance of non-union printers from the provinces to London, but what they expect and what they will find will matters are probably two very different things. The trouble seems still likely to be only a London one and not national.

A general strike on the North Eastern Railway is threatened and the trouble has arisen suddenly. Six fish porters employed at one depot were refused an increase in wages for which they asked and were promptly paid off. Their case was taken up at once by other railway workers, who, after a mass meeting of all grades at Hull on February 2nd, sent a telegram to the company's headquarters at York that unless the six men were reinstated work would be stopped at six o'clock on February 13th throughout the system. From Middlesborough, Sunderland, Gateshead and Newcastle unanimous approval of the Hull meeting's action was at once telegraphed. The general manager of the North Eastern Railway system declared the men were in the wrong for striking and has intimated willingness to submit to the recognized arbitration channels, but this did not prevent the strike breaking out. At the time of writing between 2,000 and 3,000 men have

(Continued on Which Page.)

Indiana's New Mine Code

(Tribune Correspondence)

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—Mine operators must prepare maps of all the parts and location of equipment in mines of Indiana, according to the provisions of the bill introduced by Senator Aiken. These maps must be delivered with the state mine inspector, and they must be kept up to date. There is a provision that in case the operator refuses or neglects to make the map it shall be made under the direction of the state mine inspector and the expense assessed against the operator.

Feehan Works for Strike Probe

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14.—Francis J Feehan, president of district No. 5, United Mine Workers, came here this morning from Pittsburg in the interest of the resolution introduced in the senate by Senator James L. Adams of Allegheny and Representative Milton H. Shreve of Erie in the house providing for a legislative investigation of the Westmoreland county coal strike situation.

"We have assurance that the administration is in favor of an investigation," said Mr. Feehan, "and I am confident that the promises will be made good. I am here in the interest of the Adams resolution and I feel sure that an official investigation will be made."

President Feehan had a conference this morning with Representative Feeney of Washington county and other members interested in the cause of the miners.

Van Horn Seems To Be Re-Elected

(Tribune Correspondence)

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 12.—The returns from the balloting in the 300 lodges of the United Mine Workers of district 11 are coming in, but they will not be tabulated until March 1, when the tellers will meet and prepare the result for report to the annual convention March 14. It is estimated that about 40 per cent of the 18,000 men voted. It is also believed that President Van Horn, Vice President Lackey and Secretary-Treasurer Fox have been re-elected.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THOUSANDS OF DEMONS INFEST EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

PASTOR RUSSELL SHOWS FROM THE BIBLE THEIR ORIGIN AND THEIR PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE UPON MANKIND.

He took for his text the following: **"Giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of demons"** (I Timothy 4. 1.) **"Wicked spirits in high positions"** (Ephesians 6: 12.) **"The heathens sacrifice to devils and not to God"** (I Corinthians 10: 20.)

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here in the Opera House on the "Hereafter" and also on "Those angels which kept not their first estate" (Jude 6.) Excellent attention was given at both services. We report the latter as follows:—

The Bible's teaching that the earth's atmosphere is infested with evil spirits is now very generally disbelieved. As a result of the disbelief thousands of well-meaning people are being the more easily entrapped by these evil spirits. The blight is both physical and moral. The usual method of procedure is to arouse curiosity. While the quest for knowledge proceeds, an influence much like that of hypnotism affects the investigator, impelling him forward to further investigation. Sometimes the curiosity is attracted through the outer senses at spiritualistic seances, with ouija boards, etc. At other times it is by spirit rappings. Again, it may be by whisperings in the ear, inaudible to others. At other times the messages come through trance-mediums.

In every instance these communications purport to come from dead human beings. This of itself gives to the communication a special charm to many. They feel honored in being sought out by the dead and in being able to communicate with them. They are curious for information respecting the hereafter. They forget that they have been taught from infancy that the holy dead are far off in heaven, and that the unholy dead are far off in torment.

THEY TEACH FALSE DOCTRINES.

How fully this is forgotten is shown by a letter which I received on the first day of this month from a Catholic lady. In it she tells how she first obtained clairvoyant powers—the gift of hearing what others could not hear. This, in turn, permitted her to communicate with the evil spirits, the fallen angels. These, representing themselves to her as inmates of purgatory, came to her for help. They solicited her prayers and were progressing to get her more and more under their control. Just in time she was rescued through reading my writings on the subject. Since then she has exercised her will and her prayers against having any fellowship whatever with these fallen angels. Gradually she is becoming more and more enlightened in the Truth of God's Word.

Not infrequently do these spirits personate the Heavenly Father and Christ, urge more prayer, accuse of sin, recommend the reading of the Scriptures, etc. This appears to be with a view to gaining the confidence, the relaxing of the will. Later on dishonorable suggestions are made. The Bible is scorned, prayer is laughed at. If, then, the subject takes fright and seeks to break the hypnotic chain, the evil spirits laugh at him, swear at him, and sometimes tell him that they will shortly have him fully in their power to roast him forever. If he attempts to pray, they intrude and interrupt and tell him that God would not hear him now, that he has gone too far, etc.

With some the matter goes so far that the human will is broken down completely and the spirits obsess them and use their bodies foolishly—sometimes viciously, sometimes insanely, until finally they are pronounced dangerous and committed to asylums. We do not claim that all the insane are obsessed of evil spirits, but so far as we can judge, nearly one-half the inmates of asylums are obsessed by demons who live in them while they are mastering their wills.

PREPARED FOR THESE DELUSIONS.

God, through His Word, has forewarned His people against these delusions. In permitting them, nevertheless, to fall into these traps, He is merely teaching a great lesson. The terrible results of disobedience, of neglect of God's Word, are not eternal.

The Divine arrangement is that ultimately the entire human family shall be released from the bonds of sin and death, ignorance and superstition, and all have full opportunity for coming into full harmony with God. The present lesson will illustrate the necessity for searching the Scriptures and obeying God's voice therein.

SEDUCING SPIRITS — DOCTRINES OF DEVILS.

St. Paul, in describing our day, declares one of its prominent signs to be that many will now give heed to these seducing spirits, whose teachings and practices lead away from God. St. Paul intimates also that by these misleading spirits many will come to hold doctrines of demons, or devilish doctrines. It is a sad commentary upon our wonderful day of enlightenment that the most enlightened people should hold the most awful doctrine respecting the hereafter.

A doctrine of demons it most surely is which tells, to the dishonor of God's name, that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of humanity are to be eternally tortured, either because of Divine incompetence to make better arrangements for them, or because God willed and foreordained it so before creation. This doctrine of demons has enslaved many honorable people who would themselves scorn to make such a plan of the ages as they attribute to God.

Thank God, the time is not far distant when these seducing spirits will be completely bound, restrained, and deceive humanity thus no more. But the deception has so long prevailed that poor humanity is thoroughly under its control. The falsehood leading up to all this error is Satan's first lie to our parents in Eden. There, contradicting the words of God, he said, "Ye shall not surely die." Ever since, for six thousand years, he has worked along this line, and all the fallen angels with him. His message is, "Ye shall not surely die." You do not surely die. When men seem to die, they become more alive than before they died.

On account of these errors, that dead men are alive, Satan and the fallen angels, contrary to the teachings of the Bible, have instilled into the whole world, nonsensical, heathen superstitions respecting heaven, purgatory and hell. The Catholics pray for those who go to Purgatory, to help them out. Protestants do not so pray, believing that the saintly few go direct to heaven and all of the unsaintly go as directly to eternal torture.

If this great lie wherewith Satan first seduced Mother Eve and murdered our race could be fully eliminated from our minds and our creeds, it would mean a religious revolution to both Catholics and Protestants—back to the Bible and away from the domination and seduction of the lying spirits, the fallen angels, who personate humanity.

THE FALLEN ANGELS LUSTFUL.

So far as we can learn from those who have once been spirit mediums, the trend of Spiritism is toward unchastity, impurity. And this agrees well with the Scriptural declaration relative to the sin through which these fallen angels first became reprobate.

St. Jude (6) and St. Peter (II Peter 2: 4), tell us briefly of the fall of the angels—that "they left their own habitation and kept not their first estate." Both Apostles mention the circumstance in connection with human lasciviousness. The story of the fall of the angels is given us briefly in Genesis 6: 1-4. After man's fall into sin God permitted the holy angels to have communication with humanity. And because human eyes cannot see spirit beings, God permitted the angels to materialize. For instance, we note the case of the angels who visited Abraham on the plains of Mamre and for whom he prepared a veal dinner. We read that, materialized, these angels were like men, and taken by Abraham to be men, while they ate and talked with him. It was subsequently that Abraham learned that they were really heavenly visitants.

So it was with all the angels before the flood. They were permitted to materialize and to appear in every sense of the word as men. The record shows that the angels became lustful. We read, "The sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair and took unto themselves wives of such as they chose." The angels, with superior powers, and superior knowledge to man's, acted as the masters of men who were practically obliged to do their bidding. The result is stated in few words. The children of this mesalliance, we are told, were giants as compared with the ordinary members of our race. And not only were they giants physically, but also intellectually—"They were men of renown." Poor humanity could not compete with this race. The result was that strife and contention and lustful, sinful practices abounded in all the earth, until God declared that every imagination of the thoughts of man's heart was only evil continually.

God had foreknown all this, and a canopy of waters, which then surrounded the earth, similar to Saturn's rings now, was held in readiness to cause a flood, that sinful men and the human offspring of the angels might be destroyed. Only Noah and his family were found worthy of preservation to be the new start of humanity this side of the flood. The declaration of the Scriptures respecting Noah's family is, "Now Noah was perfect in his generation." He was properly generated or born—so were children. There was no strain or admixture of the angelic stock in that family. The plain information is that the remainder of humanity were so degraded by the seductions of those fallen angels that they were not fit to live. The entire race had become corrupt.

ANGELS RESTRAINED — CHAINS OF DARKNESS.

Of course, the fallen angels were not destroyed in the flood, for they not only had the power to materialize, but also the power to dematerialize. It was at that time, however, that all of the fallen angels were put under restraints not permitted again to materialize, the limitation lasting "until the judgment of the great day."

Their restraints or chains are not physical, to confine them to a place in Tartarus—the earth's atmosphere. They may roam at will; but are chained, or restrained from materializating. The intimation of the Scripture seems to be that, with the ending of the Gospel Age, just prior to the inauguration of the New Dispensation, these evil spirits may be allowed to break their chains and manifest themselves as men, in connection with the great trouble time incidental to the change of Dispensation.

Separated from God and the holy angels, and unable to assume human bodies, the sinful angels have probably had terrible experiences during the past forty-four hundred years. True happiness is not to be expected amongst those alienated from God. Anger, malice, hatred, strife, "works of the devil," the Apostle says, are not compatible with the love, joy and peace which belong alone to a condition of holiness. Under such circumstances we cannot wonder that these fallen angels would seek association with humanity. Being under the control of Satan as a chief or prince of devils, they have followed his course and propagated his original falsehood—"Ye shall not surely die." They have conjured to men's minds the hell of the heathen, the hell and Purgatory of the Catholics, and, worst of all, our Protestant misconception of awful and unending torture for all except the saintly few.

ENEMIES OF GOD AND MEN.

These doctrines of demons have increased the gulf between God and humanity and have made the Bible, the message of God's love, a book of terrors—not to be loved, merely to be endured or kept as a fetish to secure possibly a cooler place in purgatory. We may safely say that all the false doctrines of Christendom, represented in all of the creeds of the "Dark Ages," are doctrines of demons. Our minds became defiled—our hymn-books, our creeds, everything.

Thank God that the light of the New Dispensation is now bringing to us the beginning of blessing—release from some of our darkness. The seeing of true wage of sin—that it is death and not eternal torment—is one of the most important features connected with our enlightenment. When we learn that the dead are really dead and, as the Bible declares, will not know anything until the resurrection, then we begin to see the beauty of God's Plan—the need of Christ's death; the need of His second coming; the need of His Kingdom; the need of a resurrection; the need of an opportunity for all mankind to come to a clear knowledge of the great Truth of redemption through the precious blood and the opportunity then, by God's grace, of attaining eternal life—either during this Gospel age, as New Creatures, spirit beings like unto the angels, or in the New Dispensation during the more general salvation of the world to human perfection in an earthly Paradise.

JESUS CAST OUT DEVILS.

Our great Redeemer manifested his power by casting out demons from those who had become obsessed. And we read further that he commissioned his Apostles to heal all manner of disease and to cast out unclean spirits. We are told that they did this—and numerous instances, in illustration, are given us. One man was obsessed by a legion of these spirits. No wonder the poor fellow was crazy. But after they were cast out he was clothed and in his right mind and became a disciple (Luke 8: 26-36.)

St. Paul and Silas had an experience with an obsessed young woman who practised sooth saying, fortune telling, by the power of the evil spirit which obsessed her. As the evil spirit recognized Jesus and cried, "We know Thee, who Thou art, Jesus," so this spirit knew the Apostle and, through the young woman's lips, cried after them, "These be the servants of the Most High God, which show to us the way to obtain eternal life" (Acts 16: 16-18.)

Neither Jesus nor the Apostles were willing to accept demons testimony and commanded the evil spirits to come out of their victims.

SCIENTISTS BEING ENTRAPPED.

The Scriptures indicate that there will be a wonderful activity amongst the fallen angels in the close of this Gospel Age. The Master declared that the deceptions would be such that, if it were possible, the "very elect" would be deceived. But that will not be possible, because Divine providence stands engaged to protect the elect. The Ninety-First Psalm, which gives a picture of the closing of this Age and its sundry trials and tests, declares that God will give his messengers a charge concerning the feet members of the Body of Christ to dashed against a stone of stumbling all their ways—lest a foot should be (Psalm 91: 12.)

As Satan and the fallen angels operate largely through "the children of disobedience," so God and his holy messengers use not only the Scriptures, but God's children of obedience as mouthpieces, as helpers, as God's ambassadors in "building one another up in the most holy faith." Hence the time when "a thousand shall fall at thy side and ten thousand at thy right hand" will be also the time when these ensnaring and deceptive errors will "not come nigh them"—not come nigh the members of the Body of Christ, the elect.

If our understanding of the Scriptures be correct, we need not be surprised if the fallen angels may again seemingly gain a victory over the Divine restraints and materialize in broad daylight—personating not only the dead, but also at times personating the living. Spiritists and mediums are claiming such things as already beginning and likely to be accomplished on a grand scale shortly. Should it come it will inaugurate a terrible time of trouble such as has not been since the flood. God's people, while resting confidently and at ease under Divine supervision, should be on the alert to resist everything akin to Spiritism, Occultism, Hypnotism, and to warn their friends respecting these things.

Numerous scientific men are being entrapped by these lying spirits whose doings and powers they are investigating under the name of Psychic Phenomena.

Thank God we are nearing the time when Satan shall be bound and when every evil influence shall be restrained. Not only will there be a full cleansing from a physical obsession, but a still greater cleansing and freeing from the doctrines of demons.

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Canal Dover, O., Feb. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please let me know when my subscription expires, as I do not want to miss one copy. I don't want to miss Pastor Russell's sermons. I appreciate the way you publish them, in such large, clear type. It certainly is meat in due season for the household of faith. We thank you for publishing these good tidings. May the Lord bless you.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. D. MORGAN.

Akron, O., Feb. 12.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
It is because of the sermons by Pastor Russell that we have added your paper to our list and the excellent print which makes it more easily read than any other. Having given 50 years of careful study to the best literature I could find to assist me to understand the Scriptures, when I finally came to Pastor Russell's writings it so far has excelled any other that I called them the world's best literature on Biblical questions, bringing out the greatness of God's love and the glory of his plan.
Yours truly,
W. E. RICHARDS.

Oleander, Cal., Feb. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Accept my heartfelt thanks for having received your most precious paper so regularly for the last two years. I thank you especially for Pastor Russell's sermons and Sunday school lessons. May you, Mr. Editor, be much blessed by helping to spread the good tidings of great joy to the people.
Sincerely yours,
MRS. ANNA C. GARDNER.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I appreciate very much your efforts in giving us the sermons of Pastor Russell which are surely doing a good work. They are reaching people who have been on the road to infidelity, etc., on account of the false doctrines which have come from the dark ages. Wishing you success in the good work, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
E. O. BRIGGS.

Haliburton, Ont., Can., Feb. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please send me ten more copies of the Tribune of December 22, issue. Those "Christmas Bells" have such a delightful ring that more of the friends want to jingle them, so we'll give them a chance. We all appreciate music like that, a harmonious blending of the chords of wisdom, justice, love and power. Again wishing you every success, I am,
Yours in the service of the Truth,
F. G. HAMMES.

Negley, Ohio, Feb. 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I have been a subscriber to your paper for six years. I am taking your paper entirely on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. Those sermons are good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people in God's due time. I thank you very much for this great favor. May the dear Lord bless you abundantly, both now and the future.
Yours in the love and service of the Truth,
W. H. CLARK.

Alvin, Texas, February 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I just received the first copy of the Tribune. I am well pleased with it for its tone and large type, and especially for the space given to present Truths. Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday school lessons and the letters of appreciation. I am going to try to get others to subscribe for it. The Lord will surely bless you for the service.
Yours in the Lord,
D. M. CADWADER.

York, Pa., Feb. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Wishing for sometime to be a subscriber to the Tribune, the opportunity has at last presented itself, so I have sent in my subscription to same through the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y. Permit me to say that I have subscribed solely for Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons, although I am well acquainted with the other features of your valuable paper and think they are up to date in every respect. I also want to compliment you for the noble work you are doing in, thus helping to spread the Truth—the glad tidings of great joy which shall soon be to all people.
I feel grateful to our dear heavenly father for raising up such a wonderful help—the newspapers—to send these sermons to millions of people (who otherwise would not receive them) at the close of this gospel age, and you, dear editor, will not lose your reward in helping in this noble harvest work. I feel that the Lord will give you a special blessing for your generosity in devoting a whole page to the publishing of the sermons and letters of appreciation. I appreciate the large type very much, as all will do who have weak eyes.
Asking rich blessings upon you and wishing success to the Tribune, I am,
Gratefully yours,
WILLIAM H. BOECKEL.

Mt. Holly, Pa., Feb. 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find money order for which renew my subscription to Tribune, as I feel I could not get along without Pastor Russell's sermons, for I think they are the whole Truth and nothing but the Truth, and then you print your paper in such plain type.
Yours very truly,
JOHN A. SHEARER.

Millvale, Pa., Feb. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have recently, through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, subscribed for your paper and certainly am pleased therewith. Have in the last week sent in another subscription through the W. T. office for a friend who has desired to read Pastor Russell's sermons. She was so pleased with the large, clear type of your paper that she had me subscribe for her.
With best wishes for your success, I am a subscriber as long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermons.
Most sincerely,
MRS. E. H. DONALD.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please find enclosed my subscription to the Labor Tribune for the year beginning December 1, 1910. I value your paper very much for its faithful printing of the sermons of our dear Pastor Russell, whom the Lord is using so widely for the spread of the Truth concerning His Word; and may the Lord bless you in your service to His saints.
Yours for the Master's service,
J. A. MEGGISON.

Siegfried, Pa., Feb. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just renewed my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I like your paper very much, especially Pastor Russell's sermons, and the pleasing manner in which you present them, also enjoy the many letters of appreciation and the Sunday school studies.
Yours in love and Truth,
JOHN F. DAY.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I feel that justice demands a word of commendation from me, for one whose nobility of thought and effort is made manifest on such a liberal, clear, high standard paper as the Labor Tribune. Surely the most cultured minds are pleased with the weekly visits of such a high truth-bearing messenger, which brings food for the most religious as well as the most literary. Pastor Russell's sermons seem to be opening the mental eyes of many readers, and I believe the Lord will bless many through your valued paper. With best wishes.
Your friend, etc.,
M. L. STAPLES.

Geneva, O., Feb. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am a subscriber to the Tribune on account of the large, clear type in which Pastor Russell's sermons are printed. I receive the sermons in other papers, but reserve the reading of them till I receive the Tribune, as it adds to the enjoyment of partaking of the food for the household of Faith to have it served in such an excellent manner.
I enjoy every feature of the Tribune, but the sermons, Bible studies and letters of appreciation are of special interest and importance to me.
I know you will receive rich blessings in being thus used to accomplish that which He pleases (Isa. 55: 11) in spreading the glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people.
Very respectfully,
MRS. EDA C. GILBERT.

Beverly, Mass., Feb. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I think it is a grand privilege as well as a duty for all Tribune readers who appreciate the glorious blessings they receive to acknowledge our thanks to you, kind editor, for the bountiful repast (spiritually) which we are receiving through the columns of your valuable paper. I refer especially to Pastor Russell's sermons—meat in due season—they certainly are never since the time of the apostles I believe has the glorious Gospel of Christ been preached so extensively and with such love for God, Truth, the Bible and the poor groaning creation as Brother Russell is now proclaiming it through the Tribune and many other publications.
I believe, dear editor, that you and all editors of other papers and magazines, etc., publishing Pastor Russells sermons are receiving a higher and greater honor by so doing than many who are holding public offices of high honor. The Tribune also contains many other features of value and interest to all readers, some of which are labor questions, the trusts, food products, etc. and all of which are interesting and instructive.
I wish you a continuance of the rich blessings you and your readers are receiving. I could speak of many other good features of your grand paper, its large, clear, plain type (a valuable feature), etc., and I wish you great success and a rapidly increasing circulation.
Yours for the heralding of the glad tidings during the remaining harvest time.
JOHN A. M'MANN.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
The year 1910 has gone and the time is about due to renew my subscription to your valuable paper, which I cheerfully do through the Watch Tower. I am glad to note that you maintain the general good tone of the Tribune and that the people show their appreciation by their letters of testimony and the increase of new subscribers reported each week. I trust this pays you from a monetary point of view for your efforts besides any other blessing you may receive from a knowledge of God's Word through Pastor Russell's sermons. To those of us who feed upon these good things from week to week has the transforming effect upon our lives and character, building us up as new creatures in Christ Jesus. I understand that there are over a thousand newspapers throughout the land printing this good news of the Kingdom, but I only see a few of them, but what I see, your paper ranks with the best of them and far surpasses the majority. I also understand that there are over sixteen million reading these grand Truths every week, and I suppose our Heavenly Father can only know the result. I can testify concerning those who take in the full significance of these sermons that, they who are fathers, it makes them better fathers, and those who are mothers, it makes them better mothers, and to those who are children in the home, it makes them better children, and those who are employers, it makes them better employers in as much as it removes that selfishness and enables them to do justly with their employes, and to those who are employes, it makes them better qualified to give honest significance in this evil day, and we continue to pray thy Kingdom come and thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven, for his name sake. Another interesting feature in the Tribune is the fine elucidation of the Sunday school lessons, the various reports as given by Brother Bohnet, and best but not least, is Joshua's long day, enabling him to overcome certain obstacles. We thank our Heavenly Father that he has provided a second Joshua whose sun of righteousness shall never set, and he shall have overcome all obstacles, and obliterate sin from off the face of the whole earth, and destroy everything that goeth to make a lie, and restore man back to his original perfection, and will shine on throughout eternity.
Very respectfully, etc.,
JOHN A. COOK.

Columbiana, O., Feb. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am this day renewing our subscription to your valuable paper for another year through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. We wish to thank you for the splendid manner in which you are printing Pastor Russell's sermons. We appreciate also the Tabernacle Bible studies in addition to the sermons. Wishing you success in this good service.
Sincerely yours,
MR. AND MRS. CYPUS CHAMBERLAIN.

Chetopa, Kans., Feb. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just renewed my subscription to your paper, which has been a visitor in our home for four years. We take it specially for Pastor Russell's sermons and hope you will continue to print them also the Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible studies. We think they are excellent.
Yours truly,
MRS. AGNES MERRILL.

A scheme to regulate the output in time of strike has been adopted by the miners' international congress in Europe.

The telephone girls of Philadelphia are planning the formation of a union for the purpose of bettering their condition.

San Francisco bakers' union has a singing club of eighty-five members.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

W. H. Dickerson, Omaha.
Peder Peterson, Omaha.
Ted McNaught, Omaha.
J. A. Shearer, Mt. Holly Springs.
Mrs. A. B. Hodgman, Ogden.
J. A. Meggison, Bangor.
George P. Rider, Cedar Rapids, 10 papers weekly.
F. H. Hirschy, Los Angeles.
Miss Sarah A. Neel, Jefferson.
Mrs. E. C. Reynolds, Philadelphia.
E. P. Gay, Portland.
Mrs. H. Aldrich, Valencia.
Mrs. Nancy Callander, Evans City.
J. H. Kerr, Houslip.
Juno E. Dahl, Rochelle.
W. E. Richards, Akron.
W. S. Scott, Waynesburg.
E. G. Humrighouse, New Philadelphia.
Harry E. Dunbar, Lowber.
Miss Viola M. Graves, Minneapolis.
A. D. Scott, Monongahela City.
O. O. Halling, Farmington.
W. Olson, Minneapolis.
J. W. Smith, Cambridge.
A. R. Beller, Saundersburg.
Mrs. Anna Martin, New Holland.

POPULAR MECHANICS

NEW METAL FOR TOOLS.

Stellite Cuts Ordinary Steel With Apparent Ease.

A new metal for tools which will cut and not rust has been obtained by combining chromium and cobalt. Elwood Haynes, the inventor, calls the alloy "stellite." In color it comes between silver and steel and when polished shows a high luster. It is both strong and elastic, forges readily at a red heat and can be bent at a right angle when cold if the dimensions do not exceed one-fourth inch square.

Blades made from the alloy take a fine cutting edge. A kitchen knife blade made from this material was in use for two years without showing the faintest sign of tarnishing. A razor in constant use for the same period showed no signs of wear, though it required more frequent stropping than a razor of steel. A small chisel, one-fourth inch square, cut a twenty penny wire nail in two without marring the edge of the tool.

A lathe tool made from it with some modifications was found capable of cutting ordinary steel at a very high rate of speed. In a test made against high speed steel the stellite tool cut a continuous shaving from the bar at the speed of 200 feet per minute, while the high speed alloy steel tools failed almost instantly. The stellite alloy may be made by melting in a furnace of special construction, operated by natural gas.

NONSINKABLE DORY.

New Fisherman's Boat Provided With Food Storage Tanks.

The new nonsinkable fishermen's dories now coming into use on the Newfoundland fishing banks have several ingenious features, says Popular Mechanics. Four water tight compartments, located under the bow, stern and cross seats, keep the stanch little craft afloat and provide receptacles for the storage of clothing, food and water.

Water tight portholes in the tops of the seats give access to the interior of the tanks. The bow and stern tanks alone are sufficient to keep the dory

NONSINKABLE FISHERMAN'S DORY.

afloat and at the same time provide receptacles for the storage of a limited supply of dry clothing, while one of the cross seat tanks is partially filled with food and the other with water. Most important and ingenious, however, are the portholes which give access to the tanks through the bottom of the boat should it be capsized. These are set in the flat bottom, as shown in one of the illustrations, and unless a sea is continually breaking over the little craft the ports may be unscrewed one at a time and the food, water and clothing reached. The two false keels are provided with handholds as an aid to the men clinging to the bottom.

Cell Sensitive to Light.

A unique electrolytic cell which is sensitive to light was recently described by M. H. Pelabon before the French Academy of Sciences, says the Scientific American. The negative electrode of this cell is pure antimony and the positive electrode an alloy of antimony and selenium. The solution in which the electrodes are immersed consists of trichloride of antimony and hydrochloric acid. If this cell is kept under uniform conditions of temperature and in perfect darkness its voltage remains constant. However, should the positive electrode be illuminated the voltage would rise at once nearly 50 per cent. But the cell would not maintain this voltage even though the light were kept steadily shining on the electrode, but would gradually diminish until after a period of about 20 minutes it would reach its initial voltage. Thereafter, should the light be cut off, the voltage would drop at once about 50 per cent below the initial voltage and then would rise slowly to the normal voltage.

New Mexico's Coal Supply.

According to the estimate of M. R. Campbell of the United States geological survey, the original coal supply of New Mexico was 163,780,000,000 tons, so that the exhaustion to the end of 1909 represents approximately .02 per cent of the original supply.

Paint Sprayer For Stenciling.

For stenciling on plaster, paper, cloth or any material where liquid color is used the paint spray is said to be far superior to the brush in both speed and quality of work accomplished. The modern paint spray is capable of adjustment so fine that paint may be thrown in a line from the smallest stripe to a broad spray for coating surfaces.

STUDY OF AIR CURRENTS.

Earth's Atmosphere Influenced by Moon's Attraction.

Until men began to navigate the air and study its currents and movements little attention was paid to the conditions of the upper atmosphere, and such matters as atmospheric tides and top currents completely encircling the earth were of seemingly little interest. Since men have flown, and especially since men have flown and fallen, we have heard a great deal in a vague way of air currents. Recently Lawrence Hodges in a paper before an English scientific body gave some unique facts about air tides which are not generally known.

The moon we know causes the marine tides by its attraction. It draws the water on the surface of the earth toward it in a hump on the side that is exposed to the lunar influence and draws the earth itself away from the water on the opposite side, leaving a corresponding hump of water. The air, it seems, is affected in the same way. The layer of atmosphere about the earth rises, falls and flows more freely than water because it is lighter, so the tide comes more quickly in the air at a given spot than the marine tide.

This rise and fall, however, means just as much to the navigator of the air as the tide in the sea does to the sailor and has to be accounted for. The most remarkable current, however, is one constant stream in the atmosphere running from west to east completely around the earth in the upper atmosphere. This was first brought to public attention when the volcano Krakatao blew a cubic mile of matter into the upper atmosphere in the eighties. The lighter particles were seen to make a complete circuit of the earth seven times in this circumglobular current before they finally disappeared.—Chicago Tribune.

Wonderful Memory of Animals.

The memory of animals running through generations is one of the astounding facts of science which it is most difficult to account for. Take any animal whose daily life entails a certain line of work and put him in an environment where neither he nor his children unto the one hundredth generation will be able to carry out this work, then bring the remote descendant into the original environment of his fathers and he will go about the duties of his kind as if he had been schooled in them. Recently it was found that some beavers were living in their villages near Avignon, on the Rhone. For at least 300 years they had had no trees to fell for their dams, so for thirty generations they had burrowed in the banks and built mud walls about their lodgings with their tails. A Polish count became interested in one of the colonies and removed a few of them to a forest grown estate. Immediately the beavers established themselves by a stream, cut their trees and built their villages as their fathers had not been able to do for three whole centuries.

Rare New Zealand Bird.

A final attempt is being made by the New Zealand government, says the London Mail, to obtain specimens of the huia, a bird which has been practically exterminated by the vogue for its feathers which obtains among the Maoris. The huia is a jet black bird with a white band in the extreme end of its tail feathers. The birds are hatched in pairs. The male has a short, strong neck and the female a long, slender, incurved beak. The male breaks the bark off dead trees, and the female then dips her beak into the holes of the big grubs which attack dead timber. She presents one grub to her spouse and then has one herself, alternating most conscientiously. The Maoris say that when one dies the other must necessarily die of starvation, because nature has so arranged that each is dependent on the other.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Their Effect In the First Theaters In Which They Were Used.

The first theater in the world to use incandescent lamps was the Academy of Music, on Halstead street, Chicago, the plant being installed by the Western Edison Light company. The theater was wired for 150 sixteen candle power lamps. The lighting was confined to the auditorium. No electric lights were used on the stage, as dimmers had not been thought of at that time. On the opening night, after the new lights were installed, the actors struck, claiming that it was impossible to make up by gaslight and play their parts under the glare of the electric lights. It was with difficulty that they were persuaded to proceed with the second act.

The first theater to be completely lighted with incandescent lamps was the old Haverly theater, then located on Monroe street, where the Inter Ocean building now stands. This plant consisted of two dynamos with a capacity of 637 lamps. On the opening night only sufficient lights were started at first to enable the ushers to seat the audience. When the curtain rose every light was turned on, causing a tremendous sensation among the audience and eliciting applause that continued for fifteen minutes. The innovation was so successful that McVicker's theater and the Chicago Opera House immediately installed similar plants.—W. C. Jenkins in National Magazine.

PAINTERS' ROOF JACK.

Simple Device For Holding Pots Upright on Slanting Surface.

Painters who have much roof painting to do must have some sort of device to hold the paint pot in an upright position, as it is very unhandy to carry it with one hand and paint with the other, says Popular Mechanics. A simple device to hold the paint pot that is easy to make and will work

ROOF JACK IN POSITION.

on a roof of any pitch is shown in the accompanying sketch.

Secure some keg hoops and make a basket, as shown, large enough to hold the paint pot. The basket should have a wooden bottom, and the top hoop should be fastened to two uprights of a wooden frame, so that it will swing freely between them. Four saw tooth clips, fastened to the supporting frame, will hold it securely to the roof. This device can be easily moved about the roof and will always hold the paint pot in an upright position.

To Bend Metal Edgewise.

Like many other problems, that of bending metal edgewise is simple enough "if you know how." Take a block of metal and round it to the form you wish the metal strip to assume.

BENDING A METAL STRIP.

Get a grooved roller with the groove deep enough to receive the metal strip to about three-quarters of its width. Bolt or rivet this roller to a lever fulcrumed to the form block at the center from which the curved portion is struck. Hold one end of the strip to the form with a lug, as shown, and then with the device held firmly in the bench vise the lever may be operated to bend the strip about the form.

Drawing With Ruling Pen.

The easiest way to draw a wavy line with a ruling pen is to use the edge of a coarse toothed comb in which the teeth are fairly stiff. The pen should be drawn fairly rapidly to make a smooth undulation in the line.

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Carbonite No. 2

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Medium Quick Acting
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Nothing weaker than a No. 6 [red label] blasting cap or electric fuze can be depended on to completely detonate this explosive

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LABOR LEADER SHOT DOWN

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Lyle McArthur, national organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was shot and mortally wounded in a labor meeting at the teamsters' headquarters on La Salle street, day before yesterday. A riot followed, in which twenty policemen and fifty teamsters took part.

The friends of McArthur attempted to take Altman, McArthur's assailant from the police and kill him. They were prevented only after a score were beaten down with clubs.

The automobile industry provides a livelihood for 1,000,000 persons.

"Please the People"

If you love life do not squander time—
The greatest time saver and life prolonger in Pittsburg is P. & A. Telephone service—
Local and Long Distance—
Home and Office—
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P. & A. TELEPHONE COMPANY.
7th Ave. and Grant St., City.

PASTOR C. T. RUSSELL,

PASTOR RUSSELL IN CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE.

Who Will Preach in Carnegie Music Hall, Northside, on Sunday, February 19, at 3 P. M., on "The Hereafter." Everybody Invited.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

A DISCOURAGED PROPHET'S FLIGHT

I Kings 19—February 19

"They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."—Isaiah 40:31.

So signal a victory of Truth over error, of God over Baal, doubtless greatly encouraged Elijah, the Prophet. It was God's victory and Elijah rejoiced on that account, and because he had, in so large degree, been the Divine agent in the matter. But soon he learned that Queen Jezebel was as implacable a foe as ever. She viewed the matter, not as a combat between the Almighty and Baal, but as between her prophets and Elijah. When she learned that her prophets had been slain, she was enraged and sent word to Elijah that his fate must be the same. So unexpected a turn of affairs Elijah had not anticipated. He had the courage to meet the King and to denounce the eight hundred and fifty priests of Baal, but a mere message from a woman sapped his courage. He fled into the wilderness—there strangely enough, to pray the Lord to take away the life which he had run away to protect.

Let us not forget, however, the suggestion in the previous study that the course of Elijah was intended to be typical—to foreshadow the experiences of the Church during this Gospel Age. Let us examine this feature a little further and note the type and antitype:

The discouraged prophet.

Not only is Jezebel referred to in Revelation as symbolizing a corrupt Church system, inculcating false doctrines amongst the Lord's nominal people (Ahab, her husband, as representing the civil power and Elijah typical of the saintly class of the Church), but let us also note that the time of no rain was also typical, as mentioned in the Book of Revelation. Four times is this same period of three and a half years referred to as the period in which the true saints of God were hidden from the eyes of the world in general in a wilderness condition. And during the same period there was a great drouth and famine, spiritual, amongst the people. These three and a half years, in Revelation, are styled three and a half times, and again, twelve hundred and sixty days, and again, forty-two months.—Rev. 12:14; 12:6; 11:3; 13:5.

"The Still Small Voice"

In Revelation, however, these various references to three and a half years are symbolical—each day for a year—and hence signify twelve hundred and sixty years in the antitype. Many believe that those years began to count in 539 A. D. and that they ended in 1799. Those who thus understand the matter recognize the increased interest in the Bible which followed 1799 to signify the time of rain (refreshment and blessing), which for the past century has brought great enlightenment to the whole world. But, however we may apply those three and a half years, symbolical years (twelve hundred and sixty literal years), most evidently they cover the antitypical period represented by Elijah's experiences in the wilderness.

If this be a true application it implies a measure of fear and cowardice for a time on the part of God's saintly people. As Elijah again went into hiding it would imply that the saintly ones became obscure. While they were in this wilderness condition a second time, God directed their course and taught them some important lessons, represented in Elijah's experiences related in this lesson. He was shown a strong wind, tearing the mountains and breaking in pieces the rocks, but this was not the Lord's manifestation of himself, but merely an illustration of power. The next lesson was an earthquake, but neither was this the Lord. Next came a fire, but not in this could Elijah fully discern the Lord. Finally came the still, small voice and wonderful message of grace and Truth. In this Elijah recognized God as he did not recognize him in the other manifestations.

The antitypical Elijah, God's saintly people, are today learning to discriminate between different manifestations of Divine power through different agencies. Windy strife of words, which comes even as a hurricane, bringing devastation to the present order of Society, is not the voice of God, but the voice of humanity. The earthquake, representing a great time of social unrest, disturbance, upheaval, is not God's message to Elijah, but, nevertheless, is a manifestation of another power which he has in the world, by which, ultimately, the present order of things will give way before the Kingdom of his dear Son. The fire, representing consumption, destruction, anarchy, is not the Lord, but merely human passions which he will permit. The Elijah class are to understand God through the still, small voice heard by the ears of their hearts—the voice of Truth, the voice of God's Word speaking to his people today most wonderfully, yet unheard by the antitypical Ahab, Jezebel and others, intended only for the antitypical Elijah class—the Lord's faithful followers.

Elijah was shown a strong wind.

"I Have Yet Seven Thousand"

Notwithstanding this voice, Elijah felt disconsolate and desired to die, thinking of himself as being alone consecrated to the Lord. But the Lord answered him, "I have left me seven thousand in Israel who have not bowed the knee unto Baal." Similarly today there are two classes in spiritual Israel. One class is in the wilderness condition, separate from the world. Another, a large class, is still more or less associated with and bound up in Babylon, although at heart they do not acknowledge any but the true God nor bow the knee to others.

"When ye hear I am come, then can ye arise,
The joy of your heart springing up to your eyes?
Can ye come out to meet me whate'er the cost be,
Though ye come on the waves of a storm-created sea?

"When I call, can ye turn and in gladness come out
From the home of your childhood, the friends of your heart?
With naught but my promise on which to rely,
Afar from their love—can ye lie down and die?

"Yes, we'll take up the cross and in faith follow thee
And bear thy reproach, thy disciples to be,
Blest Saviour, for courage to thee we will fly:
Of grace thou hast promised abundant supply."

Interested.

"What did the rhinoceros do when you fired at him?" asked the eager listener.

"He just stood still and watched me run."—Washington Star.

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HENRY W. OLIVER BUILDING

We ask for your banking business, offering in return the services of a safe, conservative institution that will use every endeavor to make the relation a pleasing and profitable one

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your savings work for you all the time—night and day—365 days in the year. They earn 4 per cent, and if your account is built up perseveringly, financial independence is the result. If you have not already an account, would it not be well to start one next pay-day at

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK
Capital and Surplus $2,000,000
Assets $12,000,000
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Open Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BANKS AND SAVINGS

Time is money and one should be saved as well as the other.

The time to save money is in the morning of life.

Don't put off until afternoon what you can do in the morning.

The way to make money is to take advantage of every opportunity to earn. The way to save money is to put it in a bank on interest.

Can you imagine the satisfaction of the man in an arm chair in front of a fire in his home, who knows he has a savings account in a bank, every dollar of which is working for him day and night?

The first dollar deposited in a bank may be the first brick in the new home you've dreamed of.

Money in one's pocket burns a hole and drops through, money in a bank earns interest every day in the year.

There is a bird on the dollar, but that is no reason why you should let it fly, better deposit in a bank.

The secret of making money is the saving of it.

It is not what you earn, but what you save that makes you rich.

Put your savings in one of our reliable banks and let it earn interest for you.

By saving something every week you begin each week richer.

Spending all you earn now, does not mean future prosperity.

Live within your means, and put something away for the future.

Large wages all spent do not represent as good a condition as a smaller income and part of it saved.

A young man should aim to be manly and self reliant, make good use of his spare moments and save his money.

The wifely habit of going through husband's trouser's pockets received a strong vindication recently at North Cannan, Conn., when the widow of Solomon Barlow found a package of $3,000 in cash in one of his pockets. She was about to burn a suit worn by her lately deceased husband when she followed the impulse. Barlow did not believe in banks.

A Man With Nothing Ahead

of him is in danger of becoming a slave—
As he grows older he is in mortal terror of losing his job—But the man who has a snug sum salted down is in a manner independent—
Common prudence suggests the wisdom of saving money and of having an account with this strong bank—
4 per cent and absolute safety guaranteed—
$1 starts you.

Complete Foreign Department—steamship tickets on all lines—Drafts, Letters of Credit and Travelers' Cheques—Foreign Currency bought and sold — All Languages spoken.

The Union Savings Bank
"Where Savings Are Safe"
FRICK BUILDING.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

THE LATEST TIN MARKET

The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company and all independent manufacturers on February 3 advanced the price of tin plate 10 cents per base box, or $2 a ton, the new quotation being $3.70, Pittsburg, per 100-pound box. In addition to the above advance on all coated products, there has been a special advance on several medium grades of terne plate and all charcoal plate. The readjustment upward of differentials on the two last named grades has been expected for some time, as it was generally conceded that these prices were out of line. The advance in the price of tin plate was not unexpected and is understood to have been made as a result of the advance in the market price of pig tin. In some quarters it is stated that independents favored an advance of 25 cents per base box and it is intimated that another advance may follow, although these reports cannot be confirmed. On September 23, 1909, the price of tin plate was advanced to $3.50, Pittsburg, per 100-pound box. On November 11, 1909, the price was advanced to $3.60, Pittsburg, per 100 pound box, this being the only finished line on which the price was maintained throughout the year 1910. The tin plate market as a whole is showing more activity than any other finished line. It is estimated that the tin plate industry is running at about 90 per cent of the total available capacity of the leading interest and independents. Consumers are requesting prompt shipment on contracts previously placed and are gradually increasing specifications. The base price on tin plate is as follows:

Coke tin plate, 10-pound basis, 14 x 20, $3.70, f. o. b. mill, Pittsburg district.

Good Times Are Promoted

by the money which people deposit in this strong and popular bank. A generous portion of cash is kept on hand, to meet withdrawal demands, and the rest is lent to business men, on solid security. These business men spend the money in employing labor and carrying on large enterprises. By depositing your savings you not only earn for yourself four per cent interest, but you do your share in maintaining good times. You can open an account with a single dollar, but any sum will be received.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
4th Ave. & Smithfield St.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,000,000

German Savings and Deposit Bank of Pittsburg.
Carson and South Fourteenth Streets
CAPITAL, $100,000.00.
SURPLUS, [illegible].
OFFICERS:
J. E. Roth, President,
A. P. Miller, Cashier,
John McKelm, Assistant Cashier

Pays 4 per cent Interest on Time Deposits.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 12. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1911. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

JOHN MITCHELL ON LABOR PROBLEM.

He is Not Among Those Who Believe That the Interests of Capital and Labor Are Identical, but Neither Does He Think Their Interests Irreconcilable—The Trade Union Agreement, Or Collective Bargaining, the Best Solution.

BY JOHN MITCHELL.

If it were true, as declared in a recent article in the North American Review, that the interests of labor and capital are identical, there would be no chasm between them; and if the interests of labor and capital were irreconcilable, as others contend, any effort to harmonize them would prove futile. I am quite convinced that neither of the foregoing hypotheses will stand the test of close analysis. My judgment is that the interests of labor and capital, although divergent in some respects, are nevertheless reciprocal and interdependent.

In the search for a panacea to heal the industrial ills against which society so justly complains, many suggestions are made and innumerable remedies proposed. On the one hand are found forces that deny to labor the right of organization; on the other hand are forces at work advocating and demanding the abolition of the whole wage system. Between these extremes stands a great army of workmen and many employers earnestly striving to find grounds of agreement upon which the rights and obligations of each may be defined and brought into harmony. With all respect to the opinions of others, it seems to me that the path of safety, progress and justice lies in the middle course; in the recognition of the right of organization on the part of both labor and capital, by which and through which these factors in our industrial life may work out their inevitable destiny. The trade agreement, the collective bargain, is the bond between labor and capital; it restores in a large measure the personal relationship, the mutual interest which existed prior to the advent of the factory system. It is an acknowledgement of the interdependence of labor and capital, a recognition of the reciprocal interests of employer and employe. When the right of organization among both workmen and employers is fully recognized and freely conceded, and when these forces adopt the policy of collective bargaining, the day of the strike and lockout, the boycott and the blacklist will have largely passed away.

To elucidate in a practical way this view of the relationship between labor and capital, it is necessary to review the activities of these two factors in the field in which their interests are common and to mark the point at which they diverge.

The employer and the workman are mutually interested in the successful conduct of industry; the profits of the one and the wages of the other obviously are contingent upon it, as both profits and wages must be paid from the earnings of the enterprise in which the capital of the one and the labor of the other are jointly invested. This being true, the workman and the employer are equally concerned in the character of the product which is manufactured and sold by them, just as they are interested equally in good markets and regularity of employment. Having worked in co-operation up to the point of turning out an article that commands a wide and profitable sale, the question of dividing the earnings of their joint efforts presents itself; it is the failure of the attempt to divide to the satisfaction of each these earnings that gives rise to the differences between employers and workmen and forms the basis of the labor problem as we have it today. True, there are many questions of discord apart from those of wages and profits, which result in serious industrial conflicts, but followed back to their source, it will be found that these issues are inseparably related to those of wages and profits. In other words, the demand for a workday, for healthful, sanitary surroundings, has its origin in the irrepressible desire of the working people for a progressive improvement in their conditions of life and labor.

In early times, when the structure of society was simple, the relationship between employer and workman was vastly different from that existing today. It was not until the invention of machinery, the birth of the factory system, the use of steam, and the application of new processes that the question of the relationship of employer and employed grew so complex and impersonal that new methods became necessary to the proper adjustment of industrial affairs. As step by step industry developed from the stage of the privately owned factory to the firm and corporation, the real employer was removed further and further from personal contact with his employe, the salaried manager took the place once held by the actual employer and the simple and friendly relations of early days gave way to the intricate and complex industrial life of this generation.

Coincident with the development of industry have come the local, national, and finally the international organizations of labor. These gigantic associations and federations are the inevitable sequence of an industrial development which threatened the subjugation of the individual workman and forced him to merge his interest and his identity with those of his fellow workmen. The momentous change in the status of the workman which accompanied the revolution of industrial processes, transformed the whole problem of labor from the question of production to that of distribution, and it is the effort to find an equitable adjustment of the problem of distribution that is taxing the ingenuity of our greatest thinkers and is the cause of the industrial unrest existing today.

DELANEY DOESN'T WANT MUCH, DOES HE?

(Special Correspondence)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20.—Under three bills presented to the legislature by Representative Dale of York an addition of $121,500 a year will be added to the payroll of the factory inspection department, presided over by John C. Delaney. Each of these bills provides for the appointment by Delaney, with the approval of the governor, of 25 steam boiler inspectors at a salary of $1,500 a year each and two additional clerks at the same pay. Thus there would be a total of 75 inspectors and six clerks, 81 persons in all.

While members have been given to understand that the intention of the bill is only to add 25 inspectors and two clerks to Delaney's department, the bills provide otherwise and are considered a clever bit of manipulation. It was considered necessary, under the constitution to have three bills, covering respectively, boroughs, third class cities and townships.

The wording is the same in the three bills except the specifications of the cities, boroughs and townships. There is nothing to show that in the case of each of these classes of places for the working of the inspectors, they are to inspect the boilers in other classes of localities also. If the additional number of employes is to be limited to 25 inspectors the phraseology must be changed.

There would be, however, an increase of $40,500 in the factory inspection department payroll if the 27 employes alone were added to the force. Delaney now has under his command 37 deputies for factories and two deputies for "vessels." These are paid $1,200 a year each and enough for "traveling and other necessary expenses." The 37 factory inspectors draw $44,400 in salaries alone, or only $3,900 more than would be required for the proposed boiler inspection force, if the number of inspectors would be limited to 25 and the additional clerks to two.

The present salary total of the department is $58,200, which, by the addition of the minimum of the boiler proposition, would be raised to $98,700 and if permitted to carry the entire roll under the three bills, would be increased to $179,700. The inspec

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LABOR FOR CANADIAN RECIPROCITY

In spite of the fact that the majority of American workingmen are uncompromising protectionists insofar as Europe is concerned, and believe that our tariff wall should be kept up against Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany, they are for Canadian reciprocity. They are for it because they believe it will help to reduce the cost of living without injuring any American industry. The only industry on this side of the border that is protesting against the agreement and that fears anything from Canada is the agricultural industry. And the farmers have profited overlong at the expense of the wage-earners of the cities.

Labor has no sympathy with the Republican members of congress who are opposing the Canadian agreement. Reciprocity is good Republican doctrine. As our Republican contemporary, the Pittsburg Press, points out President Garfield, whose Republicanism has never been questioned, said in one of his characteristically pointed discussions: "I am for that kind of protection that leads inevitably to free trade, and I am for that kind of free trade that may only be attained by means of protection."

The reciprocity treaty with Canada illustrates the Garfield philosophy. Both countries have built their peculiar industries by means of protection. Both are now prepared to enter upon an era of freer trade, looking ultimately to the complete removal of tariff barriers as between each other but not as against Europe's low-paid labor.

Some of the great American industries have been compelled to build factories in Canada in order to supply that country with their products. They employ Canadian workmen to do what would be done in the United States except for the tariff against us.

Vice President Sherman, who has always been regarded as a standstiller as well as stand-patter of the "Interests," is quoted in dispatches from Washington as saying there will positively be no extra session. At first glance this may mean either that Mr. Sherman thinks the senate will vote for the Canadian agreement or that he thinks Mr. Taft is bluffing. If the latter is Mr. Sherman's opinion, he is probably mistaken. The country believes Mr. Taft is in earnest and it will stand behind him. We believe with the Press that the obstructionists will be foolish to persist in putting him to the test.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE LIVING WAGE

Under the New Zealand system of compulsory arbitration the court seeks to determine just one question. It is this: "How much is a living wage?"

It is a big, broad question, too, involving the consideration of what constitutes decent homes, food and clothing. New Zealand society insists on settling that question itself. It refuses to leave it to be fought out by capital and labor.

In a recent case the employers claimed they couldn't operate their mine and pay a living wage. Decision of the court was:

"Then shut up your mine! We don't want, we won't have industries in this country that can't pay a living wage. Shut them up!"

Well, they didn't, but they paid the living wage!

We just cite this New Zealand incident to show how absurd are those people who pretend to be frightened by the "radicalism" of the political trend in this country. We are a long way off from even Great Britain, with its old-age pensions for workmen, its income and inheritance taxes and all that. And as for New Zealand, it shows just how conservative a democracy the United States really is.

SAN FRANCISCO THE NEW FOCUS

It will be well for organized labor throughout the country to keep its eye on San Francisco, the great union labor city of the nation.

Once more organized capital is to make the entire Pacific coast region non-union in every respect, if it can, and the citadel to be attacked is the coast metropolis, wherein union labor has a vast majority of the votes and has demonstrated its ability to solidify and apply them.

The Panama Exposition is to be the occasion. Already, prominent union crushers from non-union Los Angeles are planning to boss the construction work of the exposition buildings, and they hold that, out of consideration for the exposition, hostility to Japanese or other cheap labor will lie quiet.

President Taft evidently thinks so, too. A new treaty with Japan is about prepared. While Mr. Taft's department of state has not yet made its terms public, it is understood that the present "exclusion clause" will be modified.

With all the Pacific coast anxious about that exposition and with plenty of Japs coming in through Mr. Taft's new treaty, you can easily see the handicap in their favor that the union crushers expect to hold, can't you?

Photo by American Press Association.

HERE'S A LIVE LIKENESS OF GOVERNOR WILSON.

HEREAFTER you must call him "Governor," for two years at any rate. Who? Why, President Wilson. President of what? Well, he used to be president of Princeton university, but now there are those who expect him to be president of the United States, which is merely a larger university with 101,000,000 matriculates, many of whom are such bad boys that they should be expelled from school or locked up and "kept in." Dr. Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated governor of New Jersey the other day at Trenton after having been governor elect since early November. During his governor elect days Wilson helped to make some political history in his state which may have a considerable effect upon national politics, or, rather, upon national policy—the policy of electing United States senators by popular vote. Wilson demanded that his party stand by the nomination of James E. Martine for the senate at the primary election, and his stand pat attitude on this proposition made New Jersey a lively place for the time. The governor's fight for Martine was successful, for the legislature elected the "farmer orator."

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION IN 1910.

Prosperity or the reverse thereof is always a factor in the movement of aliens to our shores. In fact, these data furnish one of the numerous indices whereby economic undercurrents may be gauged. Let the tide of such affairs run down stream or in the direction of depression for a while, and we will soon see a reflection of the baneful conditions in the outward flow of human beings. Then when the tide rises toward prosperity immigration tends to expand. Thus last year the movement of aliens was of goodly volume until near the end of the year, when prevailing conditions seemed to discourage further accretions to our population from foreign sources. To come to the point, 1,071,885 immigrants came here last year, which number compares with 957,105 for 1909 and 410,319 for 1908, the respective gains being 11 per cent and 160 per cent. It will be recalled, says Bradstreets, that 1908 was a year of depression, and therefore many aliens thought it wise to return to their original homes pending the appearance of improved conditions in this country, while at the same time those who might have contemplated a westward journey decided to remain in their own countries. On the other hand, last year's immigration was by no means so heavy as it was in either 1907 or 1906, for which years the figures were 1,334,166 and 1,215,689, respectively. As regards the racial elements, Italians again predominated, but there was also a goodly increase in the number of Poles arriving. Hebrews, Greeks and Mexicans came in greater numbers than in 1909. A noticeable development, however, concerned the increased inflow of natives of the United Kingdom, Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

The foregoing statistical facts relate to the inward movements of aliens. Now there is another item of which one must take account in figuring the additions made to the country's population from foreign territory. We refer to the arrivals of non-immigrant aliens, these being aliens who have been sojourning abroad, or who merely left the United States for visits to their birthplaces. Of these, 151,588 came back last year, which sum compares with 184,908 in 1909, 147,266 in 1908 and 171,302 in 1907. By adding the latter figures to those given at the outset of this article we get a grand total of 1,223,473 for 1910, as against 1,142,013 in 1909, 557,585 in 1908 and 1,505,468 in 1907. Before concluding the subject we desire to advert to another factor underlying these data—the volume of emigration, which in 1910 amounted to 406,041 persons, as against 339,341 in 1909, 598,783 in 1908 and 534,000 in 1907. A little figuring shows that after making deductions for departures and allowing for arrivals, we scored a net gain of 817,432 last year, which contrasts with 802,672 in 1909. In 1908 an annual occurrence developed; that is, the outward movement exceeded departures to the extent of 41,198 persons. But 1907 witnessed a net increase of 971,468, while 1906 furnished the heaviest gain on record—1,010,626.

$500,000 FOR LOS ANGELES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the names of "justice and liberty," a fund of half a million dollars is being raised by the labor union in the United States to finance the struggle for unionism in Los Angeles, Cal., where, after years of fighting, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has now undertaken to crush organized labor.

It was learned today at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that contributions are being received daily by Secretary Morrison from all parts of the country.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Parliament Opens — Printers' Strike Widens—Victory for Railwaymen—Big Shipbuilders Grant Workmen Increase of Wages—Serious Cotton Lockout—Tinplates Active.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Feb. 19, 1911.—The British house of commons has commenced its new session and the Labor party in parliament signalized the event by being photographed in its full strength by flash light. The forty-two members made a brave show on the commons' bench. This is the first time that such a picture has been taken in the house of commons and although a small thing it indicates a certain welcome irreverence for the old hoary institution. At the same time, the Labor party has chosen for itself a new chairman and Ramsay Macdonald thus replaces George Barnes. Macdonald is in his forty-fifth year, is the son of Scottish farm laborers, and is one of the cleverest politicians in the labor movement. Although self-educated he has never labored as a manual worker, in which of course, he differs from his predecessor, George Barnes, who was an iron worker. Macdonald has traveled extensively since he has been in parliament and is as clever with his pen as he is with his speech. He is married to the niece of that famous old scientist, Lord Kelvin. Things political are so near his heart that there are fears at times in the movement that the interests of labor may sometimes be put rather in the back ground by him.

Labor disputes are strong with us at the present time. The printers' strike started on February 6 and about eight thousand men, women and girls have struck in the London district. Out of about fourteen hundred master printers in London over a quarter have given way and granted the men's claim for a fifty-hour week with a forty-eight hour week to follow at the beginning of next year. The firms that have not conceded the 50-hour week are having a rather serious time, as their contracts will not wait. They are scouring the country for non union labor, but are getting no help to any appreciable extent. As the printing cannot be turned out, therefore, many of their customers are refusing to wait and are taking their business elsewhere. The printers of "Punch" are getting along with non-union labor and their comic artists, headed by Bernard Partridge, are helping on the machines.

The sudden strike on the Northeastern Railway Company's system which was precipitated by the dismissal of six fish porters developed within 24 hours into a strike of three thousand railway servants. Fearing the worst the railway company opened special negotiations. The dismissed men are to be reinstated, the strikers returned to work and their grievances are to be made the subject of special inquiry.

A serious lockout in the Lancashire cotton industry began at Padiham, near Burnley, on February 8th. A fortnight ago a female weaver at Perseverance mill was discharged after due notice. Failure to get an explanation for her dismissal, the remainder of the weavers tendered for a week's notice to cease work, and as these notices were not withdrawn the Padiham Employers' Association decided on a general lockout, which began on February 9, over 3,000 operatives being thrown idle. The employers claim that they have always had the right to terminate by proper notice a contract of service with any workman without being required to give a reason. The weavers contend that if the employers' claim is allowed all security of employment would be gone.

The long hours worked by Great Northern Railway engine drivers and firemen in the West Riding district have again been before the members of the railway trade unions, and that it is now understood the whole matter is to be submitted to the board of trade with a view to a searching inquiry being made. It is alleged that in some cases engine drivers and firemen have been on duty for twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and even seventeen hours at a stretch.

It has been definitely decided that six trade unions existing for iron founders shall amalgamate, and thus practically place all the workers in one large union of nearly 34,000 members. There will be a meeting of representatives of the six unions with a view to framing a code of rules. This is always a difficult task, for there are personal claims and the adjustment of contributions which cannot easily be settled. But it is only recently that the Sheffield gold and silver workers who were organized in thirteen separate unions, found a means of overcoming similar difficulties, and it should not prove impossible for six unions to do what thirteen have accomplished.

The Women's Labor League convention recently here dealt very extensively with women's side of the labor movement. One speaker showed how severely the ravages of war affected the women of the industrial classes; another protested against the interference of this country in the affairs of other nations; a third declared that the piling up of armaments courted rather than averted war; while a fourth protested against what she regarded, as the present trend towards conscription, and commented on the rapidity with which

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LIABILITY BILL IS DRASTIC.

(Tribune Correspondence)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20.—Drastic provision under which an employe of a common carrier may recover damages from the employing company for injuries he may sustain while at work are contained in a bill introduced in the house by Assemblyman E. E. Kinney of Monroe. The bill is designed to protect not only an employe, who may be injured, but if he should be killed his surviving heirs or dependents may sue the employing carrier, as if he had been killed while not an employe.

The injury or death must be the result of negligence, in whole or in part, of the officers and employes of the common carrier, or because of insufficient equipment or lack of safety devices. Defective appliances or equipment shall be prima facie evidence of neglect on the part of the common carrier.

Contributory negligence by the employe is to be no bar to recovery of damages if the employe's negligence was of the lesser degree than the negligence of the common carrier. Neither, under the provisions of the Kinney bill, can any employe be held to have been guilty of contributory negligence where the common carrier has violated any safety appliance act, nor is the employe to be held to have assumed any risk in the performance of his duty.

No contract of employment company insurance, relief benefit or the like is to act as a bar against recovery of damages, except that the common carrier may obtain a reduction in the amount of the damage because of any insurance or relief sums it may have already paid to an employe injured or to the heir of an employe killed.

"Common carrier" is defined technically by the bill so as to include any organization popularly known as a railroad company. The act does not impair the rights of employes under existing laws.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S BIG AUDIENCE

Fully sixteen hundred people attended Carnegie hall, North Side, last Sunday to hear Pastor C. T. Russell's famous lecture on "The Hereafter," and all present gave the closest attention, over four hundred standing during the entire service. Three hundred people were turned away from Carnegie hall and an overflow meeting was held in the Bible House chapel, and was addressed by Pilgrim Wise.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

OLD FASHIONED REVIVAL WANTED IN WALL STREET.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL'S APPEAL CONSIDERED BY PASTOR RUSSELL—BISHOP CANDLER FREELY QUOTED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 19.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle gave two interesting discourses here to large and appreciative audiences. We report one of these from the following text: "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."—Proverbs 14: 34. The speaker said:—

Many besides myself surely were astonished to read the following extract from the Wall Street Journal, under the caption, "What America Needs:"—

"What America needs more than railway extension and western irrigation, and a bigger wheat crop, and a merchant marine, and a new navy, is a revival of piety, the kind father and mother used to have—piety that counted it good business to stop for daily family prayers before breakfast, right in the middle of harvest; that quit field work a half hour earlier Thursday night, so as to get the chores done and go to prayer meeting. That's what we need now to clean the country of filth, of graft, and of greed, petty and big, of worship of fine houses and big lands, and high office and grand social functions."

This reached the eye of Bishop Candler, whose comment is so appropriate that I cannot do better than quote it here:—

"This editor is right in calling us back to more earnest forms of life than all these things involved. He wants religion in the home; he calls for lives of prayer; he insists that we need the most earnest type of religion to save the country from moral wreck. And he is right. But can we get that sort of religion under the spur of the motive to which he appeals? Hardly.

"We cannot get a revival of religion by seeking a revival of religion. Nowhere in God's Word are men admonished to seek religion or to seek a revival of religion. They are always urged to seek God. All the revivals of religion which have blessed the world in the history of the past have come when men have undertaken to seek God. None have ever come otherwise. We cannot deify even a revival of religion. God must be the supreme object of our love and desire.

"MEN CALLED PREACHERS HAVE EXPLAINED THE WORD OF GOD."

"Herein is our trouble—We have lost God. Men called preachers have explained away the Word of God, making it no longer a sure word of prophecy, but an antique for the critics to analyze and discuss. The moral law has been lowered. The ten commandments have been reckoned as a piece of Mosaic plagiarism applicable to the morals needs of ancient nomads in the wilderness, but have no more than a qualified bearing on the life of today. The Sermon on the Mount has been treated as 'An iridescent dream.'

"The Lordship of Jesus Christ has been denied, while treacherous compliments have been poured out upon his name, as that of a great teacher and a noble martyr. His teachings have been defied or set aside wherever they have stood in the way of a rampant worldliness or an insurgent rationalism. The outcome of it all is that multiplied thousands have lost all knowledge of God in their souls. To all intents and purposes God is dead to them. They take no account of His will in any of their plans and doings, but live as if there were no God. They are atheists without taking the trouble to declare formally the atheism which they have inwardly accepted.

"The people must now be called to seek God. He is a real, living Person, and He will be found of those who sincerely seek Him. But He must be sought as the supreme need of the lives of men. He must be sought for His own sake. He will not be found of men who seek Him simply to remedy a bad commercial situation, or to cure social and political ills. He will not consent to be used as a sort of celestial and omniscient chief of police to help us suppress grafting and stealing and licentiousness.

"It is quite true that if all the people turned to God they would be turned away from every evil thing. But they will never turn to God until they feel that the worst disaster in life is that one should fail to know our Heavenly Father. They must be made to feel the sorrowfulness of the orphanage of the soul until, like the prodigal of the parable, they begin to say each within himself, 'I will arise to go to my Father.'

"We have had already too great a disposition to try to use God for all sorts of social ameliorations, moral reforms, and political renovations. It is time now we sought Him for Himself alone. It is time we began to cry with the Psalmist, 'Whom have I in heaven but Thee, and there is none upon earth that I desire beside Thee.' Then indeed we shall find Him, when our hearts pant for Him, as the heart panteth after the water-brooks."

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY, SAYS PASTOR RUSSELL.

The words of the Wall Street Journal respecting the need of the old-time religion are along proper lines. The Bishop sees clearly what I also have so frequently pointed out, namely, that the so-called New Theology, Higher Criticism and Evolution theory have so undermined faith that it would be folly to look for a return of the pious earnestness of the past, which was built upon a living faith, even though it was not the pure faith, "once delivered unto the saints (Jude 3.)

We do not admit that none today are pious; that none are what St. Paul styled "sanctified in Christ Jesus" (I Corinthians i, 2.) We claim that there are as honest, as upright, as loyal children of God today as ever lived in the world. But they are few. The vast majority, under the false teaching mentioned by the Bishop, have utterly lost the "faith once delivered to the saints.' The great majority of professed Christians are drifting. Long ago they gave up the creeds of the "dark ages," and, believing that the Bible taught the same things as the creeds, it also is being abandoned as too absurd for present-day intelligence. Higher Criticism (nother name for infidelity and opposition to the Bible.) Evolution, Christian Science, Theosophy and Atheism have swallowed up the majority of the intellectuals of the Churches, and the mediocre masses are rapidly following them into the outer darkness of unbelief and godlessness.

It is impossible for an honest man who has lost his faith in God, and in the Bible as the Word of God, to take a real heart-interest in prayer-meetings, in Bible study and in attempted holy living. He finds nothing substantial for his faith to rest upon. He scorns to be a hypocrite. Hence the old time religious life is not to be generally expected.

MODERN REVIVALS UNSATISFACTORY.

Modern revival methods (slangy talk, clownish actions and a pretense that rising to one's feet in a public assembly means Christian reformation and spirit-begetting) is too foolish for thinking people of the class represented by the Editor of the Wall Street Journal. It is not for us to say that absolutely nothing is accomplished, and that all fall away who, under excitement, stand up to be prayed for, or to indicate that they prefer to spend eternity in bliss rather than in torture. We do, however, mean to say that such persons are bewildered, if no worse, and a year after, we fear, are as bad or wose than the year before. This is because they are not really converted—because they have no real foundation for faith given them, and have no faith to put upon such a foundation. They are not even what St. Paul styles "Babes in Christ" (I Corinthians iii, 1), for only the spirit-begotten belong to that class.

WHAT IS REALLY NEEDED.

The revival really needed should not be looked for nor expected amongst worldly people. They have nothing of Christianity to revive. It should begin with Christians who have not yet lost all their faith in God and in the Bible. These should become awakened to the fact that spirituality and faith are at a low ebb. Their prayers should ascend to God, and their Bibles should be studied as never before. They should make use of present-day helps in their Bible study and become fervent and revified of spirit through a better understanding of the Scriptures. They must see that the Bible was not properly represented in the creeds of the past; that it is in direct opposition to many of the doctrines of the past which have justly become repulsive to intelligent minds.

When once they get the proper focus on God's Word, one passage illuminating another, their faith in God and in the Bible will become a living one, a moving one, and, with this spirit, faith and works will come—Christian zeal, fervency of spirit in the service of the Lord. With these in turn will come activities in helping one another, activities in family worship, in Bible classes, in prayer and testimony meetings, etc. Then, as the Master said, they will let their light shine and the worldly will see and be influenced by these living epistles, known and read of all (II Corinthians iii, 2.)

MOST IMPORTANT POINT.

It is useless for any to attempt to believe, or to attempt to teach others that God is great, and just, and loving, while at the same time teaching that He prepared, before the foundation of the world, an immense torture chamber in which thousands of millions would be forced to spend eternity. How our forefathers could believe this and yet believe somehow or other that God is Love we do not understand. It was their faith in God's Love, and not their faith in eternal torment, which constituted the power of God working in them for good and which offset the errors of their creeds to a large degree. But no one of today who is at all awake can any longer think of worshipping a God inferior to himself. A God unjust and unloving, or unkind and powerless, can no longer be worshipped in spirit and in Truth.

What the World needs, and what first of all the Church needs, is to get doctrinally straight in respect to the Almighty's character, and in respect to His purposes for His human creatures. As soon as that condition of mind shall have been reached there will be no need to pray or ask for revivals of religion—they will follow irresistibly.

But what do we see opposing any such desirable denouncement? We see two hundred thousand Protestant ministers and Sunday-School superintendents working against such desirable results. We see about two-thirds of them advocating Higher Criticism-infidelity and one-third of them striving to hold the people in ignorance respecting the teachings of the Bible concerning man's future—seeking, by inference at least, to uphold the atrocious doctrines of devils foisted upon God's people by the great Adversary during the "dark ages." It is a sad picture. Has it no silver lining?

THE CLOUD'S SILVER LINING.

There are still a saintly few in the world who are not bowing their knee to Baal, not worshipping the golden calf of mammon, but wandering, not seeking to prove that they are descendants of monkeys, not seeking to figure God out of creation and to say that nature is God. In this time, when others are going into outer darkness, these children of God, feeding upon His Word, are being blessed and refreshed in spirit as never before. To them God's Word is shining more brightly as the days go by; the rough places are becoming smooth and the dark places clear. To them the glory of the Divine character is being revealed. The secret of the Lord is with them. He is showing them H's Covenant and making them to understand many of the deep things of His Word, which the natural eye has not seen, nor the natural ear heard, neither have these things entered into the heart of the natural man—things which he hath in reservation for them that love Him.

These are now seeing that the Kingdom for which He taught us to pray is not a myth; these are seeing that it did not come at Pentecost, nor when Papacy was established, nor with the establishment of any of the sects of Christendom. Consequently they are now praying from the heart, "Thy Kingdom come," and waiting for the glorious Messiah, promised to begin His great work of blessing natural Israel and through Israel all the families of the earth (Acts xv. 14-17; Acts iii, 19-23.)

These see that the Kingdom of God's dear Son is to be one of "power and great glory;" that before it, in a time of trouble, every other religion and influence will crumble to dust; that Satan shall be bound, and for a thousand years the most blessed influence favorable to righteousness will be brought to bear upon mankind.

CHURCH AND WORLD STANDARDS

During the "dark ages" the fact that the Church is a specially called, chosen, faithful class (and only "a little flock"), was seen and preached to some extent. But this lofty Church standard was difficult of application to the world, and the world's hope, under a different standard, was not seen. It clarifies our minds greatly when we recognize that the elect few are intended by God to be the world's instructors and helpers by and by, when the world will be granted an opportunity of rescue from sin and death—not to heavenly conditions, but to earthly Restitution of all that was lost by Adam's transgression and Redeemed by the Great Sacrifice of Calvary (John iii. 16, Isaiah xxxv.)

After learning that the hell to which the world goes in death is the grave, and that it is an unconscious condition, a "sleep," the next lesson is the resurrection of the dead—"Many that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, * * * some to shame and lasting contempt" (Daniel xii, 2.) Mankind fall asleep with experiences only with unrighteousness and very indistinct glimpses of holiness and saintship. When awakened they will recognize the glory, honor and immortality of the saintly Bride of Christ and be recipients of her loving care and blessing, in proportion as they respond to the blessed privileges of that time. As the Restitution work will progress, and they obediently rise from their degradation, their shame and contempt will gradually disappear, and eventually perfection of human nature may be attained in an earth also attaining perfection, as the Garden of the Lord.

ERROR LOSING ITS POWER.

Intelligent people no longer believe the God-dishonoring doctrine of eternal torture, nor even the doctrine of purgatorial suffering. Having lost these, they are doubting every religious teaching. What they need to see the Bible's presentations. They should see the "high calling" now extended to the faithful, saintly few and should sit down and count the cost before undertaking so great a contract as to become members of that Royal Priesthood.

If they do not accept this, the only call now extended, they should have in mind that there is a general Law of Retribution operating expressed in the terms, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." They should understand clearly that every thought and word and act of theirs will have to do with their future conduct and affect them more or less favorably in the resurrection, when Messiah's Kingdom will provide to every man a full, gracious opportunity of Restitution to human perfection in a world-wide Eden.

To the Kingdom of Messiah belongs the promise, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." His will be a reign of righteousness, and, by Divine direction, will have control of the whole world for the uplifting of all mankind Redeemed by the precious blood of Calvary. At present, in every kingdom under heaven we see exemplified the latter part of our text, "Sin is a disgrace to any people"—to the whole world. Let us accept the direction of God's Word and set our faces toward righteousness with greater zeal than ever—to attain Divine favor, either by the "high calling" of this present time or by the blessed Restitution times soon to be ushered in (Acts iii. 19-23.)

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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

My subscription expires with this date, and I am renewing through the Bible house at Brooklyn, for I do not want to miss one copy of your paper for you handle our pastor's sermons in very fine style. I notice by your letters and the new subscription lists published each week your paper goes into many distant states and foreign countries. This is a record you can well be proud of, for it carries a message of the kingdom with every issue.

Yours for Truth and righteousness,
THOMAS E. MORTON.

Wilkinsburg, Pa., Feb. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Have just finished reading sermon, "God Loves You," in your excellent paper. We consider this one of the finest sermons ever preached. Surely it ought to be an eye-opener to those who are still groping in the darkness of ignorance, afraid every moment that they will drop into eternal torment. According to evangelistic orthodoxy God is trying to save mankind, but the devil is to strong for him. Orthodoxy pictures God as a feeble old grandfather, sitting in an arm chair, wringing his hands, and wailing "Oh, my children, I would save you if I could, but here is this young giant, Satan, he is so strong, he is like a roaring lion, I fear he will get most of you." Surely orthodoxy (so-called) needs to revise its opinion of God, as well as its creed.

We enclose list of names. Kindly send them sample copies of your paper this week, if possible. Let the good work go on. With kindest wishes,

Yours,
J. & L. HUTCHINSON.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 9.
Editors National Labor Tribune:

Another year has rolled around, and having renewed my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, I take pleasure in once again mentioning my appreciation of the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons. I know of many who look for these sermons weekly, who are desirous of knowing more of God's word, and longing for the Glad Tidings to all people. The Sunday school lessons recently added are equally good. My husband appreciates the mechanical page and other features of your paper. Wishing you success for the coming year, I am

Yours truly,
MRS. DORIS E. ASHBY.

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Publishers printing the above sermons please send sample copies.

THE TRUTH SERIES COMPANY
622 West Fourth Street, Erie Pa.

Siloam Springs, Ark., Feb. 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed order for which you will send to my address 20 papers of February 9, 1911, that I may send out to friends to whom I hope to do good thereby. This message of love and Truth that is presented from week to week by our dear Pastor Russell is most wonderfully grand, the like of which is not found anywhere else on earth. I hope and trust you may have the courage to stand by him as the conflict increases and the battle grows fiercer.

Yours with best wishes for the Truth.
A. H. DOOLEY.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower. I appreciate the weekly visits of the Labor Tribune very much, especially for our dear Pastor Russell's sermons. May the dear Lord bless you for the grand and noble work you are doing.

Yours for the Truth,
MRS. L. C. DICHER.

Francitas, Tex., Feb. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

From January to April in 24 hours! Ten days ago I left Columbus, Kan., where nature was garbed in the somber hues of mid-winter and came here where I found strawberries in bloom and other signs of advanced spring.

Francitas is a new colony of northern people, 100 miles west of Galveston and 12 miles inland from Matagorda bay. There are many interesting things here, and much to delight the lover of nature that I would like to describe, but lack of space forbids. The deliciously soft, moist air that floats in from the gulf every morning makes mere existence an enjoyment.

Before leaving the north I renewed, for the third time, my subscription to your paper, principally for the sermons of our beloved Brother Russell which you print in such excellent style. And, too, I appreciate the fairness and moderation with which you discuss the difficult problems of capital and labor. But I would go with but two meals a day, if necessary, to obtain such refreshing and strengthening food for the spiritual life as those sermons are to me. In the change down here I missed the issue for January 21. If convenient, please send me another copy.

If this meets the eye of any other one "of this way" living near here, please write that I may know where to find you. This is such a new place mail should be addressed via Blessing.

Yours truly,
F. E. HALE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

It has been my privilege for some time to read your excellent paper. The size of type is very much appreciated by your readers, as it enables the mind to grasp the underlying thought with ease. I am deeply interested in Pastor Russell's sermons, and it is a remarkable coincidence that he subjects and questions relative to capital and labor published in your paper are being scripturally solved by Pastor Russell in another column of the same paper. If all your readers realized this fact how earnestly they would read and search the sermons for a solution to their difficulties. I remember some years ago, during a mill strike in a Pennsylvania town, a colporteur of Pastor Russell's scriptural studies sold Vol. I to, I think, every striker involved, principally because Study XV of that volume gives a general outline of the trouble between capital and labor, states the great remedy and result or outcome of entire difficulty. I trust some of the men searched the above mentioned volume and found rest of mind and heart.

I would like to refer your readers who are seeking peace and finding none to a sermon by Pastor Russell, "When Shall We Have Peace," published in the Tribune, December 29, 1910. It is a clear, satisfactory solution to the above question, that is uppermost in many thoughtful minds, and will end wearisome suspense.

Mr. Editor, I appreciate more and more the fund of information and mental refreshment you are giving your readers. Thanking you cordially, I remain,

Respectfully,
MRS. M. E. POWER.

Summit, N. Y., Feb. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

My subscription for the National Labor Tribune having about expired, I am renewing same through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, Brooklyn, N. Y. Like many others, the star attraction in the paper is Pastor Russell's discourses. Peerless they are in harmoniously and consistently explaining scripture texts to my understanding. Supremely is this subject above all other topics discussed in your paper—all other things pale into insignificance in comparison to it, for when the judgments of the heavenly God are abroad in the earth the inhabitants will learn righteousness.

Yours truly,
EVERETT LEE.

Stigler, Okla., Feb. 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am receiving your wonderful paper which I appreciate so much. And why is it so wonderful? Simply because it contains our dear pastor's sermons. I also enjoy reading the Sunday school lessons from the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society and the articles written by Brother Bohnet. I am sure, dear editor, the Lord is using you in sending out this wonderful Truth which is indeed meat in due season. I am also taking other papers which contain Brother Russell's sermons, but I find it so much easier to read them in the Labor Tribune. The print is much larger and that makes it a delightful visitor. May God keep you in his service.

Yours truly,
MRS. JUNNIE BAKER.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

On account of the space you give and the clear type with which you print Pastor Russell's sermons, I am subscribing for the Tribune for one year. With pleasure I recommend your paper to all who are looking for good reading, and sincerely hope you will continue to be used as a channel for the spread of the True Gospel, the glad tidings of great joy. I am glad to know that you will be rewarded for this good work, and that very soon, according to the Scriptures. You can count on me as a faithful subscriber as long as you continue printing Pastor Russell's sermons in such good style. Wishing you success in the circulation of the Tribune, I am,

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES R. COX.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have today, through the Watch Tower office, renewed my subscription for the Tribune for another year. And again I wish to inform you of my continued appreciation for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. How glad we are that through God's kind favor heavenly Truth did reach our ears, and its sweet reviving savour has indeed filled our hearts and calmned our fears. We realize that through the publishing of the sermons in the newspapers many in the more isolated places have this same favor extended—so know the only true and reasonable interpretation of the Bible. I have been a subscriber for your paper now for five years and shall hope to be so long as you publish the sermons.

Yours very truly,
F. HOLMES.

Rochelle, Ill., Feb. 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Just a few words to express to you my appreciation of your treatement of Pastor Russell's sermons, especially the last issue, "God Loves You." What a wonderful presentation of the Truth. And I thank you, dear editor, for the space that you are giving for the sermons and also for the letters from the many readers. You can feel assured that you will receive a great blessing in permitting these sermons in your valuable paper. I remain a constant reader.

Respectfully yours,
JONAS JOHNSON.

Urbana, Ill., Feb. 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been taking your paper for some time through the kindness of a very dear friend. I wish to let you know how much I appreciate the large type in which it is printed and the beautiful style in which the third page is gotten up, on which Pastor Russell's sermons are found and also the dear friends' letters of appreciation which I love dearly to read. Am also glad to see you have added the Sunday school lessons. May you never weary of the good work, for surely you shall have your reward.

Yours very truly,
MRS. A. E. BARBER.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am writing to express my high appreciation of your excellent paper and particularly those wonderful sermons by Pastor Russell which you publish weekly in such fine shape and which are doing a great educational work in the world.

Yours with best wishes,
W. P. HALL.

Holt, Mich., Feb. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I will say to the editor that I heartily enjoy reading your profitable paper and hope you may always be able to set up so clear a type and that you may also have the privilege of putting out the Truth as it comes from our dear Pastor Russell.

Yours truly,
MRS. MINNIE EMBY.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I take this occasion to express to you my high appreciation of your paper. I am particularly interested in Pastor Russell's sermons, which I recognize to me meat in due season from God's great storehouse, the Bible, and I hope that you will continue to publish them.

Wishing you much success, I am,
Yours very truly,
CORA ROBISON.

Tullahoma, Tenn., Feb. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Have taken your paper for a few years past, and highly delighted with its many fine features—its matter, its makeup, elegant typographical appearance, smooth paper and large plain print. Am specially interested in Pastor Russell's sermon and kindred matter, and am pleased to note that your subscription list gets larger each week.

I hope the issue of February 2 fell into good hands en route. Kindly mail me one of that date, as I desire of having a copy of each issue and this is missing.

Yours with best wishes,
C. H. MAYNARD.

Nashua, N. H., Feb. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to say that I am much pleased with the two copies of the Tribune thus far received. The type is not only larger and clearer than that used by other papers publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, but judging from the two received, you report the sermons more fully and in this case, I think it would hardly be possible to have "too much of (such) a good thing." I take several papers solely for the sermons, not only to encourage the editors to continue publishing them, but also that I may have several copies to give away and thus help a little to spread the good tiding of great joy which shall be for all people.

I would like some extra copies of January 26 issue containing the sermon on "What Is Man." Thanking you for the pleasure and profit I am receiving through this feature of your well gotten up paper and with best wishes for your own pleasure and profit.

I am gratefully yours,
MRS. C. H. BURKE.

Dundee, Scotland, Feb. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I too would like to tell you how much I appreciate your publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. It is only on account of the sermons I am a subscriber to your paper. Like others I have been enjoying the sermons in some other papers; but seeing your paper with its clear cold type, I preferred it, thinking it a better seeing for the glorious truths Pastor Russel is giving forth and which is rejoicing our hearts and giving new meaning to life. Wishing you every success.

Yours Very Respectfully,
MRS. ORR.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Adolph Johnson, St. Paul.
Henry B. Morrison, St. Paul.
Asa G. Herring, Taylor.
Mrs. A. T. Moore, Warrensburg.
A. P. Drake, St. Paul.
Cory E. Knapp, Averill Park.
Mrs. T. B. Williams, Greenwood.
Mrs. H. L. Josselyn, Denver.
J. L. Rutherford, Fresno.
Mrs. Gilmore Morrison, Groton.
Mrs. T. H. Perkins, New Haven.
F. A. Burke, Marques.
Frank Winter, Gorgona, Panama.
B. L. White, Brocton.
Mrs. R. L. Judge, Hinanes.
S. Cooper, Worlindyke.
J. F. Day, Siegfried.
S. T. Gooch, Utopia.
Kathryn Albrecht, Philadelphia.
Everett Lee, Summit.
Mrs. D. Morgan, Canal Dover.
William Harper, City.
William H. Gregory, Rockport.
E. D. Howell, Kunkletown.

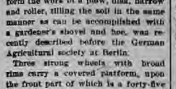
POPULAR MECHANICS

NOVEL TILLAGE MACHINE.

Motor-Operated Apparatus That Plows, Harrows and Rolls.

A tillage machine which will perform the work of a plow, disk, harrow and roller, tilling the soil in the same manner as can be accomplished with a gardener's shovel and hoe, was recently described before the German Agricultural society at Berlin.

Three strong wheels with broad rims carry a covered platform, upon the front part of which is a forty-five horsepower gasoline engine making 600 revolutions per minute. The power is transmitted to the tilling mechanism by means of drive chains. This mechanism, which is attached to the machine by means of adjustable arms, consists of a cylinder provided with



TILLING MECHANISM.

disks. Two lateral sheet steel knives attached to each one of these disks comprise the "hoe." When lowered to the ground this mechanism will dig itself into the soil in a manner resembling the action of a paddle wheel in water, digging up clods and throwing them backward against a guard, where they are crushed, finally reaching the ground again shattered to small pieces or thoroughly pulverized.

The adjustment for deep or shallow tilling is simple, and it is claimed that the machine will work in all kinds and conditions of soil. It leaves the seed bed equally well tilled to its entire depth, with the density of the soil particles increasing from fine pulverized top layer down, so as to make the passage from loose to firm soil gradual.

NONCORROSIVE STEEL.

Metal That Possesses Remarkable Rust-Resisting Qualities.

A new quality of steel that resists both the corroding influence of gunpowder and rust has been manufactured in England and put through a series of the most severe tests.

Five thousand cartridges containing 43.21 grains, troy, of smokeless powder were fired through a rifle barrel made of it without showing any effect whatever on the steel. During the intervals between the firing, which covered a period of fifty days, the barrel was kept unchoked in a damp cellar for the purpose of testing its tendency to rust. At the conclusion of the tests there appeared to be nothing changed about the steel tube that served as its test barrel.

In the course of internal pressure tests it was shown that the same steel required to burst the barrel was as high as fifty-one tons per square inch. The ultimate tensile strength of the steel was shown to be sixty-three and one-half tons per square inch and the elastic limit forty-four tons per square inch. Under these conditions it would appear that the metal could be used with great success in the manufacture of pump shafts, valve spindles and seats, plug valves, check rings for valves and for a variety of other things where noncorrosive and rust proof qualities are desirable.

A Remarkable Motor.

A remarkable performance of an electric motor is noted in a recent issue of an electrical paper. The motor was doing service in a mine geared to a pump, and because of the high temperature prevailing at the spot the motor was not inclosed, as motors often are. Last winter the mine was flooded, submerging the pump and the motor to a depth of two feet. As it was necessary to continue the operation of the pump, the motor was not shut down, and for two hours it ran without interruption, though completely submerged, until it had actually pumped itself clear of water. The motor suffered no damage and was stopped only long enough to clean off the dirt and chips around the motor, after which the bearings were oiled, and it was started again. Since then it has been running steadily for an average of twenty hours a day.

The Ruins of Yucatan.

Arthur Disney, F. R. G. S., has recently completed a series of explorations in Yucatan which bring to light many new facts about the stupendous ruins which stretch through the country in a chain 300 miles long. The most amazing thing about these ruins, according to Mr. Disney, is that the people who possessed such high architectural skill and the knowledge of rich and graceful decorative arts belonged to the stone age and had no knowledge of metals. These wonders in stone were carved with flint implements, and a civilization which has been compared to that of Egypt grew up without even the use of bronze and iron.

To Make Brazed Joint.

If occasion should arise when it is desirable to make a good, clean brazed joint the metal should be carefully cleaned, heated to a bright red and then covered with the flux of the following formula: One pound of boric acid, four ounces of pulverized chlorate of potash and three ounces of carbonate of iron.

SUCKING UP TREASURE

Well Borer and Dredger Used to Recover Sunken Gold.

The search by a British syndicate for the Florencia, a ship of the Spanish armada which went down off Tobermory bay, Isle of Mull, in 1858, has met with considerable success. The ship is said to have carried 20,000,000 pieces of eight as its treasure cargo

SUCTION DREDGER AND WELL BORER.

A number of these coins have been recovered, along with sword hilts, scabbards, large quantities of black African oak, muskets, millstones and stone and iron shot. A piece of eight was a Spanish coin worth 96½ cents in American money, so that the sums recorded by the Florentina are worth nearly $30,000,000, an amount of gold weighing about fifty short tons.

The apparatus used in searching for the treasure is unique, consisting of a specially constructed suction dredger used to sink artesian wells. The boring auger penetrates the sea bottom for several feet and brings up samples, which are examined for treasure. Then the scow supporting the borer is moved to another point, and if the previous haul of sample bottom reveals treasure the suction dredger is set to work at that point. The material sucked up by the dredger is discharged into a large sieve with a mesh sufficiently small to retain objects one-third of an inch in diameter.

Pickled Telegraph Poles.

In Russia, particularly in the northeast, brine is very largely used for impregnating railway sleepers and telegraph poles. Though not so effective a preservative as creosote, brine is considerably cheaper. Special impregnating basins have been constructed in which the sleepers are placed in pairs and allowed to remain in the brine from three to four months. The brine contains 104 grams of saline matter (250 grams of sodium chloride) per liter. The brine does not penetrate far into the wood, but the sleepers do not decay to a depth of more than 10 per cent of their weight.

NEW ROLLER SKATE

Miniature Bicycles That Are Capable of Great Speed.

A new form of roller skate, the invention of M. Louis Marchand, a young French engineer, resembles nothing more than miniature bicycles, weighing only twenty-five pounds each and mechanically. They have thick pneumatic tires, and the wheels, of which there are two on each skate, are twelve inches in diameter.

Thirty miles an hour can easily be made by an experienced skater with these skates. The skate is clamped to the shoe, and when the foot is raised a spring is automatically wound up around a specially constructed gear attached to the rear wheel. When the foot is put to the ground the pressure releases the spring, unwinds the gear and revolves the rear wheel at a great rate. Nearly 900 revolutions a minute are thus produced.

Both skates are equipped with the coasting device, but it is set in motion on one only, a safety clutch being provided to lock it on the other. But for the setting of this clutch it would be impossible for the skater to stop, for obviously he would always have to have one foot on the ground. Before starting this clutch is set on one skate, which just trails along after the other and which is relied upon when the skater wishes to stop.

Dreadnoughts of Small Size.

In three days of 32,000 ton Dreadnoughts it is interesting to note how much can be done on a limited displacement, as shown in the case of the three small ships of this type which are being built for Spain, says the Scientific American. Though these vessels are of but 14,700 tons displacement, which is less than that of the Connecticut, they will mount eight twelve-inch 50 caliber guns of the most powerful type and twenty four inch guns and will carry an eight inch belt, tapering to four inches at the ends, and they will have eight inches and ten inches of armor on the turrets and barbettes. With 1,900 tons of coal they will have a radius of 5,000 miles at 10 knots.

Cats and Tuberculosis.

Dr. W. L. Ensor of Lockwood, Ohio, has dissected more than 100 cats during the past six months, and in all of them, he says, he found germs of tuberculosis. Among Dr. Ensor's patients was the head of a family who was afflicted with consumption. From the history of the case the doctor was convinced that the family cat had communicated the disease to the boner. As a result he made an investigation. He offered money for cats, and a hundred more were brought to various places and found in all of them germs of tuberculosis," the doctor said. "Of course not all the cats were in the last stage of the disease, although at least 30 per cent were in a serious condition. I found that after the passage of a few days the germs were present to make any of them a danger to a household. Cats are accused. The party who has a cat should keep it confined. The cat's habits are cleanly and it is a valuable aid to the household. Cats are a menace."

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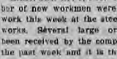
More Work at Elwood City

ELLWOOD CITY, Feb. 18.—A number of new workmen were started to work this week at the steel car forge works. Several large orders have been received by the company during the past week and it is the intention to run the plant in full for some time to come.

Several additional workmen were also started at the Engineering works this week. This plant is now running in full.



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Kindly send to me, express prepaid, for examination, one set of Cassell's Cyclopedia of Mechanics, in five volumes. It is understood that I may examine the work five days, and if I do not wish to keep it I will notify you to send for it at your expense. If I keep it, I agree to pay you $2 within five days and the balance of $10 in monthly instalments of $2 each until paid.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

A KING SOLD HIMSELF
I Kings 21—February 28

"Take heed and beware of covetousness—which is idolatry."—Luke 12:15; Col. 3:5.

TO King Ahab Elijah said, "Thou hast sold thyself to work evil in the sight of the Lord." The effects of the deceit gradually disappeared, but its authority lessen remained with the King and with the people to a considerable extent. The true God had some recognition, Baal's influence was considerably broken, Queen Jezebel evidently selected concerning her threat against Elijah. He returned and founded various Schools of the Prophets in Israel, himself being the master-spirit amongst them.

Our present lesson shows the meanness of covetousness and the awful power of a wicked woman. Ahab had two fine palaces one of them, at Jezreel, was an "ivory" palace, but even its possession did not make the King happy. He desired to attach to it a fine vineyard owned by Naboth. He sent Naboth word of his desires, offering to purchase with money or to trade for it another vineyard. Naboth, asserting his rights, declined to sell for any price.

As a result the King was disappointed, heart-sick, vexed, pouty. He had allowed covetousness to grow in his heart. He wanted that vineyard. He was King, so it was very discontented of Naboth to refuse to take a good, liberal price for it. Naboth declared as his objection that the Lord's regulations forbade that he should sell his family inheritance. Apparently it was a hopeless case and Ahab, alone and sour, lay abed, refusing food.

Covetousness in Action

Then entered Jezebel the Queen, inquiring the cause of the sadness. When she had it she answered, I will give it to you. Forthwith she wrote letters to the chief men of the city, signing the letters with her husband's seal. With brutal frankness the letters told the select men of the city how was desired of them.

(1) They were to make a mockery of religious fasting and prayer.

(2) They were to act hypocritically in their behavior toward Naboth by giving him the most prominent place of honor at the feast.

(3) They were to hire two worthless scamps (presumably by bribery) who, at the banquet-table scene in the feast would take their places near Naboth and then, with feigned religious fervor, protest against the blasphemy since he was a blasphemer of God and the King, corroborated by the testimony of the witnesses that they had heard the blasphemy with their own ears.

(4) The penalty of blasphemy was recognized to be that of stoning and the decree was to be carried out and Naboth thus to be gotten rid of.

If we are inclined to feel or speak strongly of the wicked course of Jezebel, as we should, let us not forget that somewhat similar practices prevail in our day. True, no one today could be stoned to death at the suggestion of a Queen in civilized lands. Nevertheless, people have been hanged to supreme law with that they had lived to former times, so as to have had an opportunity for stealing from whom they disliked. But a timely case in point: Suppose a man conducting a successful business, and his neighbor's sons born up a competing business, as they would have a full right to do. Suppose, then, that one or the other, coveting the whole trade, were to attempt sharp practices in business, selling commodities at below cost, borrowing from the other's credit at the bank, or slandering the other, would not this be covetousness in action—covetousness of the same kind which King Ahab manifested? And would it not be reprehensible in God's sight? And dare any who possess this spirit be thoroughly reject the Golden Rule of his Word?

Another illustration: A storekeeper doing a good business was offered a certain property on a long price than he had been paying under a three-years' contract. He accepted. The party who had been selling him this commodity in the past was angered at the loss of the trade. He set up a competing business and sold goods at a loss. He offered to sell for less than wealthy, until the first storekeeper failed for lack of business. Then the new store was closed down, because it had effected its work of ruthless assassin. It had killed Naboth. Indeed, covetousness and unscrupulous, adapted to present-day conditions, prevail much more generally than the majority of people suppose, and chiefly amongst the very rich, who have enough and to spare, but who covet their neighbors' stocks and bonds, gold and silver, etc. If God denounced Ahab as having sold himself to iniquity, what would the Lord's verdict be on some of the customs of our day? Who has not the greater degree of light and knowledge than Ahab possessed?

Ahab and Elijah as Naboth's vineyard

That Woman Jezebel

As our instructions, word was at once sent, which came to the hands of Jezebel saying, that Naboth had been put to death by the King's wishes. The Queen then said to her sullen lord, Arise, take possession of the vineyard of Naboth; he is dead.

The King seems to have had no qualms of conscience, but to have been in some respects as bad as the Queen, but not in the last courage. At all events he proceeded to take possession of Naboth's vineyard—although he did not recognize that there is a God of Justice to whom he must ultimately account.

Then Elijah, under Divine direction, went forth to meet the King and, by the Lord's command, said, "Hast thou killed and also taken possession? In the place where the dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood." Such a prophecy was fulfilled to the letter very shortly after. Jezebel, however, the King's attitude and how inclined he was as before, to ignore the Lord and to think merely of the Prophet.

Ahab accosted Elijah, saying, "Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?" He received the answer, "I have found thee because thou hast sold thyself to work evil in the sight of the Lord."

Covetousness is one of the most crying evils of our day. It is causing more heartaches and more trouble of every kind, perhaps, than any other sin.

"In palaces are found that sak.
In discontent and pride.
Why life is such a weary task,
And all good things denied.
And hearts in poverty's hut admire
How Love has in their aid
Love that not ever seems to tire—
Such rich provision made."

"Isn't there any way to cut down a butcher's bill?" asked Tightwad sarcastically addressing his meat man.

"Why, yes, Mr. Tightwad," said the latter. "You might pay a little on account now and then."—Harper's

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The best reward of effort is a knowledge and capacity for another attempt. Begin by putting a part of your earnings in bank. The opportunity will arrive.

Fads is the relaxation of decent contentment the recreation of unrest. Contentment comes from knowing that we have the future safeguarded by having an account in a good bank.

The young man and the young woman who work and save in order that they may be married, and have a home of their own; once married, they work and save that they may bring up well the family.

It is a rare thing in the journey of life that a man climbs to the summit of fame without willing hands to help him, but when days of prosperity are shining the bank account will clinch the desired happiness.

The easiest way is not always the best way, and our efforts in the wrong direction do not accomplish much on the way we strive to look into the future by building a castle which appears larger as the days grow short.

Poverty comes to those who spend all they earn. Even if your earnings are small, see to it that you save a portion of your income. Only in this way can you ever get ahead, and only by saving money can you provide for the future.

The supreme object of the struggling and striving of most men is the family. One might almost say that the security and elevation of the family, and of the family life, are the prime objects of civilization, and the ultimate ends of all industry and trade.

During their lives men rightfully take the responsibility for care of funds and the maintenance of the family; but suddenly the man is stricken and the wife with no previous knowledge of business affairs, with never a moment's thought to financial matters, is brought face to face with the responsibilities of the home provider and manager. What shall she do?

The Wisdom of Having Your Savings

in this strong bank, where personal and financial strength insure absolute safety, must be apparent to every thoughtful man and woman.

4 PER CENT INTEREST

The Union Savings Bank
"Where Savings Are Safe"
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,700,000.00

DIRECTORS

H. C. Frick, H. C. McKibbenny, A. W. Mellon, James H. Lockhart, F. C. Knox, T. M. Schoonmaker, J. B. Finley, J. M. Lockhart, R. B. Park, Wm. B. Schiller, Ed. A. Woods H. C. Fownes, R. B. Mellon, Geo. C. Shaw, Henry R. Rea Thomas Lynch, W. N. Frew, B. F. Jones, Jr.

Complete Foreign Department. — Steamship Tickets, Drafts, Letters of Credit and Travelers' Cheques—All languages spoken.

FRICK BUILDING.

1,566,110 Tons From Eliza No. 3

No. 3 blast furnace in the Eliza group of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company was blown out last Saturday and will be completely rebuilt with a one-inch shell and closed top. This is the first time the stack has been blown out since it was erected about nine years ago. Since that time No. 3 has made the grand total of 1,566,110 tons of pig iron on the original lining, which is a remarkable long run. The daily capacity of the furnace will be close eighty by women of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, as is the case of stack No. 1 of the same group, which was torn down and rebuilt by Jones & Laughlin workmen last summer in the record time of 96 days, a record not known to have been equaled in blast furnace construction. The Eliza department is in charge of Eugene L. Messler, superintendent, who will endeavor to break the record of 96 days made by his men last year and get the No. 3 stack in blast as much under that time as possible.

This Company offers its Customers, in addition to its Large Capital and Surplus as protection, many features which make it the ideal Bank in which to do business.

2 per cent Interest on Checking Accounts.

4 per cent Interest on Savings Accounts.

Courteous Treatment, Prompt Service.

Permits the withdrawal of $100 from Savings Accounts without previous notice.

Open on Saturday until 9 P. M. for your convenience.

THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
317 FOURTH AVE. 316-318 DIAMOND ST.
(Savings Bank.)
317 Fourth Avenue, 316 Diamond Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

German Savings and Deposit Bank of Pittsburg.
Corner and Sixth Pennsylvania Streets
CAPITAL, $500,000.00.
SURPLUS, $500,000.00.
OFFICERS:
J. E. Roth, President.
A. P. Miller, Cashier.
John Wallace, Assistant Cashier.

Pays 4 per cent interest on Time Deposits.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 13 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY MARCH 2, 1911. — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOCIALISM.

John Graham Brooks Urges that Co-Operative Business is to Be Preferred and Fully Realizes the Human Brotherhood Ideal--Interest Earnings Ar Not Thievery--Success of Co-Operative Business in Europe.

BY JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS

[Mr. Brooks is a lecturer on economic subjects at Harvard University.]

A simple definition of socialism is a difficult thing to give, since there are so many forms of socialism, political, literary, romantic, philosophic, scientific and historical. Try to imagine a country in which the railroads, land, mills, ships, business, etc., are owned by all the people and managed as the post office of our government is now managed. No private interest would be allowed in such a system where the means of production was owned by the people as a whole and run for the people as a whole. The theory of socialism with which I disagree is the theory that all private interest derived from capital is theft.

Money which is lent by a capitalist to a western farmer, who is enabled to use it so as to make greater profits from his farm may draw a fair rate of interest and that interest is not money stolen. Money is a form of power and the lender does service to the borrower by lending it to him. There are lessons for the socialist and for all of us in the co-operation systems of European countries which are so largely solving economic and social problems. Our business system is wrong and as long as business is corrupt politics will be corrupt. More democratic business is what must come, and as democratic business carried on by the people for the people comes, better politics will make an appearance.

It is a fallacy to argue that capable men who now work for immense salaries would stop work in a social system in which enormous incomes were impossible. Talented professional men, college professors, ministers, doctors and others are at present engaged in most worthy work at little remuneration. Sometime men will so work for the government in a co-operative scheme of things. I have seen men already working at comparatively small pay and happy in their work in co-operative communities. Really strong, great men do not work primarily for money but for the esteem of their fellowmen and the power which comes in holding positions of trust.

The co-operative communities of England, Ireland, Belgium, France and Denmark buy together all that they use in their homes and on their little farms, and arrange to have their produce sold together to the best advantage of all concerned. I have found that one of the best results of the co-operative system is that it encourages men to trust each other, and bad debts disappear. One man's misfortunes are borne on the shoulders of all, as losses by fire are provided for by insurance in this country. When a man wants to borrow money for the further development of his farm, his character and ability are taken into account by the whole community of whom the money is sought. A priest was recently quoted as stating that the co-operative system in his village had done more for morality than any other one thing. The man on whom the eyes of the community were turned kept himself straight. Democratic business leads to honest business methods, as the books were kept open for inspection at all times. The caucus became sacred, as it closely affected the business of all, and politics became clean. The man chosen by the people to represent them was not the one who could talk with a silver tongue, but the man who had proved himself by business ability. The millions which the United States is throwing away in advertising each year could be turned to much better advantage in a co-operative commune.

The uplift for the community comes in every way under co-operation. The masses of people are taught to trust the man who knows, and the most scientific methods are applied. The college professor teaches the best methods in farming, and his advice is followed. As it is learned that ventilation is good for the horses and pigs, so it is reasoned that ventilation is good for the children, and the uplift thus goes on. Good schools in the country dis

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MINERS' LOCALS UPHOLDING JOHN MITCHELL

Most friends of the United Mine Workers of America will note with pleasure the widespread movement in the organization to secure a reversal of the action of the recent national convention at Columbus insofar as it affects John Mitchell, unquestionably the most popular figure in American trade unionism today. There has been a steadily growing impression since the Columbus convention adjourned that the Lewis men led it into a grievous error in the condemnation of the National Civic Federation, especially as the censure was joined with a demand upon Mr. Mitchell to sever his connection with the Federation or forfeit his membership in the United Mine Workers, of which he was once the honored president and is still a popular representative.

The attack upon Mr. Mitchell on the score of his connection with the Federation was as unreasonable, vicious, discreditable a piece of work as ever a convention was betrayed on snap judgment into countenancing. The National Civic Federation is not on labor's blacklist any way you take it. Samuel Gompers, the official leader of the American labor movement, is connected with it, and until Gompers has been forced to resign from it the attempt to destroy John Mitchell's credit as a representative of organized labor because he holds a position with the Federation is scandalously unjust and will hurt those responsible for it more than it will hurt Mr. Mitchell. The latter's position is unassailable. Not he but the Columbus convention is out of order. That is plainly the judgment of the great body of labor unionists outside the United Mine Workers, and our news reports indicate that the general membership of the United Mine Workers will repudiate the convention's action.

Reference to another page will show that numerous locals are adopting resolutions condemning the convention and supporting Mr. Mitchell unqualifiedly. There will presently be a referendum on the subject, and we are confident it will result in a complete vindication for Mr. Mitchell and overwhelming proof that his wonderful popularity among the United Mine Workers is undiminished.

WESTINGHOUSE PROFIT-SHARING

The example of the United States Steel Corporation in selling stock of the corporation to employes on easy terms has been followed by many large industrial concerns in the last few years, but the most important effect is seen in news which has just come to hand during the past week. This news is to the effect that the Westinghouse interests have decided to adopt the plan. These interests give employment to not less than 30,000 men in the Pittsburg district. They are therefore among the largest employing concerns in the country. The profit-sharing stock plan will not, however, be instituted in all the Westinghouse companies at once. The start is to be made by the Switch and Signal company, whose stockholders have been notified by the directors to meet on the 14th inst. for the purpose of authorizing an issue of new stock sufficient to permit the plan to be carried into effect.

That the employes will take advantage of the opportunity to become shareholders in the company and participate in the profits we have little doubt. We are aware that there is a prejudice against the system among a certain class of trade unionists, but it is making steady progress in the favor of workingmen and is a valuable aid to the influences which are working for a better understanding between employer and employe and thus establishing industrial peace. The fact that this form of profit-sharing decreases the likelihood of strikes is in its favor rather than against it, for strikes are an evil—a very necessary evil, sometimes, but still an evil.

The profit-sharing plan makes employer and employe literally partners. In short, it emphasizes their common interest in the welfare and profit of the business. And until their common interest is rightly recognized the labor problem will never be settled. The perception that what hurts the employer hurts the employe, and that what helps the employer helps the employe, (and vice versa) is its only genuine solution. We are very glad to announce the Westinghouse company's plan.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, NEW SENATE LEADER.

SENATOR LODGE of Massachusetts got re-elected to the American house of lords, after all, and now they say he is to take the leadership of the Republican regulars heretofore divided between Aldrich of Rhode Island and Hale of Maine, who become exes March 4. Governor Foss doesn't like Lodge even a little bit, and he made a fierce campaign against the senator's re-election. He was willing to have a Lodge in some vast wilderness, he said, but not in the United States senate. Mr. Lodge himself had several insomniac nights just before the legislature notified him that he could go back to the senate this time if he would be good. They used to call Senator Lodge "the scholar in politics," but lately somebody has said that Champ Clark has more culture to the ounce than the Bay State statesman has to the pound. Nevertheless Mr. Lodge is a scholar, and he is in politics. There are those who aver that he might tone down his New England austerity to advantage.

LEAVING IT TO THE CORPORATION

Massachusetts created a homestead commission to consider a proposition to develop belts of "acre homesteads" around her industrial towns.

The idea was to enable workingmen to buy homes instead of paying rent, and to effect a virtual increase in wages by enabling them to produce a part of what their families consume.

A series of public hearings developed a strong sentiment in favor of the plan. But the verdict of the commission with but one dissenting vote, was as follows:

"Street railway companies might well enter this field under properly restricted charters. These companies often spend large sums in order to develop a place of amusement where they may take people a few months in the year; whereas, on the other hand, if they were given permission, they could develop garden cities and create an all-the-year-round business; and, as they would be beneficiaries by the increased travel, they should be willing to assume the risk of such an undertaking."

There the matter rested. Is Massachusetts willing to leave the welfare of her people to the enterprise and generosity of street railway companies?

In other countries such matters are considered to be within the sphere of statesmanship. Here we leave about everything to the corporations, reserving for public enterprise only those things that the corporations don't want to do because "it won't pay."

TRIUMPH OF SOCIAL CONSCIENCE

The deadly white phosphorus is used in the manufacture of matches with the most pitiful results among workers. There is but one known substitute—sesquisulfid—and this was controlled by the match trust.

Without the use of this substitute independent match companies were compelled to choose between poisoning their help and going out of business. They didn't go out of business.

It was proposed, at one time, that the government should buy the patent and give it to the public. The government didn't do it.

Then President Edward Stettinius and his associates of the Diamond Match Company decided that they would do a noble thing—surrender their patent for the good of the public and take their chances in competition with the independents.

They have thereby saved the lives and health of thousands.

It is a singular and inspiring triumph of the social conscience over greed for money, and it is with pleasure and pride that we record it to the credit of one of the great American trusts.

GARNISHEE BILL IS KILLED

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—Wage earners throughout the state will be interested in the action of the committee on judiciary general which has reported negatively to the house the Rockwell garnishee bill which has been the subject of much discussion.

Under the provisions of this bill any creditor could attach ten per centum of the weekly wage of any individual and appear at the establishment at which he or she shall be employed and demand the ten per centum out of the wage envelope of the employe and be entitled to receive the same before such employe could obtain the balance of the sum coming to him or her as the case might be.

The action of the committee in reporting the bill negatively gives the bill a bad setback and it is not likely that it will pass this session.

To prove to shoe manufacturers of the country that shoes can be made profitably at the scale of wages established by the unions, the executive board of the United Shoe Workers of America, at a meeting recently voted to establish a model factory, to be operated by the national organization of the union.

A new butchers' union has been recently organized at Stockton, Cal.

RIIS ON THE ROOSEVELT BAITERS.

Jacob A. Riis has written this letter to C. H. Riggs of the Bristol (Conn.) Press, denouncing the critics of former President Roosevelt:

"Richmond Hill, L. I., Feb. 15.

"C. H. Riggs:

"Dear Sir—I regret that there are so many unintelligent people in this country of ours. How anyone can regard the result of the elections, when half the country rose up and struck out for the very principles for which Mr. Roosevelt is contending, as a blow to him has always been a puzzle to me.

"About the result in New York there is just this to say, that but for Roosevelt going in where he knew defeat was coming, the majority against the Republican ticket would have been like the old Cleveland majorities, 200,000 to 300,000, and it would have been as the 65,000 was now, a rebuke to the gang that opposed Hughes and traded in votes as in cattle, the very gang which Mr. Roosevelt smashed.

"I was abroad during the campaign and know nothing of his 'intemperate language,' but I read the newspapers and the lying they did was enough to provoke an honest man to worse things than language, however strong. The lies were paid for, of course, by the moneyed interests, by Wall street. These started the 'drunken' lie, too, as I happen to know, for old General Howard not long before his death wrote to me that two Wall street acquaintances had assured him that 'the President (Roosevelt) was drunk every night in the White House.' If you can put me on the track of anyone circulating these stories you will be rendering a service to your day. The devils!

"Roosevelt drinks just about as much as Lyman Abbott, and the Lord has spared him the grief the vile slanderers hunt in his family circle. I would advise you to meet any one of them that you come across with the flat declaration that he is a damnable liar. I was going to say damned liar, but I will leave him to his Maker, who will know how to deal with him more effectually than any earthly judge. It is the existence of such slimy, crawling things on earth that brings one back to the belief in the traditional brimstone pot as the only fit place for them. Yours truly,

"JACOB A. RIIS."

TRADES COUNCIL AGAINST COMMISSION

(Tribune Correspondence.)

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28.—A good deal of comment has been excited hereby the fact that the trades council at Charleroi, Governor Tener's home town, has passed a resolution denouncing the proposed commission plan of government for cities and boroughs. The action of the council is considered significant for several reasons. A letter has been sent by the council to the Charleroi member here requesting that he oppose the new form of government because of the tendency toward centralization of power, thus becoming a move away from real democracy.

A bill exempting trades unions along with fraternal organizations from taxation, and another demanding that advertisements for strike breakers state that a strike is on, are among the other demands made on the state's lawmakers by the Charleroi resolution.

The International Metal Workers' Federation now embraces more than forty-five different unions, with an aggregate membership of 750,000.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

British Labor Anxious About Parliamentary Time for Its Own Measures, Bookbinders Interest Themselves in Printers' Strike--Organizing Indian Workers--Tinplate Shipments Heavy

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, February 25.—The Labor party in parliament hopes to do great things in the new parliament which has just opened. It is clear that if it means to do so it must exercise continuous and unrelieved pressure upon the Liberal government. In fact the government looks like taking up all the time up to the coronation for its own business which in this case is concerned with the parliament bill, where by-the-by it will have the full support of labor. Upon the question of the parliament bill which includes the important proposals for the abolition of the power of veto possessed by the house of lords, the Conservative party professes to be extremely disgusted because the government has announced its intention of bringing matters to a crisis before the coronation. The bill, it is expected, will be debated in full in the house of commons by the first week in May when it will be sent up to the house of lords so that the hereditary gentlemen sitting there may have what is called a full opportunity of discussing and coming to their decision upon it before the date of the coronation.

It is known that the majority adverse to the veto bill naturally sits in the house of lords, but to secure the obedience and proper action of those recalcitrants the Liberal government will hold over their heads the threat of creating sufficient new members of the house of lords to force the veto measure through.

In spite of statements to the contrary, it is indisputably true that steps are being taken in high ministerial quarters with a view to the creation of peers, should such a course be ultimately necessary to secure the passage of the parliament bill in the house of lords.

The eldest sons of existing peers would, it is said, first be chosen. Another preference would be for politicians who are without heirs. In the latter case the new recipients would, to all intents and purposes, be life peers. At the same time, they would not be ennobled as life peers, because life peerages are not recognized by the law. Formerly they were not unknown to the constitution, and in 1856 Queen Victoria was advised to revive the dignity, with the view of improving the appellate jurisdiction of the house of lords. Sir James Parke, a baron of the court of exchequer, was created Lord Wensleydale by letters patent, "for and during the term of his natural life." But the house of lords referred the letters patent to a committee of privileges who reported that the grantee was incompetent to sit and vote in parliament. Lord Wensleydale was thereupon created an hereditary peer. The expediency of creating life peers, however, continued to be discussed, and in 1876 an act of parliament was passed authorizing the appointment of four lords of appeal in ordinary. They enjoy the rank of baron, and are entitled to a writ of summons for life, but their dignity does not descend to their heirs.

As an example of the measures that labor is particularly interested in the questions concerned with the following matters will be pressed upon the attention of the government at the earliest opportunity.

The abolition of the half-time system.

The employment of unskilled and especially foreign labor in mines.

Compulsory state insurance.

Amendment of the factory acts.

Death certificates for trade union purposes.

The traffic problem.

The factory acts.

Shop hours bill.

The printing trade strike here is still marked by firmness on the part

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

RAILWAY UNIONS FOR HIGH FREIGHT RATES

It is a remarkable attitude that the railways of the country have coaxed or intimidated the railroad men's unions into. With consumers complaining universally of the cost of living and the average workingman in actual distress with the difficulty of keeping his family, the railroaders want the railroads to be permitted to raise transportation charges although everybody knows that these are an important factor in commodity prices. Speaking for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, William G. Lee, international president, said at Cleveland on Monday that injustice and hardship had been worked by the interstate commerce commission in its decision against the raising of railroad freight rates. The injustice was done not only to the railroads, he held, but to any and every person employed directly or indirectly by a railroad.

"Because of government regulation of the railroads," he said, "railroad rates, both passenger and freight, are the same now as they were fifteen years ago, although prices in all other lines have increased from 20 to 100 per cent.

"We, as an organization, expect to insist upon reasonable increases in salary from time to time to keep pace with the higher cost of living. We do not believe we are getting a fair rate now. Roads west of the Mississippi are paying more for labor than roads east of the Mississippi and we believe that trainmen everywhere are entitled to the same wage rates.

"It is only reasonable to expect that railroad employes should believe that all corporations should be under government control. If the packers and others can fix their rates and increase the cost of living by selling necessities, why should not the railroads have the right to make slight increases in the prices of transportation.

"I believe a slight increase in railroad rates, if properly applied, would not inconvenience the public in the least. The trouble is, that when railroad rates or tariff duties are increased to a degree that would hardly amount to 1 cent on a single pair of shoes, that pair of shoes is increased in price 50 cents.

"The adoption of federal and state safety appliance laws have increased the cost of operating railroads enormously," he continued. "The employers' liability and employes' compensation acts now being agitated will make higher wages necessary and we will insist on higher wages if we are called upon to bear the burden of liability and compensation laws."

Lee, on his present trip to accomplish legislation favoring the working man, will visit New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

John H. Clarke, general counsel for the Nickel Plate railroad, is one of the railroad managers who talk in an intimidating way. He is quoted as saying that all private capital would soon be withdrawn from the railroads of the United States and would seek other investment.

"The commission's decision is simply another step, and a long one," he said, "toward the government ownership of railroad. The government, which assumes to determine the outgo and income of capital, must soon furnish that capital, for the private investors will be forced to seek other fields."

Roberts Succeeds Corey

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Percival Roberts, Jr., of Philadelphia, a director of the United States Steel Corporation, was elected to the finance committee of the corporation today to succeed William Ellis Corey, retired formerly president of the corporation. No explanation of the change was given.

Mr. Corey's term as a director expires in April. Mr. Roberts long has been identified with the corporation, having been elected a director and member of the executive committee in 1902, when he was president of the American Bridge Company, one of the steel corporation's most important subsidiaries. He resigned as a director in the following year because of ill-health, but was re-elected in 1909.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

WHY JESUS REFUSED TO PRAY.

ELECTION AND NON-ELECTION VIEWED FROM A NEW STANDPOINT.

PASTOR RUSSELL ON GOD'S TIMES AND SEASONS.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 26.—Pastor Russell preached twice here today. He had fine audiences and excellent attention. We quote one of his instructive discourses from the text, "I pray not for the world, but for those whom Thou hast given me."—(Johns 17: 9.) He said:—

When, years ago, I believed that an eternity of torture awaited all who do not accept God's "call" of the present time, I had great difficulty with this text. I asked, Is it possible that our Redeemer was selectively unjust in his dealings with our race? Can it be true that the Heavenly Father merely calls and draws a predestinated few to himself and to everlasting bliss? Can it be true, as our catechisms recite, that God and Jesus "passed by" the great mass of mankind without drawing them, without calling them, without giving them the hearing ear, without opening the eye of their understandings? Can it be that all these blind and deaf, ensought, undrawn, uncalled and unprayed for by the Savior are going down to eternal torment? My heart answered, No! But my brain was confused by the errors, the misinterpretations of the Bible, which I had received.

JOHN WESLEY'S "FREE GRACE"

Trained in the Doctrine of Election and Predestination I, like hosts of others, felt somehow that Brother Wesley's teaching of Free Grace was more noble, more God-like, than Brother Calvin's teaching respecting Election and Predestination.

Nevertheless, when I reasoned on the subject I said, Can I think of the omniscient God preparing a great place of sufficient size to hold the entire human family and outfitted with every devilish appliance for their torture, and yet being ignorant of the conditions under which they would be born? Can I think that he did not know that we would be born in sin and shapen in iniquity? Can I think that he did not know of the present reign of Satan, Sin and Death and that it would last for six thousand years and injuriously affect our entire race?

Brother Wesley's theory of God's Love and good intentions—of his endeavor to save everybody—seems inconsistent when contrasted with his teaching that only a saintly few reach eternal bliss and that the thousands of millions must spend eternity in torture. Thus I was once confused, as millions are still confused today, in respect to the Divine Character as exemplified in the Divine Plan of the Ages. So far as I can see, Brother Calvin had a wise and powerful God such as I could admire and reverence. If he had only been kind and loving instead of diabolical. And Brother Wesley had a kind and loving God such as I could admire and worship, if he had only had the wisdom and power of Calvin's theory.

So long as we have such confusion in our minds faith and hope and love and trust shake upon the foundations of our reason. We recognize that we know nothing of the future of ourselves; that we are wholly dependent upon Divine Revelation. But we can not expect that our Creator would give us a Revelation which to sanctified minds would appear Satanic instead of Divine. We must remember that our Creator invites us to reason, saying, "Come, let us reason together; though your sins be as scarlet they shall be white as snow." Surely a right understanding of the Divine Revelation, the Bible, should be a reasonable one to a sanctified mind.

Hearken to the Word of the Lord: Their fear toward me is not of me, but is taught by the precepts of men! —Isa. 29: 13.

Hearken again: "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my methods higher than your methods and my plans higher than your plans." (Isa. 55: 9.) And so we find, my dear friends—God's Word is true. His Character is glorious. Only the mist and smoke of the "dark ages" have confused things for us and mystified matters and darkened the eyes of our understanding.

PREDESTINATION OF THE BIBLE

Now as the six thousand years have passed—and we have entered upon the Seventh Thousand—we are beginning to realize that it marks a New Dispensation—that the night is passed; that the dawn is upon us. The wonderful inventions of our day along earthly lines are in full harmony with the clear light now shining upon God's Word, making its dark places bright and its tangled places smooth and enabling us to remove the stumbling stones from the "pathway of the just, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

Now we can see why Jesus did not pray for the world. It was because the world was not in any danger of a fiery hell. More than that, it was because God's time for dealing with the world had not yet come. The world, however, is to be dealt with by the great Redeemer. After He shall have set up His Kingdom in power and great glory; after He shall have bound Satan for a thousand years that he might deceive the people no more, the glorious Savior, Messiah, will cause a general enlightenment of mankind and a full opportunity for all, rich and poor, great and small, to rise up from dust and ashes and the grave to the full perfection of human nature. The Sun of Righteousness will arise with healing in its beams, blessing and restoring mankind, healing their disease, moral, moral and physical, and causing the knowledge of the Lord to fill the whole earth. No longer will any need to say to his neighbor or his brother, "Know thou the Lord, for all shall know Him, from the least to the greatest." And only the wilfully wicked and disobedient will be cut off from the life the Second Death—not torture; but as St. Paul declares, "They shall be punished with everlasting destruction."

We see, then, that our Lord's reason for not praying for the world was that He knew the Father's Plan that the world was not to be dealt with during this Age, but during the next, the Kingdom Age. The Master prayed for His own, for the class which He has been selecting during the past nineteen hundred years. These are variously called "this elect," "little flock," "His followers," "members of His Body," a "Royal Priesthood," the "Bride," "The Lamb's Wife," the "little flock," to whom it is the Father's good pleasure to give the Kingdom.

ELECT TO BLESS NON-ELECT

Seeing, then, that there is a difference between God's provision for the world to be dispensed in the next Age, and his provision for the Church to be given now, we ask, What is the difference between these? The answer is that the world's salvation is to be to human nature and an earthly Paradise world-wide; while the elect class is a special one—a class of God, chosen in Christ and faithful in adversity and, by the Lord's grace, is to have a heavenly nature, like unto that of the angels, but superior. Theirs is a "heavenly calling," a "high calling." They are to be like their Lord and Redeemer and Head and Bridegroom, Jesus, in His glorified condition, "far above angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named."

Is this an arbitrary election? Does God arbitrarily draw and call one above another? Yes. He thus selected the Jewish nation to be His peculiar nation—not, however, to the detriment or injury of other nations. He thus called Isaac instead of Ishmael and Jacob instead of Esau to be the progenitors of His chosen nation Israel, whom He foreknew as a people and predestinated to a certain service. But this selection worked no injury to either Ishmael or Esau. Similarly during this Gospel Age God chooses from the world a certain class and greatly them the hearing ear and the seeing eye and He passes by others and gives them not this special favor. This, however, is not to be to the disadvantage of the others—nonelect, unchosen, uncalled.

ACCORDING TO HIS PURPOSE

St. Paul speaks of the Church as "called according to His purpose." He even tells us what the purpose is, namely, that in Ages to come His might show forth the exceeding riches of His grace in His loving kindness toward us in Christ Jesus." (Eph. 2: 7.) Toward this specially called class God will in all eternity manifest special favor. But we are not to suppose that there is no reason for this selection and favor. There is a reason. It is because of certain intrinsic qualities or characteristics possessed by this class which God is now selecting. They will all be "saints." They will all love the Lord more than they love houses or lands, parents or children, self or any creature. They will all possess the fruits and graces of the Holy Spirit. They will all be copies of God's dear Son, Jesus.

Indeed this is God's particular predestination. St. Paul tells us that He foreknew that He would provide His only-begotten Son to be the Savior of mankind and the Head over the Church, and He foreknew that He would have a Church, a Royal Priesthood under that Head High Priest, as members of His body. God foreknew also the kind of a Message He would send forth and that it would be attractive only to a certain class possessed of a love for righteousness. These only would hear His call. These only would have the eyes of their understanding opened. The remainder, these alone would accept of His assurance and make a full consecration to His service. Such He would beget of His Holy Spirit, and such, in due time, would be born of the Spirit in the resurrection and enter into the fellowship and companionship and kingly love of their Master.

It is of this special class that the Apostle declares, "Whom God did foreknow, these He also did predestinate to be conformed to the likeness (image) of His Son." (Rom. 8: 29.) That is to say, God's predestination was not only that He would have a Church, but, additionally, that the terms or conditions of fellowship in that Church should be that each one would become Christ like. Surely this is a good predestination, with which no one could find fault. Whether or shall gain a place with the "elect" on the heavenly plane, or a place with the non-elect world in restitution to earthly nature, we cannot do better than to accept cheerfully the justice of God in so deciding, that none but the saintly copies of their Lord could be members of the elect Church and joint-heirs with Him in His Kingdom.

"True and righteous are Thy ways, Lord God Almighty!" "Who shall not come and worship before Thee, when Thy righteous acts are made manifest?" Truly it is the time of this great King of glory, Head and Members, Bridegroom and Bride, "Unto Him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God the Father.

"ASK OF ME AND I WILL GIVE."

Although our Lord did not pray for the world, He will yet pray for them, and His prayer will be answered, The promise reads, "Ask of Me and I will give Thee the heathen for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession." (Psalm 2: 8.)

Jesus did not make this request on the night of His crucifixion, because it was not the Father's time to answer that prayer. Appropriately He waited, and while gathering the "elect" from every nation, people, kindred and tongue, the Scriptures declare that He is seated at the Father's righthand of glory expecting or waiting for the time to come when the Kingdom under the whole heavens shall be delivered to Him by the Father. This will be done at the end of this Gospel Age, when the saintly Body of Christ shall have been completed. Then "He shall take unto Himself His great power and reign." A great time of trouble will follow. The plowshare of sorrow will make ready the hearts of man kind for the great blessings which Messiah will then be ready to bestow, because that will be the due time. St. Paul tells us that Messiah's reign will be a victorious one. "He must reign until He shall have put all enemies under His feet" in full subjection; "the last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." Then, after a thousand years, after having accomplished the purpose of the Father in the uplifting of all the willing and obedient of mankind to earthly perfection the great Prophet, Priest, Mediator and King or glory will at the end of the thousand years' reign deliver up the Kingdom even to God the Father, that God may be all in all." —1 Cor. 15: 28.

While Satan will be bound at the beginning of Messiah's reign and every form of unrighteousness will be rooted out, nevertheless the raising of mankind up out of sin and degradation to perfection will be a gradual work. As the regenerating influences operate in mankind, they will become more and more alive, less dead—until at the end of the Messianic reign Adamic death will be no more; it shall have been fully destroyed by the raising of the world completely out of it; the last enemy that shall be destroyed is death—Adamic death.

The Second Death will never be destroyed, but will be everlasting. It is not an enemy to God and His righteousness, but a valuable servant to destroy everything wilfully and intelligently out of accordance with the Divine Government—righteousness.

I PRAY FOR THEM.

All who are seeking to walk in the footsteps of Jesus; all who have taken up their cross to follow Him, may well rejoice in that feature of His prayer which says, "I pray for those whom Thou hast given Me that they may all be one, as Thou, Father, and I are one, that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me." (John 17: 20, 21.) The oneness of God's people is not represented in the various sects and parties of the present time. It is represented in the fact that all the consecrated followers of the Redeemer are individually united to Him as the Head and united to each other as members of the Body. Only the Lord knoweth them that are His." By and by, by the power of the First Resurrection, all these shall be perfected on the spirit plane and constitute the Kingdom for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." As a result of that Kingdom's coming the world will all be brought to the point of believing in Jesus and will all have the opportunity of obtaining through Him the gift of God, eternal life.

Our Lord's attitude was not merely for the Apostles and earliest members of the Church whom the Father gave Him in the special sense, as His personal companions and helpers in the founding of the Church; he prayed on, saying, Neither pray I for these alone, but for all those also who shall believe on Me through their Word. Our Master's words outlined to us the Divine Program. And Jesus himself began to declare the Gospel and brought life and immortality to light. He commissioned His twelve Apostles, St. Paul taking the place of Judas, to speak in His Name and as His special mouthpieces. Whatever they would declare to be binding on earth would be binding in the sight of God in Heaven. Whatever they would loose and declare to be nonessential on earth, we may know would be so by Divine decree—Matt. 16: 19.

In a word, Jesus, the Apostles and the Prophets alone are to be considered the special grain and standard bearers of the Church. We are to believe on Him through their word and not through the word of counsels or synods or presbyteries. Each individual of the Church has his personal responsibility. This is in harmony with our Lord's declaration, "My sheep know My Voice and they follow Me; a stranger will they not follow but will flee from a stranger. It behooves us today to hearken back to the words of Jesus as He personally uttered them and as He personally spoke them to us through His chosen twelve.

Soon the Master's prayer for His disciples will have fulfilment. They will be one with Him beyond the veil, in the glorious reign of His Kingdom. Then will come the time when the world will believe. The knowledge of the Lord will fill the earth and all the blinding and stumbling influences of the present will be at an end. The Savior will not need to pray for the world then, but instead will exercise His power in their behalf, restraining all evil and uplifting every good principle and all who love righteousness and destroying those who would corrupt the earth.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Shardlesville, Pa., Feb. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

My own findings and experience respecting the fallen angels of which Pastor Russel preached last Sunday, may be of some assistance to you to perceive more accurately in what sense benefits are conferred upon humanity by his sermons. Years ago when I had taken an interest in occult science, hypnotism, mesmerism, faith cure, clairvoyance and the like, a lifting and general benefit claimed to be derived from them, was accepted, partly at least, as invaluable. But hesitating to admit the certainty of some principles brought especially that portion which evinced dealings with the supernatural, nevertheless, continued a study of them.

It was those truths obtainable from other sources than the Bible alone that were accepted as valuable aids to humanity, while at the same time being skeptical and rejecting those things more or less, for the time being, which had a purely supernatural appearance. However curiosity was aroused, and it was at the necessary time that a friend of mine brought me in contact with Pastor Russell's writings which had the tendency of respecting the above sciences.

As a result of securing a clearer view, the scriptural truths, I began to understand that I felt by responsibility for having any such supernatural works in my possession. Therefore I destroyed the writings of thirty-nine authors, all connected with occultism and psychic phenomena.

I can see how some truth is mixed with error by the adversary, purposely to deceive. He surely ventures to go hand-in-hand with truth and appears an angel of light," as the Apostle Paul says, will present things one way and another to perceive and investigators will go the other tenth and be ensnared. Having critically investigated the writings of Pastor Russel up to the present day, represented in pages, clairvoyance, etc., thousand or upwards, I have yet to find any doctrine set forth which fails when tested by scripture. His booklet revealing the secrets of Spiritism is the only work known to exist, in which the dicta probantis are given and the same is true of his entire writings, including many doctrines.

These science, mesmerism, hypnotism, faith cure, clairvoyance, etc., stand similarly related to Spiritism, as does common arithmetic to the higher courses of mathematics.

Having had deeper and longer experience proven that their influence is derogatory in the light of prophesy, which I can say from my own experience, I will say that you can do no better in my estimation than to call special attention to the sermons you have so well and faithfully published during past years. The good you allow them, together with the extra space for the International Sunday school lessons is evidence to all your readers of the attitude you have in respect to them. May your success continue.

Yours respectfully,
IRWIN D. HIBBEN.

East Somerville, Mass., Feb. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I just this morning noticed that my subscription expires on March 4. As on the other occasions that I have subscribed for, so now it is in relation to the change of address as indicated also, taking advantage to express my appreciation of your consummate ability in publishing of the thing of particular interest to me (Pastor Russell's sermon) on which account I remain your subscriber.

Perhaps, dear editor, the most practical way of proof of interest is by re-subscribing, so I will take this time to welcome your weekly visits with such cheering messages.

Very respectfully yours,
THOMAS HALVOSA.

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your reward will be great in heaven for the good work. You may count us an advocate for your paper and appreciate it, too for its large size and better class of reading.

With best wishes, I am yours in the Lord's service,
MRS. C. R. ZEH.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Am sorry to have been so late in renewing my subscription, to your paper which I have done. I wish to express my appreciation of the Tribune which I take for the purpose of having Pastor Russell's sermons. What a glorious plan they bring to our attention which we have only to study our Bibles to prove true. A plan which shows our God to be a God of Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. DOROTHY R. CLAYPOOL.

Falls Church, Va., Feb. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed a check for renewal of my subscription to the Tribune for another year.

I am heartily glad that you are continuing to publish those splendid sermons of Pastor Russell as well as the elucidations of the Sunday school lessons from the same pen.

You are sharing in a good work Mr. Editor, in helping to spread the "Glad Tidings" of great joy, which shall be to all people. With best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,
WM. R. WRIGHT.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We are glad to tell that we enjoy the sermons in your paper and will be a subscriber. We have been reading Pastor Russell's sermons and enjoy them very much. They are so plain and to the point.

Yours very truly,
MRS. G. DUNHAM.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed herewith is post office money order with which to pay for renewal of subscription to the Labor Tribune for 1911.

I enjoy the privilege of assisting in this manner the promulgation of the Truth as it is presented by Pastor Charles T. Russell of Brooklyn, New York, and believe your publication has been the most effective means of assisting this spread of the gospel of Jesus Christ by the columns of the public press as you were one of the foremost in printing sermons of Pastor Russell when there was perhaps no particular incentive for you to do so, the reward being found likely. May you be impelled to continue the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons and also the Sunday school lessons and other matter as in the dear Lord's wisdom further publication will be unnecessary.

Yours in Truth,
H. M. FITCH.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed money for which renew my subscription to your valuable paper. We appreciate your paper very much because of the way you print Brother Russell's sermons.

Yours sincerely,
J. F. COX.

Warrensburg, Mo., Feb. 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just received your notice that my subscription has expired. I do not wish the Tribune to stop on account of the sermons that you are publishing. They certainly are the grandest sermons I ever read or heard. Praise God for the light. Let it shine.

Yours in the service of the Light.
A. T. MOORE.

Chewalla, Tenn., March 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Allow me once more to express my heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the love and labor you are putting forth in publishing the harvest message. I have enjoyed Pastor Russell's sermons. They are indeed glad tidings to me. May the Lord bless you and all the co-laborers.

Yours in the Faith,
L. M. HAMILTON.

Middletown, Conn., March 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I like your paper very much. I would rather read Pastor Russell's sermons in it your paper than in any other, as the print is so large and clear. May the dear Lord keep you richly.

Yours in the Love of the Truth,
MRS. F. E. BRADLEY.

St. Louis Mo., March 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We all look forward each week with pleasure for the arrival of the Tribune and also the good sermons by Pastor Russell.

Yours fraternally,
CHARLES BIRD.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I like your paper very much and especially the way in which you present our Brother Russell's sermons and then it always comes on time. Wishing a saving grace to you in reading the harvest message, I remain

Yours truly,
E. I. WILLIAMS.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 24.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have for a long time been a grateful reader of the Tribune. I am thankful for the glorious gospel message it brings every week. It includes the hungry and the thirsty and as nothing else can do. You will notice my reference is specially directed to Pastor Russell's sermons and the Sunday school lessons. Yours in the Lord's service,
WILLIAM H. SEARLE.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 23.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just received my subscription to your valuable paper for the year 1911. I appreciate the sermons of our dear Pastor Russell so much that I cannot afford to miss one issue. They are soul-stirring and uplifting and more so as we realize the shortness of the time. May the Lord bless you in your good work and great will be your reward. Our dear Lord said if we give a cup of cold water to the least of his children in his name we shall not lose our reward. Hoping you will continue to publish the sermons in such a clear type which is appreciated, especially by those whose eye sight is not so good. Let the light shine more and more.

Yours for Truth and Righteousness,
ANNIE S. SHRINER.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your acknowledgement of my re-subscription renewal to your paper duly received.

I again desire to thank you for the consideration you give us in the way you are publishing Brother Russell's sermons also international Sunday school lessons, letters of appreciation and the many kindnesses you are showing us. When I say so, I refer to all we, like myself, are interested in proclaiming the gospel of good tidings of great joy which soon shall be undestood by all people. Soon the night will be past. We can already see the dawning of the morning and oh, what joy it is bringing to those who are awake. Yes, long has been the night and horrible has been the dream, but as we get our eyes open we are constained to show glory to God in the highest and pray the more earnestly thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven, for we feel that kingdom shall be established (for which we pray) and will truly be the hope of the nations. May God richly bless you for your part in proclaiming the good tidings. I am

Sincerely yours,
HENRY KUEHN.

Orrell, Col., Feb. 21.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express my hearty appreciation for the Tribune which has been a weekly visitor to our home for most a year now. We enjoy your paper very much for your courageous presentation of the truth to all over the world but especially do we appreciate the sermons which appear weekly of Pastor Russell. His presentation of the scriptures on the various topics he discusses are soul-satisfying, which gives us a clearer knowledge of texts previously misunderstood. We have no say so long as his sermons appear in your paper we want to have it our weekly visitor. Praying the Lord will continue to publish the sermons which are indeed glad tidings of great joy to all we are

Yours most truly,
MR. AND MRS. J. A. MCONNELL.

Roseto, Pa., Feb. 24.

I wish to thank you for continuing to publish dear Brother Russell's sermons. They are sure to do much good. They act as missionaries, going into homes of people who do not attend church. Hoping you will continue to publish the sermons and you will receive a reward. Praying the Lord's blessing on your, I am

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH MAGOSSE.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Kate H. Carpenter, St. Louis.
Mrs. E. Trinkaus, Norfolk.
Mrs. William McKinley, Crawfordsville.
C. N. Stein, Chicago.
Miss Clara M. Cummings, Pottsville.
John Hettenbaugh, Buffalo.
Dorothy R. Claypool, Seattle.
Mrs. Mary Lucas, Pittsburg.
John A. Cook, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Kate Mockbee, Bridgeport.
H. F. Barnhart, Hot Springs.
John Falk, Isatis.
Mrs. A. Falk, Portland.
Henry Kruhn, Baltimore.
William H. Sand, Lynn.
J. A. Camp, Chehalis.
P. A. Cole, Grand Junction.
Mrs. Ida Cooper, Bloomfield.
William H. Boeckel, York.
H. W. Mais, Nashville.
Mrs. Carrie Hawes, Chicago.
E. C. Thompson, Indianapolis.
A. N. Roth, Topeka, Kansas.
Harley R. Hyre, Helena.
Mrs. G. W. Rossier, Wallington.
Mrs. Jane Mockbee, Bridgeport.
Mrs. W. A. Burr, Dixonville.
Mrs. G. W. Glass, Falls.
Henry Todd, Weatherford.
Mrs. Alice Sutherland, Buffalo.
Mrs. J. F. Cox, Minneapolis.
William B. Wright, Falls Church.
Mrs. J. Jones, Asbury.
J. F. Cox, Minneapolis.
S. H. Bullers, Columbus.
Mrs. S. W. Mayo, Omaha.
Mrs. F. E. Bradley, Middletown.
F. Grussi, Eldorado.
A. C. Jones, Asbury.
E. R. Johnson, Mt. Pleasant.
G. B. Hinchcliffe, Washington.
C. F. Bullard, Salt Lake City.

If, by any mishap, any of our subscribers should miss an issue of the Tribune, we will be only too well pleased to have notification promptly and the missing number will be sent promptly. We do not want a single number to miss a single copy and do all within our power to avoid that.

Promptness in reporting subscriptions when expired will be highly appreciated.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

NEW TEAZER COTTON GIN.

Improved Machine Produces a Superior Grade of Lint.

In the ginning of cotton, where its lint or fiber is separated from the seeds and foreign matter is found in the bolls as picked, the two main processes involve the use of the saw gin, improved from that invented by Eli Whitney, and the roller gin, a machine evolved from a primitive device used for centuries in India.

Recently there has been invented an improved teazer cotton gin which combines the best features of these two fundamental types in practical form, being able to work on any kind of cotton and producing for the spinner a better grade of lint that is without cuts, breaks, strains or kinks, in which the full length of the fiber is retained. This American teazer cotton gin is the invention of James Brandon of New York and has been tested during the past year in the south and at textile exhibitions. It consists of a hopper into which the cotton as it comes from the field is introduced, containing as it does along with the fiber seeds, leaves, dirt and other foreign material. In this hopper are a series of circular gin saws revolving on an axle, but spaced somewhat wider apart than in the ordinary saw gin and affording a greater clearance space between the saws and the grids, so that the fiber is not broken, but considerable seed is carried down with it. In these processes nails and matches (a prolific source of fire in cotton mills) and other foreign matter are easily eliminated without damage to the machine or the fiber.

The fiber thus loosened is then taken up by a teazer or series of travelling points of special design, by which it is still further loosened and carried along to a roller. This teazer device consists of a series of teeth operated by gearing, so that they always main-

TEAZER COTTON GIN IN OPERATION.

tain a vertical position, rising to take the cotton and then falling after it is delivered to the ginning roll. By the use of this roll, never before feasible with a short staple cotton, the silver, thoroughly teazed or separated, is passed between a blade and the roller, while two strippers moving up and down in opposite directions separate out the seeds and other undesirable material, so that the ginned cotton comes from the machine in its full natural length of fiber without being cut or broken and without kinks.

With long fiber staple it is claimed that the machine can do twice the amount of work and at the same time turn out a superior grade of cotton to that of the roller gin, while with upland cotton, which the ordinary roller gin is unable to handle, less is ginned, yet the increased length of fiber and the better condition of the lint give increased value to the product. The difference between the cotton ginned by the old processes and by the teazer gin is apparent at a glance. It is loose and fluffy, with longer and straighter fibers, so much so, in fact, as to arouse the interest of many spinners to whom this condition appeals. The seeds and refuse are stripped clean and do not need to go back for a second ginning to remove any clinging fiber. Numerous other economies are claimed for this new machine, which for its operation requires less power than the ordinary roller gin.

The Cocoanut Disease.

President Gomez has approved a bill offering a prize of $30,000 to the individual, native or foreign, who discovers the origin of the disease which attacks and kills the cocoanut trees in the island of Cuba and the means necessary for its cure and prevention. The prize is to be paid when it is shown to the satisfaction of the government that the discovery has actually been made and that the cure is efficacious. The disease in question is a kind of "bud rot," which is said to have made its appearance in Cuba prior to 1871, and, although repeated efforts have been made to put an end to its ravages, no effective means has as yet been found except the destruction of the plant affected.

Varnish of Hard Rubber.

A hard rubber varnish is easily and satisfactorily made from worn-out household articles, like old rubber combs, brush backs, etc., and is serviceable. Melt the old rubber in an iron pot, constantly stirring to prevent burning, and pour the fluid out on an iron plate to cool. When the mass is hardened break into small fragments and put in a large flask or bottle. Pour over the hard rubber five or ten times its bulk of rectified oil of turpentine and put aside for several weeks, when the solution will be ready to use as a varnish.

"Now, what is the name of the author?" she queried.

Small and Sluggy Boy—Oh, You Ida.

WIRED CONCRETE BLOCKS.

Unique Method of River Embankment Construction.

A unique method of concrete embankment construction, in which the concrete blocks are strung on wires, has been successfully used on the river Yonne, in France. The idea was originated by an Italian engineer.

The bank of the river is first smoothed to a convenient slope; then the wires are strung the proper distance apart, fastened to a cable at the bottom and to specially constructed frames at the top. Each frame, ten feet long and accommodating twenty-five wires, is in reality a bench on which the concrete blocks are placed and from which they are slipped on to the wires. The sections of these benches are alternately painted red and white to eliminate error in stringing the blocks, which are made in two shapes and interlock. One shape is fed on to the wires fastened to the red sections of the frame and the other to the sections painted white.

When the blocks are in place and embankment is completed the frames are removed and the wires twisted together and wound around piles, which serve as anchors. The bottom is held down by its own weight.

The concrete protecting curtain thus made for the slope of the river Yonne extended about five feet below the water line.—Popular Mechanics.

An Electrical Laundry.

The laundry of a Colorado hotel is electrically equipped throughout, even the water being heated and the starch cooked by electricity. The equipment includes motors for driving the machinery, an eighty-five kilowatt, 250 gallon boiler, generating steam at eighty pound per square inch; a twenty kilowatt circulating type water heater connected to a 600 gallon hot water tank and a six gallon starch cooker.

Glycerin Increases In Price.

During the last eighteen months, says the London Engineering, the price of glycerin has risen over 50 per cent, and a few days ago the highest price on record was touched, there being a further advance of £5 per ton. This great rise in price affects many industries and is said to be due largely to the scarcity of fats and oils from which glycerin is made as a byproduct in the manufacture of soap and the increased demand for glycerin for the manufacture of high explosives, great quantities of which are required for the construction of the Panama canal and other great engineering works.

Canada's Available Water Power.

According to official estimates made by the department of the interior, the available water powers of the Dominion of Canada are capable of developing energy representing more than 25,000,000 horsepower, which if produced from coal would represent a consumption of more than 562,000,000 tons per annum, at the rate of 21.9 tons of coal to the horsepower.

THE MICROBE OF GOUT.

French Scientist Thinks He Has Discovered Cause of Disease.

Chickens with the gout form a novel exhibit of the Pasteur Institute in Paris when visitors are taken through the place these days. But the chickens so afflicted are believed to mark a distinct forward step in the study of the germ theory, because Professor Metchnikoff, the distinguished scientist, believes he has succeeded in isolating a microbe responsible for this most painful ailment, and it is due to experiments made by him that the chickens suffer.

The chickens were fed a diet of horseflesh, and this food caused the increased growth of certain microbes in the intestines and produced swelling of the joints just as occurs in gout in the human being. Professor Metchnikoff is also convinced that the absorption of poisons by these same microbes of the intestines is the cause of degeneration of the organs of the body usually ascribed to old age. One of the chief degenerative changes found in old age is in the condition of the arteries. The walls become hardened and brittle. Professor Metchnikoff was convinced that the degeneration, the cause of which was never before determined, was the result of the activity of the intestinal microbes.

Experiments on young animals with cultures from a diseased intestine brought about a hardening of the arterial walls that was exactly similar to that which results in the human from what has previously been called "old age."

Prevents Ships From Rolling.

A German has recently invented an apparatus to prevent ships from rolling.

The apparatus consists of U shaped tanks extending through the hold of the vessel from port to starboard. These admit water, which rises and falls as the ship rolls, the effect being to overcome the rhythmical movement of the vessel. The tanks have been tested on two steamers plying between German ports and Buenos Aires. These steamers in rolling showed a list of eleven degrees on either side before being equipped with the tanks. With the latter in use the list was reduced to two degrees. The passengers found that the invention added to their comfort by steadying the ships.

New Zealand's Big Tunnel.

The tunnel being constructed connecting Christchurch with Greymouth on the New Zealand government railways is to be one of the largest in the world. Compressed air drills are being used, and when finished the bore will be five and one-half miles long. Work was commenced in 1908, and five years are allowed the contractors to complete their construction. The tunnel will have a height above rails of fifteen and one-half feet. It is of horseshoe form, fourteen feet wide at the rail level. The ordinary section has a twelve inch lining, which is of concrete faced with concrete blocks. The borings are being made from both ends, and the rate of progress is about twelve feet per day.

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JUDGE FREES SIXTEEN MINERS

DENVER, Col., Feb. 25.—The 16 members of the United Mine Workers who were sentenced to a year in jail, December 31, for contempt of court in violating Judge Whitford's injunction in connection with the miners' strike in Northern Colorado, were released from jail today by order of Judge Whitford. The supreme court last Saturday declined to release the men on a writ of supersedeas.

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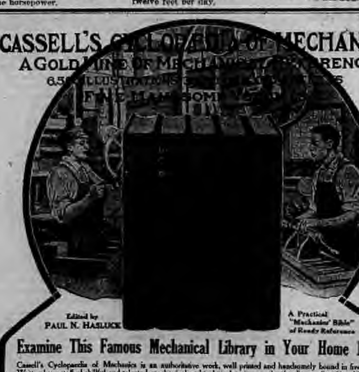

Edited by PAUL N. HASLUCK

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

LIFTED BY WHIRLWIND OUT OF SIGHT

Experiences of Elijah the Prophet II Kings 2:1-11—March 5

"Enoch walked with God and he was not."—Genesis 5:24.

THE Bible tells of three notable men who disappeared—God took them. One of these, Enoch, we are told, did not die. Another of them, Moses, we are told, died and was buried. Of the third one, the special subject of our lesson, it is not stated whether he died or not. But it is our understanding that he did die.

The heaven to which Elijah was taken by a whirlwind was the aerial heaven, in which the birds fly. His taking away after this manner was in order to complete the typical features of his life, as we shall see. That neither he nor Enoch went to heaven, in the sense of passing into the heavenly or spiritual state and into the presence of God, is clearly testified to by Jesus, who declared, "No man hath ascended up to heaven, save he who came down from heaven, even the Son of man." (John 3:13.) Although of Enoch it is declared that he was translated that he should not see death, it is not stated that he was translated to heaven. Where he now is no man knows.

The object served in the translation of Enoch probably is to show by and by that it was quite possible for God to have maintained our race in life perpetually—that only because of sin was it necessary for Adam and his family to die; that when sin and death shall be abolished by Messiah during his Kingdom, and when the willing and obedient of mankind shall have been brought to human perfection again, they will never need to die.

"Tarry here, I pray thee."

Elijah a Type of the Church

As Melchisedec (a King and Priest at the time) represented or typified the Church in glory, so Bible students understand that Elijah, the Prophet, typified or represented the Church in the flesh—this side the vail—from Jesus to the present. Thus, long after Elijah's death God, through the Prophet, declared to Israel, Behold, I send you Elijah the Prophet before the great and notable day of the Lord, and if he do not turn the hearts of the Fathers to the children, and the children to the fathers, then the earth shall be smitten with a curse—a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation.—Malachi 4:5, 6.

John the Baptist, as the forerunner of Jesus in the flesh, typified this greater Elijah (the Church in the flesh), the forerunner of the Messiah of glory. As John the Baptist did not succeed in bringing the people into harmony with the fathers (Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, etc.), so likewise the Church in the flesh, as God foresaw, has not been successful in bringing peace to the world.

As John the Baptist's failure with Israel was followed by the overthrow of their national polity in A. D. 70, so we believe, the failure of his antitype, the Church in the flesh, to bring in harmony and righteousness, is by Divine intention to be followed by the world-wide trouble which will humble man and prepare the way for the establishment of the Messianic Kingdom.

Caught Up in a Whirlwind

Many Christians have not noticed that there is not only a difference between the heavenly salvation, which God has provided for the Church, and the earthly restitution (Acts 3:19-21) which God has provided for the world, but additionally there are two distinct classes of the Church brought to our attention in the Bible. First, we have the faithful Royal Priesthood styled "The Body of Christ," of which Jesus is the Head. These have the promise that they shall sit with Christ in his throne and be judges of the world during the Messianic Kingdom. The other class of saved ones on the spirit plane the Scriptures designate a "great company, whose number no one knows." (Rev. 7:9.) These will serve before the Throne.

Elisha receiving the mantle.

Chariots and Horsemen of Fire

Having located Elijah as the type of the "elect" class, Bible Students are inclined to consider Elisha as probably a typical character; also a representative of the greater spiritual class, the antitypical Levites.

The various instances in which Elijah suggested to Elisha that he should tarry behind are supposed to represent the trials and difficulties in the pathway of the Church here, which will suggest to the "great company," the Elisha class, that they continue not to follow their more zealous brethren of the Elijah class.

The international unions in the United States have contributed more in one year to the support of Canadian members on strike than the Canadians have paid in three years to their respective international unions.

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BANKS AND SAVINGS

SMALL ACCOUNTS AT BANKS

Twenty years ago anyone with a bank account who paid his bills by check, was, as a rule, a man of substance if not of fortune. His check book was regarded by the tradesman as a symbol of wealth and made him a superior customer. He was then truly one man in a hundred. Now, while he is still esteemed he has lost his unique prestige, for it is no longer necessary to be rich to have a running account at a bank. Trust companies and national banks of every large city now welcome the small depositor, the man whose balance will be but a few hundred dollars, and the check book, once almost the sole property of the merchant and trustee, is now found in the pocket of the clerk, engineer, student and physician; in short, everybody who has a few hundred dollars ahead. The times truly change.

A number of interesting deductions can be made from this change. In the first place, it is both wholesome and democratic, and leaves no chance for class feeling. Second, it is a recognition of the advantages to a bank of having a large number of friends, for it inevitably helps the institution. A wise board of bank directors will prefer one hundred small accounts aggregating, say $25,000, to a single account of the same amount. It costs more to carry the many accounts, but two or three of the small depositors in time will develop in importance and before long turn the scale the other way. Third, it facilitates business, for by using the mail the tradesman can care for the account at his leisure, instead of being on the jump making change and saying pleasant nothings, while the debtor escapes leg travel. And the return check is an evidence of payment should any question ever arise.

Of course all this was true 20 years ago, but so many more persons now are depending upon banks to pay their bills that it has become one of the economic surprises of the times. The arrangement is mutually advantageous, and the system saves the community a deal of friction and fuss. The check book is so useful and its adoption has been so rapid that it suggests the thoughtful question whether the time is not coming when bank policies will be so broad that every man of intelligence and thrift will have a check book.

Men should consider in detail all these matters with the wife and family, and especially should timely advice be given touching the employment of money for, differing from other property, it belongs to the dependent ones, a special and sacred fund provided for just such an emergency by a father's love and sacrifice.

When the weather is cold and dreary, you will wish you had saved your summer's wages. Many a man has been thrown out of employment when he least expected it, or when he was not prepared to do without his monthly check. Sickness may visit your home or mayhap you are figuring on getting married. In any event you should be saving a portion of your earnings for the time of need. A dollar starts a savings account at any of our banks.

A Little Early to Talk About Summer Vacations

but just the right time to begin to save for a trip next August—

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Drilling Wells Through Coal Seams

The danger of drilling gas wells through coal seams is appreciated in West Virginia as well as in Pennsylvania, but the West Virginia people suggest a different manner of dealing with the question.

It is proposed to enact a law requiring the drillers of all such wells to report their exact locality to the mining and county authorities for the purpose of becoming a matter of record. It is also forbidden to drill a well within a certain distance of the mouth of any coal mine.

But there is in the bill no regulation as to the manner of drilling the gas well. In Fayette county, the court set down a rule respecting this. The West Virginia legislators having this bill in charge might be able to improve it by consulting the decision of Judge Van Swearingen.—Connellsville Courier.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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LABOR'S FIGHT AGAINST THE DAIRY TRUST.

Workingmen Are Wearying of the Discriminating Laws and Taxes Against Oleomargarine and a Formidable Movement to Compel Their Repeal is in Prospect—Oleo's Wholesomeness as a Food Recognized, and Its Right to Sell With Same Freedom as Butter is Demanded.

The laboring people of our state are insisting that a change be made in the Oleomargarine Laws, so that this unjust and unfair persecution of Oleomargarine shall cease.

The law of Pennsylvania prohibits the sale of Oleomargaring when it is colored to resemble yellow butter and the United States laws tax such Oleomargarine 10 cents per pound.

It has been the contention and argument of the creamery butter interests of the country that the reason Oleomargarine should not be permitted to have a yellow color is that it could be sold as butter at butter prices. This argument on the face of it is ridiculous. Even if Oleomargarine were to be sold snow white dealers who would be so unscrupulous to sell it for butter would not stop or hesitate to color this white Oleomargarine and sell it for butter. There are crooks in all lines of trade and walks of life and if there has been a greater deception in the sale of Oleomargarine than any other business it has been owing to the fact that such unjust and unfair laws have been enacted that the dealer who sells Oleomargarine has been compelled, in a sense, to violate the law in order to meet the demand of the thousands of working men who want to buy and eat yellow Oleomargarine.

It is not the color of Oleomargarine that deceives the people but it is the fact of its being sold without being properly branded or labeled. We fail to see how it would be possible to deceive the consumers, even if the Oleomargarine was yellower than the yellowest butter, if it was properly labeled and plainly branded Oleomargarine.

If Oleomargarine was an unhealthful article of food it would be a different proposition but the best food experts and chemists of the world have pronounced Oleomargarine to be one of the most pure and healthful substitutes for butter or article of food that is sold on the market today. In fact every pound is inspected by United States Government Inspectors.

During the past few months the Dairy and Food Department of this State have prosecuted a number of reputable business dealers in various sections of our state who have sold Oleomargarine as and for Oleomargarine. The only reason they were prosecuted was that this Oleomargarine had a yellow tint and the department claimed that it was unlawful to sell such Oleomargarine even though that yellow tint was obtained by the use of large percentages of the finest pasteurized creamery butter, milk or cream. The result has been that Oleomargarine now is largely sold almost white and the consuming public that want to use it on account of its cheapness and its purity are now compelled to purchase coloring matter and color the Oleomargarine so that it will be palatable and have a pleasing appearance. This of course places an additional burden on the already overburdened housewife and at the same time it injures the quality and texture of this all important food product.

Many of the labor organizations, business organizations, grocers associations, charitable organizations and thousands of our working classes are now clamoring and insisting that our present legislature do something in the way of modifying the Oleomargarine law.

At the present time the tax in Pennsylvania to sell Oleomargarine is four times as great as the license to sell liquor and as has always been known the cost of this excessive tax is added to the cost of the goods and the consuming public eventually pays the tribute.

A careful investigation has been made by the National Labor Tribune into this Oleomargarine question and we wish to go on record and say that we believe a fair and just law should be enacted that would require the proper labeling and branding of Oeomargarine. That a severe penalty should be imposed on dealers who sell Oleomargarine as and for butter.

We are advised that United States Congressman James Francis Burke has presented in the United States House of Representatives a bill requiring that the tax on Oleomargarine be reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound; that the Oleomargarine itself be packed and sold in original packages; be sealed and no dealer be permitted to sell Oleomargarine in any other manner than in such packages as stated. This we believe is a fair and equitable bill and should receive endorsement of every fair minded official of our government.

The National Labor Tribune has always stood for fair play and a square deal and is only too glad to take up the cause of laboring people of this great Commonwealth and it is to be hoped that our efforts may result in a more favorable legislation along the lines of Oleomargarine. The columns of this paper are open at all times to receive suggestions or ideas from any one on this subject.

Insist upon your Senators and Legislators giving you a square deal and placing Oleomargarine in such a position that you can buy it if you want it and that you can buy it colored of the same tint as creamery butter or the country is colored. When you buy Oleomargarine you want to buy it to use as a substitute for butter and of course you want it to look like and taste like butter. You do not want to be compelled to buy lard and go to the trouble and expense of coloring it simply in order to allow the Creamery Trusts of our country to have the monopoly of the industry.

MITCHELL'S RESIGNATION

JOHN MITCHELL'S resignation from the National Civic Federation as an act of courtesy to the United Mine Workers, an organization of which he was long the honored head, will be deeply appreciated by all trades unionists, and by the United Mine Workers in particular. When we say it will be appreciated by all trades unionists, we do not wish to be understood as implying that there is a general sentiment among trades unionists hostile to the National Civic Federation. On the contrary, there is a large proportion—in our opinion, a large majority of them—who sympathize with the aims of the Federation and have the greatest admiration for the work that Mr. Mitchell has accomplished in the direction of cultivating better industrial conditions and relations as a representative of the Federation.

To show that labor as a whole is friendly to the cause the National Civic Federation advocates we have only to mention again the fact that Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders of the highest rank, are officially connected with the body from which Mr. Mitchell has just resigned. The latter might have signed up for another three-year term without compromising his standing as a good union man. His preferring to quit is a compliment he pays to the feelings and convictions of the men who voted for the Columbus resolution not out of petty spite but out of an honest conviction that no institution with which a big employer of labor is connected can have the interests of labor really at heart. The National Labor Tribune does not believe that and Mr. Mitchell does not believe it. But Mr. Mitchell does think well enough of his brothers in the United Mine Workers who have repeatedly honored him to give up a proffered salary of $6,000 a year for three years—that is, $18,000—rather than offend them. If there could be a stronger proof of his esteem for them, we do not know what it is. The man who compliments them at the cost of $18,000 to himself must be sincere, especially when he is a poor man. We doubt if all of the people who favored the Columbus resolution would prefer the good will of the members of the miners' organization to $18,000.

We do not consider that Mr. Mitchell is making any mistake in resigning his position. The friendship of every real coal miner in America is at his command, and it is a thing more valuable than mere money. Eventually, the National Civic Federation will prove that its mission is one upon which all good trades unionists should bestow their benediction. But in the meanwhile no one can find fault with Mr. Mitchell for considering that he owes much to an organization which gave him the splendid majority over all competitors that the Columbus convention gave him in electing delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

BOUQUETS FOR FEEHAN.

THE affairs of the United Mine Workers of District No. 5 (Pittsburg) have been given a good deal of space in the daily papers for some time past, and for the time being a considerable muddying of the waters has been accomplished by those whose business it is to peddle sensations and commit assault and battery upon the truth. But it will be noted that the distorted accounts of what is taking place in the district have not deceived the miners in Illinois, who held their state convention a week ago and passed red hot resolutions denouncing the attempt of certain enemies of the organization to disrupt the union in the Pittsburg district.

The Illinois convention adopted vigorous resolutions endorsing President Feehan and the other regularly elected officials of District No. 5 and invoking the whole power of the organization, local and national, for the punishment of the would-be wreckers.

The miners of the Pittsburg district will hold their district convention on the 27th inst. It will contain regularly elected and accredited delegates from all of the 236 local unions except possibly a disaffected half dozen, and will result in the complete vindication of President Feehan and the present staff of district officials, who have all been re-elected by large majorities.

HOW DAIRY TRUST KEEPS UP PRICE OF BUTTER.

The above cartoon by the National Labor Tribune artist illustrates the injustice and outrage of the Oleomargarine Law of Pennsylvania, an enactment admittedly designed to make workingmen pay the dairy trust more for their butter. The artist shows an honest and reputable business man paying $100.00 for yearly license to sell Oleomargarine at retail. The very fact of his paying for a license shows he is honest and wants to do an open and above board business and obey the law.

Within a few days after getting his license the State Agents call upon him and purchase a sample of Oleomargarine. The chemist then analyzes this and reports that the Oleomargarine is not artificially colored but has a natural yellowish shade resembling yellow butter.

The dealer is then arrested, gives bail and is heavily fined and sentenced—for what—defrauding the public by selling Oleomargarine for butter? No indeed — he sold it properly labeled and branded OLEOMARGARINE and the color was its own natural color, but the court decided it looked like yellow butter and that he, therefore, violated the law.

Do not censure the Dairy and Food Department of the State as it is that department's duty to enforce the law. It is the law that is wrong and it should be changed at once.

BETTER STEEL OUTLOOK

IT would appear from the figures published on another page as if Judge Gary's recent optimistic steel interview was well justified. New orders of the United States Steel Corporation in February averaged 40,775 tons a day, the largest reported since early last year. Incoming business in February exceeded that of January by nearly 6,000 tons a day, or 18 per cent. The showing for February is much better than anticipated, and would seem to indicate that the recent freight rate decision of the interstate commerce commission did not bring about any cancellation of orders by railroads or check buying of steel supplies. Incoming business in February was at the rate of nearly 12,300,000 tons a year, or close to maximum capacity. The corporation is now running about 68 per cent of maximum capacity, an increase of about 3 per cent, compared with a week ago, and 22 per cent, compared with the latter part of December. From the February showing it is evident that statement of unfilled tonnage to be published next Friday will be more favorable than anticipated. It would not be surprising if an increase of 340,000 tons was revealed. Shipments are now around 30,000 tons a day, which indicate that steel earnings in March will be far in excess of what they were in either January or February.

THE EXTRA SESSION BLUNDER.

PRESIDENT TAFT is not being crowned with laurels as a party leader. It is unfortunate that he has been obliged to call an extra session of the new congress. It will be a Democratic body in one branch and almost Democratic in the other, and the President should have thought long and prayerfully before making any threats to assemble it in extra session, even for the sake of so popular a cause as Canadian reciprocity. Having publicly made the threat he had no alternative but to issue the call when the old congress expired without taking the action that he desired.

The extra session will begin on April 4, and there is reason to fear it will give little attention to reciprocity and a great deal of attention to a general attack on the tariff, which will be of no benefit to the business of the country. If congress were not to convene, there might be a marked business recovery. Its meeting, with tariff tinkering as its probable favorite diversion, is something for which Mr. Taft will not be thanked either by the average businessman or by the working class, which has been suffering in many sections from unemployment.

NOTICE.

The National Labor Tribune has moved in order to secure larger office accommodations. Please note publishers' announcement on eighth page.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Compulsory Military Service of Lord Roberts Rouse the Labor Unions, Which Fight it Bitterly--A Powerful Protest is Issued--Paul Singer's Successor in Germany--French Government's Compulsory Old-Age Pension Plan.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Lord Roberts' proposals of compulsory military training is being met by striking pronouncements of trade unions and labor representatives. The greatest manifesto against the government's jingoistic move is signed by over 1,000 union officials.

"The manifesto says that the agitation to introduce conscription into this country in the form of compulsory training is 'backed by a larger array of influential men and women of the rich classes and lavishly supplied with money, so we think it desirable to warn the working classes of this well-organized conspiracy against their liberties.

"We regard compulsion in any form as bad. Home defence does not need it. The extra cost involved would amount to many millions a year, thus adding a still heavier weight to the already crushing burden of armaments, and it would be a serious menace to Democratic progress.

"The government which tried to abolish the voluntary system," says the manifesto, "would have short shrift at the hands of trade unionists, co-operators, and other organized workmen.

"Holding these views strongly, we urge upon all classes the importence of a strenuous resistance to the Lord Roberts and the National Service league, of which he is the head. We are convinced that we speak for the vast majority of the wage earners in thus offering to these demands our determined opposition."

The manifesto is signed by forty-two labor members of parliament, by trade union secretaries, trades council secretaries, co-operative union directors co-operative wholesale directors, officials of co-operative productive societies, and secretaries of friendly societies.

It is also mentioned that only those holding leading official positions have been invited to sign the manifesto, so that the signatories do not include any branch secretaries.

Berlin advices say the reichstag has passed on second reading the five-year military bill, designed to strengthen the army gradually by more than 10,000 soldiers. There was no opposition except from the Socialists.

General von Heeringen, Prussian minister of war, denied that the bill was the result of a sudden decision of the military authorities, but had been under careful consideration for years.

Herman Molkenbuhr, member from Saxony, has been elected president of the Social Democratic faction in the reichstag, thus receiving the mantle of the late Paul Singer, who up to his death shared the presidency of the faction with the leader, August Bebel.

Bebel has been compelled to retire almost completely from active politics on account of his age and health, leaving the responsibility for the parliamentary tactics on the shoulders of Molenbuhr.

The latter is a writer, originally a cigarmaker by trade, who on account of his political activity was expelled from Germany in 1881 and spent three years in the United States. He is a hard political fighter, as pugnacious as Bebel, and aroused the reichstag this winter with a flat declaration that his party was working for a republic in Germany. He entered the reichstag in 1896 as a representative from Berlin, and was first defeated in 1906, after which a seat was found for him in Saxony.

The present trend in the party appears to be against the iron discipline and autocratic authority enjoyed by Bebel and Singer and the new leader's rule probably will not be so unquestioned. A sign of the times is the decision not to give the seat made vacant by Singer's death to any of the prominent leaders, but to choose as a candidate one of the Socialist workmen in the district.

In the compulsory old age pension plan put forward by the French government which is designed to supplement the present voluntary system, it is estimated that no less than twelve million workers would benefit under the new law. The contributory principle is to be compulsory in the case of all wage earners of both sexes, who are employed either in industry, commerce, agriculture or domestic service, or by the state, the territorial departments, or the communes, who are at present without title to a pension, and who in these capacities earn less than $600 a year. Pensions are to be payable at the age of sixty-five. Workers may claim payment of their pensions in consequence of permanent disablement.

AIMS OF TRADES UNIONISM.

Editor's Note—The following is an address delivered by Van Bitner, Vice President of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, to the students of State College:

To the Honorable Dean and Gentlemen:

I certainly appreciate this opportunity of having the privilege of addressing the students of this great university on the all-important, vital question, the Trade Union Movement, its objects and its ideals.

As an official representative of the largest trade union in the world, the United Mine Workers of America, talking from the standpoint of the workers, I feel a keen delight in expressing my views on the labor question, because meetings of this kind are surely bringing the American people to a realization of their duties to the wage workers.

The Trades Union Movement is inimical to the interests of no one. It is not the creator of any class, but it is a shield to the working class because that class exists. The labor movement does not bring on class conflicts, but is a protection to the working men of all trades.

In this age of wonderful industrial expansion and the complete organization of capital it becomes absolutely necessary for the organization of the working class. The civilization of no country is greater than its people; the strength, the power and the influence of a nation is measured by the ability and the intelligence of its working people.

My friends, I am one of those who believe that working men will always belong to the working class, and their children and those who follow them will remain among those who labor. There may be some exceptions to this law, but they only go to prove the correctness of my position.

Believing that we will always be a part of the great mass of toilers, it then becomes our duty to raise that class to the highest standard of civilization and get for them that which rightfully is theirs.

This is why the wage workers organize. They find that it is only through organization that they can ever hope to attain living wages under living conditions, the standard of which can never be too high. They ask that every man be given an equal opportunity to make a living for himself and those dependent upon him.

The American labor movement does not believe that it is right for some people to have millions and others who desire work are starving. We do not believe in a system whereby young children are taken from the school room to work in the cruel sweat shop, while strong men are refused a chance to work.

This system could not exist if labor were thoroughly organized; it is a direct result of individualism. The worker unorganized has no more chance to compete with organized capital than a canal boat has against the locomotive.

The United Mine Workers of America does not believe in conflicts with

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

$40,000 FOR ARM AND LEG

(Tribune Correspondence)

NEW YORK, March 6.—White Plains jurors, who hold the record for big awards in damage suits, made a new high record when they gave $40,000 to an employe of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, for the loss of one arm and one leg.

This, so far as known, is the largest verdict an employe ever has recovered in this state for injuries received while performing his duties.

The plaintiff was George L. Tullock, a freight conductor. One night as Tullock was making up his train a freight car backed down on him. His left arm and right leg were cut off. He sued the Lackawanna for $100,000.

A bill for the better protection of workmen has been introduced in the Ontario legislature.

PRESIDENT LYNCH CONDEMNS STRIKE

(Tribune Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President James M. Lynch of the International Typographical union, in an interview here on Friday, declared that the strike of the printers on Chicago newspapers was unwise, illegal, and irrespective of the outcome, could not but be disastrous to the cause of union labor. He added that when the members of the International Typographical union understood the facts they would be unanimous in condemnation of the Chicago demonstration against the publisher of union newspapers. The International Typographical union, he said, will stand for the protection and fulfillment of its contract, and he added that the members of Chicago Typographical union will be the first to take this stand when the real conditions are understood by them.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

A Sinner a Hundred Years Old Only a Child Might Have Lived a Thousand Years.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 5.—Pastor Russell preached this afternoon in Brooklyn's largest Auditorium and in the evening held a Question Meeting. Both services were crowded and at both eager and deep interest was manifested. The text of the afternoon service was, "Thenceforth there shall be no more (death of) an infant of days, nor of an old man who hath not filled his days: for the dying one shall be but a child at an hundred years old—a sinner an hundred years old shall be accursed—cut off from life." (Isaiah 65: 20.) He said:

Our text is a part of the Divine prophecy of the blessings which will come to Israel and to the whole world during Messiah's glorious reign of a thousand years—beginning with the close of this Gospel Era. Succeeding verses tell that in that glorious Epoch landlordism will be a thing of the past. "They shall build houses and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them; they shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat." Additionally we read, "They shall not labor in vain nor bring forth for trouble." Further we read that then "The wolf and the lamb shall feed together and the lion shall eat fodder like the bullock."

No end of confusion has been created by the intent of well-meaning people to apply these prophecies as the reward of the Church in heaven. Nothing in the Scriptures warrants us in thinking that there will be spiritual, heavenly sheep and oxen, wolves and lions, vines and houses, planting and building. Those who reject the clear Bible teaching respecting a Messianic reign of righteousness cannot understand the Bible at all. Not a single passage of the Old Testament tells of heavenly hopes or promises. Only a few of them teach heavenly things at all, and then indirectly.

As for instance, in the types of the Old Testament the garments of the High Priest, glorious and beautiful, symbolize, we believe, the heavenly grandeur, honors and glories of Messiah during the period of His reign. Similarly God's promise to Abraham declares that his Seed, his posterity, shall be as the stars of heaven and as the sands of the sea-shore. Nothing in this statement would necessarily teach a heavenly state or condition. Only by the aid of the New Testament and the Holy Scriptures' illumination can we see that two Seeds of Abraham are distinctly referred to, the stars indirectly implying the Spiritual Seed, while the sands of the seashore refer to Abraham's Natural Seed; as it is written, "I have constituted Thee a father of many nations"—like unto God.

So the Spiritual Seed of Abraham is now being developed. With its completion this Age will end, and the Natural Seed of Abraham will return to special favor and become the leading nation of the world under the guidance and direction of the spiritual and invisible, yet All-Powerful, Kingdom of Messiah.

The blessing through natural Israel will gradually extend to every nation, in that the door will be opened by which all nations may come into and become a part of Abraham's Seed, and thus into harmony with Messiah's Kingdom. Whosoever refuses this great privilege and blessing of Messiah's Kingdom will be destroyed from amongst the people in the Second Death. Consequently, by the close of Messiah's reign of righteousness, not only will all the willing and obedient have been lifted up to perfection of human nature, but they will all, of every nation, have become the seed of Abraham. And the earth, their perpetual inheritance, will have been rescued from the curse and thenceforth forever be the Paradise of God—Eden restored.

HUNDRED-YEAR OLD CHILDREN

Centenarians of the present time are few, and they by no means are like children. Usually they are wrinkled and haggard. We are to remember, however, the Bible record that several of the earlier members of Adam's race lived nine hundred years, or rather, they were more than nine hundred years in coming fully under the sentence against sinners—"By one man's disobedience sin entered into the world, and death as a result of sin; and thus death passed upon all men, because all are sinners. (Romans 5: 12.)

Gradually, and especially since the flood, when a great change took place in our cosmogony, human longevity has decreased, while mental, moral and physical ailments have increased. Several of Adam's children did not have their first born child until after they were a century old. In confirmation of this, and correspondingly in contradiction of the evolution theory, we find that the Ancients were stronger than we, mentally as well as physically; for they intermarried brothers with sisters and cousins without injury, whereas today the mental weakness of the race is such that one out of every one hundred and fifty adults is in an insane asylum, and the marriage of brothers and sisters is prohibited, and even the marriage of second cousins is disapproved and held responsible for increasing weak-mindedness.

We see, then, that our text describing Messiah's Kingdom, merely explains that Restitution blessings will recover mankind from the effects of the fall, so that it shall then be as it was in Adam's day—that full human righteousness, maturity, will be reached in a century and that a man dying then would be dying in childhood as compared with the remainder of the race. The further guarantee is that none will die even at a hundred years of age, except wilful sinners who, refusing to submit themselves to the regulations of Messiah's Kingdom, will then be cut off from life as unworthy of any further favor at the hands of the great Redeemer—Messiah—all of whose dealings will represent Divine Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power.

MAN'S YEARS AS A TREE'S

The Scriptures tell us that under Messiah's Kingdom the days of a man shall be as the days of a tree. And it is believed that some trees live to be at least a thousand years old. This is God's provision for every man—every member of the human family after He shall have accomplished the work of this Gospel Age, the selection of the Spiritual Seed of Abraham, typified by the priests and Levites, "The Church of the First-born whose names are written in heaven."

Messiah's Kingdom is to dominate the earth for a thousand years, with a view to blessing Adam and all of his posterity—with a view to uplifting them from sin and degradation and death. The uplifting influences will begin at once following the great time of trouble with which the Kingdom will be inaugurated. The judgments of the Lord will be abroad in the earth and the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness. None shall longer need say to his neighbor or his brother, Know thou the Lord; for all shall know Him, from the least unto the Greatest of them," for "the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth."—Isa 11: 9; Jer. 31: 34; Isa. 26: 9; Rev. 20: 4.

Whoever, then, by obedience to the laws of the Kingdom will avail himself of the blessed privileges of Restitution (Acts 3: 19-21), will not only be helped upward out of mental, moral and physical imperfection, step by step toward perfection, but, so long as he progresses, he may live—clear down to the end of that blessed thousand years. If we had never seen trees; if our own experience had been with vegetation such as perishes within a year, we might have difficulty in believing some one who would tell us of having seen trees centuries old. Such a statement would seem as unreasonable to us as to tell us that humanity could live for a thousand years or forever.

Have we not indeed seen children old and wrinkled looking, yet only in their teens? And have we not seen others cheerful, fresh and comparatively young-looking at sixty and seventy? Let us assure ourselves that every good promise of the Holy Scriptures will surely have fulfillment. Not one jot or tittle of the Divine promise shall fail. It will surely be true then, that when Messiah's Kingdom shall have fully taken control of earth's affairs, a person dying at a hundred years of age would be dying in infancy, because, according to the Divine arrangement, obedience on his part would enable him to live to the very close of the Millennium.

ALL UNRIGHTEOUSNESS IS SIN

At the present time God "winks" at much of the wrong-doing that there is in the world. He does not interfere with it. But of course every transgression carries with it naturally more or less of a depraving influence on the transgressor's mind and body. The conscience is the most tender and the most important element of our human nature. Whoever violates it, whoever injures it, much or little, will proportionately be disadvantaged in the future and will have all the more difficulty in rising up gradually out of his degradation and weaknesses, even with all the helps that will then be available. Thus will be fulfilled the Spiritual declaration, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that also shall he reap."

"With all mankind redeemed there will be nothing whatever of the past chargeable against any on the books of Divine Justice. The great "High Priest," by his better sacrifices, will have made full satisfaction to the demands of Justice, but the weaknesses, mental, moral and physical, resulting from more or less willful and deliberate sin, must still be reckoned on, and thus every idle word and every idle thought, every idle and vicious action of the present time, by making its mark upon the character of men, is providing for corresponding difficulties on their part in that glorious day of their opportunity.

God proposes that through Messiah's reign He will give an opportunity to human sinners to return to harmony with their Maker. But they must show their desire for harmony with Him by responding to the blessed arrangements He will provide through Messiah's reign. Every effort for righteousness will receive its reward, as promised. The thousand years appointed for the purpose by Divine Wisdom is surely sufficient. The earth and its inhabitants will be grandly perfect beyond our ability to describe or even to fully imagine, since we have never known a sinless Eden nor a sinless human being.

The suggestion of our text is that the great Messiah will not temporize, for the entire period of His reign, with those who do not show a proper appreciation of opportunities when fully brought in contact with them and clearly understanding the terms of Divine grace. But one hundred years is quite a considerable period of probation and surely every reasonable mind will concede that so long a delay in meting out the full penalty of sin, Second Death, manifests the extreme limit of reasonable mercy.

THE CHURCH'S TRIUMPH SHORTER

The Church, whose trial is in progress during this Gospel Age, receives individually a much shorter period of probation than our text declares will be granted to mankind in the future. God's saintly people are expected to develop character and to approve themselves to God as "overcomers" within a very brief space of life. And not only so, but they are required to "walk by faith and not by sight." They merely have God's Word as respects His Justice and Love and gracious plans, while, in the next Age, the world will have the actuality instead of the promise—the world will walk by sight. "The glory of the Lord shall be revealed and all flesh shall see it together.—Isa. 40: 5.

The world during Messiah's reign will be privileged to walk in a highway of holiness, from which all the stumbling stones will have been gathered out. But the overcomers of the Church class are required to walk in the narrow way, steep, narrow, rugged, and beset with snares of the Adversary. "For we are not ignorant of his snares."—2 Cor. 2: 11.

We are not to forget, however, that these differences between the Church and the world are fully offset by the differences of reward. The overcomers of the Church are to be rewarded with glory, honor, immortality, "the Divine nature," and be joint-heirs in the Kingdom as members of the great Messiah. The world is to have no such change of nature from human to spirit; but is to have the earthly nature restored or perfected, if obedient, and to enjoy the earthly Eden. Truly God's ways are equal. True and righteous are Thy ways, Lord God Almighty! Who shall not come and worship before Thee, when Thy righteous dealings are made manifest?—Rev. 15: 3, 4.

HUMANITY'S FINAL TEST

The Church's test takes place in the present life. And in each member thereof the matter of worthiness or unworthiness of eternal life on the spirit plane for all time is determined at death. Not so with humanity in general. As we have just seen, some may live for only a hundred years and then be cut off in the Second Death, because found unworthy of further opportunity. Others, by availing themselves of the privileges and rendering obedience to the laws of the Kingdom, may live to the very close of the thousand years, and be found unworthy of eternal life. Still others may so fully appreciate Divine Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power and may become so obedient thereto that God will be pleased to grant them eternal life. Their days, their lives, will be far more than the days of a tree.

The world of mankind, at the conclusion of Messiah's reign of righteousness, will have attained again the perfection originally enjoyed by father Adam. Like him they will be in Eden, which then will be world-wide. Those perfect human being will be required to stand a test—to demonstrate, to prove their absolute loyalty to God and His righteous laws, as Adam was tried, tested, proven in Eden. As Adam was promised eternal life if his test proved him loyal to his Maker, so his restored race will have before them the offer of eternal life if they shall manifest their obedience satisfactorily.

Outwardly, of course, the whole world will be obedient throughout the entire thousand years, because the reign of righteousness will be so absolute that every good deed will have a reward and every evil deed will have a punishment. With matters reduced to such a certainty, and with the death of the sinner a hundred years old, the whole world will quickly come to a condition of thorough obedience to the Divine requirements. Thus it is written, "Unto Him (Messiah) every knee shall bow and every tongue confess."

To the world itself there would probably appear to be no reason why any further tests of loyalty should be imposed. But God seeketh Truth in the inward parts, in the heart as well as in the outward life. When Messiah, having accomplished the object of his reign of righteousness, shall deliver over the perfect world from his administration of mercy to the Father's administration of justice (1 Cor. 15: 15-28), the latter will not grant eternal life to the perfected men, but instead will submit them to a test which will determine fully their heart loyalty or disloyalty. None but those who will stand that great test will be allowed to have eternal life—all others will die the Second Death.

SATAN LOOSED FROM PRISON

We are not informed of the particulars of the test that will then be applied to mankind. We merely have the figurative declaration that Satan, sin and everything which Satan represents will be loosed for a little season at the close of Messiah's reign. (Rev. 20: 7-10.) The world, full of perfected humanity, "as the sand of the seashore," will all be subjected to the test. But how many, or what proportion of the whole, will prove loyal, and what proportion disloyal, we are not informed.

All that we know on the subject, and all that is necessary for us to know, is that the trial will be thorough and just and that all found faithful will have eternal life, and all found unfaithful will be counted as followers of Satan and, with him, will be destroyed in the Second Death. The test which God will apply will be so searching, so thorough, that although his creatures will still be free moral agents, he is able to guarantee that thenceforth "there shall be no more sighing, no more crying, no more dying, because all the former things of sin and death shall have passed away."

God has glorious prospects, therefore, for the non-elect—prospects in which Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power, fully co-ordinated, will be abundantly manifested and all the families of the earth be blessed. But if these great blessings for the non-elect are to be esteemed, how much more shall those whose eyes and ears are opened appreciate the length and breadth and height and depth of the love of God and his provision of glory, honor and immortality for his elect Church? To all such I give the Apostle's exhortation, Let us make our calling and election sure, by so running the race of life that we may become worthy to attain the crown of life in joint-heirship with our Redeemer—Messiah in His glorious Kingdom.

THE REWARD, LIFE—THE PUNISHMENT, DEATH

Not a word is said about the hundred-year old sinner—child—being sent to eternal torment, just as there is not a word said in the Bible to the effect that Adam or his children were condemned to eternal torment. The sentence upon Adam, which his race shares by heredity, was a death sentence. This just but awful penalty has wrought havoc with our race—sickness, sorrow, pain, dying, death.

God's mercy has provided the redemption of Adam and his race through His Son, who died, the Just for the unjust. The death of Jesus is the price which will eventually secure the release of Adam and all of his posterity from the death sentence and give to them resurrection privileges provided through Messiah's Kingdom reign.

But everyone who has been enlightened, and brought to a clear knowledge of God and to the opportunities provided for his salvation from sin and death, is more responsible for the manner in which he accepts or refuses "the gift of God, eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." As the wilful, intelligent sinner in the Church now is sentenced to the Second Death (Heb. 6: 6; 10: 28-31), so, our text tells us, it will be with the masses of mankind during the Millennial Age. If they wilfully reject reconciliation to God, they will die the Second Death. God has provided a redemption and recovery from the first death, but assures us that the Second Death will be an eternal one.

ELECTROCUTION

Instant death from electric shock will be the method of executing the penalty against such wilful sinners during the next Age, and not hanging nor decapitation. Thus it was that in olden times two of Aaron's sons, having violated their relationship with God and having disobeyed Him, were smitten to death. Fire from the Lord smote them—an electric flash. We may be sure that torture will not be needlessly inflicted on such. They will lose everything, but will not be tortured. Stripes or punishments, chastisements, are sometimes used of the Lord, but always in a reformatory manner—"He chasteneth every son whom He receiveth." He chasens none others—none for whom chastising would accomplish no blessing. Such will be smitten down in the Second Death.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Big Sandy, Tex., February 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
My subscription expires some time in March and I am renewing through the Bible House. I could not feel satisfied to miss a single copy. I certainly do appreciate the excellent manner you have in publishing Brother Russell's sermons. The sixteen millions of readers of Brother Russell's sermons is wonderful, just a little short of a great miracle. May you, dear editor, continue to send the blessed tidings of great joy to those who are hungering after righteousness.
Yours in hope of our blessed inheritance beyond the second vale.
M. M. SANDERS.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
In renewing my subscription for 1911 I wish to express my appreciation of your efforts to publish a clean, readable paper. The pains taken to print Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such clear type is an admirable feature and is greatly appreciated by his many readers.
Very truly yours,
R. S. GANOUNG.

Washington, Pa., March 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
It is with much pleasure that I renew my subscription again for the Tribune, and can truly say that I have nothing but praise for your noble work of spreading the glorious message. I feel that the great Jehovah has surely incorporated your business into his and using you for a channel of blessings. Surely no one who can view the world and its various sorrows with that humanity to man who does not long for the golden age of prophecy, whose glad morn shall cause the tired nations to leap for joy. "For they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." (Isa. 35: 10.) And how great even now has been our blessing by the noble efforts of our dear Pastor Russell, even while these evils abound, and if the foretaste is so rich what must the reality be?
Sending you my congratulations for the grand privilege you have and are using nobly, and wishing you success throughout the year by the Lord's blessings, I am
Sincerely yours,
GEORGE S. KENDALL.

York, Pa., March 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Permit me to express my appreciation of the way in which you print C. T. Russell's weekly sermons and also the Sunday school lessons, for they are certainly a most wonderful help in these latter days in proclaiming the Truth, and I hope that you will continue to publish them, for they certainly bring the glad tidings to many a home. I like the general makeup of your paper, and the different articles on the labor question of the day are very ably handled by you, but the sole purpose of my subscribing for the Tribune is to get C. T. Russell's sermons, which you print in such bold, clear type. May God bless you richly in thus publishing these weekly sermons, and trust by the help of God, I may be a subscriber to your paper as long as you continue to publish them. I enjoy very much the letters of appreciation by the different subscribers.
Wishing continued success to the Tribune, I am,
Yours for the Truth,
C. J. Steininger.

Pratt, Kan., March 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune.
Please find remittance for the Tribune for one year. We expect to take the Tribune as long as C. T. Russell's sermons are printed in it.
Very truly yours,
MR. AND MRS. A. PETEFITH.

Binghampton, N. Y., March 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just renewed my subscription for the Tribune for another year, which I greatly appreciate on account of Pastor Russell's sermons.
Very truly yours,
W. H. LOWERY.

Rome, Ga., February 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Have been taking your paper for several years and have found it a very reliable journal to keep one posted on labor news, but the most interesting department to myself and family is the sermons of Mr. Russell of Brooklyn and the comments on the International Sunday school lessons. As a matter of fact the sermons are the first feature we look for, notwithstanding the fact that the comments on the Sunday school lessons are very interesting and profitable, and should be read by all who wish to understand the Bible.
The last two sermons, dealing with the personality of Satan and the demons, have been very timely indeed, as it appears to me that the majority of Christians are losing faith in the many Scriptural statements on this point.
Wist best wishes for your continued success, I remain,
Yours very truly,
R. R. MONTAGUE.

Manning, Iowa, Feb. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please accept my thanks for the statement you sent me showing my subscription to the Tribune had run out. Please find enclosed money order for another year, as I do not want to miss a single copy, and as long as you continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons and I am able to pay you for the Tribune I intend to take it. May you continue the blessed work of witnessing to the world the blessings of the coming kingdom, and may God bless you.
Yours truly thankful,
GEORGE R. HUGHART.

Henderson, N. C., Feb. 24.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am renewing my subscription to the Labor Tribune through the Brooklyn office. I wish to extend to you my appreciation for the manner in which you handle Pastor Russell's sermons and the space you give to the printing of the appreciations of same. And I am sure the dear Lord will reward you for the effort put forth to proclaim the glorious Gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ through the printed page. I remain,
Yours very respectfully,
JOHN A. PERRY.

Rockport, Mass., Feb. 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have requested the Watch Tower to renew my subscription to the Labor Tribune. I appreciate the Tribune because of its impartial treatment of the various difficult problems constantly arising between capital and labor especially so in its editorial columns, but the principal reason for renewing my subscription is the fact that you continue to publish Brother Russell's sermons. I like them, as doubtless others do, because the doctrines set forth magnify not only the justice, but the wisdom and power as well as the love of the great Creator of all things.
I am gratefully yours,
J. M. SMITH.

Rapid City, Iowa, Feb. 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find post office order for renewal of my subscription to the Tribune, which ought to have been sent in before. Thanking you very much for your kindness in sending it on to me. I also would like to express my appreciation to you of the kind and manly manner in which you so prominently give place to the publishing of Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons which are being so widely appreciated by the reading public and particularly thinking Christians. We sincerely hope that one who is lending his aid in the distribution of such pure doctrinal teachings will himself be greatly blessed, as the Lord's disciples were greatly privileged in the distribution of the food that the Lord had blessed in the feeding of the multitude. So we may be sure also of much blessing to those seeking to serve him and his.
Yours very sincerely,
A. W. LEFLAR.

Franklin, Mass., March 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find post office order for renewal. I became a subscriber to your paper because of and soon after you commenced publishing the sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell. I receive the papers containing the sermons, but have never seen one treating them as well typographically. I can commend your paper of late, as in nearly every particular, clean and wholesome family reading. The elimination of objectionable, so called, comic pictures; the recently added Sunday school lesson; the generally fair and reasonable stand upon the questions of labor vs. capital, are all commendable features. On the other hand, I note one feature which I personally regret. Every man should best understand the requirements of his own business, he certainly must best know the promptings of his own conscience, before the great judge he stands or falls. Personally I believe the newspaper organ of the great common people in the millennial age, when fully established, will not need to admit anything to its columns which can in any degree counter-balance the noble work of helping this immense class to look up and lift up. I hope in the near future to receive your valued paper without an advertisement of spirituous or malt liquors or anything else of a degrading nature. Trusting you will accept my criticism in the same spirit it is tendered, which I assure you is only the kindest, I am,
Sincerely yours,
R. J. CALKIN.

Grand Junction, Col., Feb. 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I subscribed for your excellent paper through the Bible House. I enjoy the paper very much, but the sermons from Pastor Russell are of special interest to me. I do not care to miss one sermon. I am much pleased with the large, clear type. Asking the Lord's richest blessings upon you and success to the Tribune, I remain,
Yours in the Master's service,
MRS. O. BOYER.

Waltham, Mass., Feb. 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Your publishing of Pastor Russell's discourses complete and in such large type is appreciated. I intend to renew subscription later on. Would not like to miss any of the articles liable to appear from time to time, such as "Joshua's Long Day," etc. Wishing you your merited financial success, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
A. E. SPENCER.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I received your letter notifying me to pay subscription for Tribune for the year of 1911. I wish to say I have renewed my subscription at Brooklyn, N. Y. Thanking you for your kindly service, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
MRS. W. M. WRIGHT.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 24.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I wish to state that I have just renewed my subscription to your paper. I greatly appreciate the manner in which you present the sermons of Pastor Russell, because they are easier to read than they are in some other papers, and it is mainly on account of the sermons that I am taking the paper.
Yours truly,
SUSAN E. CLARK.

Suffolk, Va., Feb. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am pleased to observe that you continue to publish C. T. Russell's weekly discourses and in attractive form. In consideration of your continuing to do so, my subscription will be duly renewed. Mr. Russell's discourses are entirely different from any which I have ever read or of which I ever heard, and are very refreshing to those who, like myself, were taught to believe that God was a cruel monster, having created untold billions of poor, helpless creatures for the purpose of having them tortured by fireproof devils throughout eternity! How long will mankind tolerate such preaching and such preachers.
Sincerely yours,
W. W. MURRAY, M. D.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. Mary E. West, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Ella E. Paist, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Fred Davidson, Muscatine.
A. R. Freed, Muscatine.
S. J. Coleman, Kansas City.
Dr. A. J. Willey, Laurence.
Mrs. Alice E. Stone, St. Joseph.
S. H. Huston, Houston.
Rudolph Vander Veer, Ogden.
J. S. McDaniel, Lebanon.
Mrs. Emma L. Warren, St. Paul.
Mrs. Cookman, Los Angeles.
Charles J. Dolan, Baltimore.
Mrs. Woodrow, Glasgow, Scotland.
Mrs. L. C. Decker, Chicago.
Mrs. Woodrow, Glasgow, Scotland.
R. J. Hooper, Cleveland.
Mrs. Cordia B. Rhoads, Kansas City.
Thomas E. Morton, Philadelphia.
Cyrus Chamberlin, Columbiana.
Howard B. Hale, Lansing.
Mrs. Mary Hanson, Brooklyn.
E. C. Ham, Brooklyn.
G. T. Morris, Norfolk.
William Duke, La Monte.
Jacob B. Weaver, New Holland.
G. Haghart, Manning.
Mrs. Harriet S. Smith, Ballister.
Miss Anna Peterson, Gratio.
H. H. Shenk, Lancaster.
F. W. Lillibridge, Williamsport.
Mrs. E. D. Blachley, Schnectady.
Paul Kaiser, Galveston.
A. W. Leflar, Rapid City.
R. J. Calkin, Franklin.
Harvey Friese, Springfield.
S. T. Norris, Waco.
A. B. Landrum, Waco.
B. H. Greene, Waco.
William Porter, Sunset.
Mrs. L. M. Lewis, Sunset.
C. H. Maynard, Tullahoma.
John H. Martin, Tullahoma.
Mrs. L. M. Kast, Mineral Ridge.
George S. Kendall, Washington.
M. H. Barrows, Rochester.
Mrs. M. J. Petefish, Pratt.
R. S. Ganoung, Seneca Falls.

POPULAR MECHANICS

FREAK SHADOWS IN OIL.

Explanation of Phenomena Observed in Petroleum Ponds.

In the crude oil producing regions in California there are scores of large ponds of this material. After being pumped to the surface the petroleum is emptied into depressions in the earth, where it remains for a time. Later the crude oil is placed in barrels, large metal cans or else in big reservoirs. These oil ponds are known as "sump holes."

There is one very peculiar thing about these "sump holes," and that is in the way of producing what are known as "freak shadows." These are real shadows; but, notwithstanding this fact, they are decidedly "freaky." If the sun is brightly shining and a person stands for a few moments on the margin of the "sump holes" so that his shadow falls on the surface of the petroleum and he then quickly changes his position the dim shadow remains just where it was originally cast. In other words, the "shadow does not follow the substance."

This may seem like a paradox, but it is true. The instant a person shifts his position his shadow is again cast in a new place, yet the former shadow remains unchanged. The longer a person stands in one particular spot the longer will the former shadow be visible.

Hundreds of experiments have been made along these lines, and every time the same results have been produced. The simple explanation for this phenomenon is that under the hot sun gas is being constantly generated down in the body of the petroleum, and it rises to the surface in the form of little minute bubbles. So very small are these bubbles that they are scarcely visible to the naked eye. Millions of these wee bubbles are rising to the top all of the time, when the bubbles break and the gas is liberated, passing into the air.

Both the gas and bubbles are so very supersensitive to the temperature that even one's shadow cast for a moment across them is affected. The temperature is lowered. Whenever the substance quickly changes position the shadow remains until the rays again warm up that spot and the shadowy outline slowly fades away. Of course the "freak shadows" may be seen for only a very few seconds.

A BANK ON WHEELS.

Armored Automobile That May Be Used as a Pay Car.

An armored automobile that may be used for transporting large sums of money through the streets or may be used as a street bank or pay car was recently exhibited in New York.

The walls and roof of the car are constructed of steel, hardened insulating material and hard wood. The body

REAR VIEW OF BANKING AUTOMOBILE.

is also fireproof, and a system of electric alarms is provided as additional burglar protection.

The car is divided into two distinct sections, the front part for the driver and the rear for the banking operations. The fixtures of the banking room include a large safe and a desk or counter extending the full width of the car under the cashier's window. The latter contains the money drawers. At the rear of the machine is a vestibule, which serves to protect the persons transacting business.

To Prevent Ships Rolling.

Those who suffer from seasickness will be pleased to hear that a German engineer has invented a "pitching tank" which, tried on two Atlantic liners, has proved very effectual in reducing the rolling of the ships. The Berlin Lokalanzeiger states that at the congress of shipbuilding engineers the emperor congratulated Herr Frahm, the inventor of the "pitching tank," and expressed the hope that the system would soon be introduced on board all vessels. Herr Frahm read a paper demonstrating upon a model the effects of the invention, which consists of U shaped tanks extending from port to starboard through the hold. The water in them rises and falls as the ship rolls, so as to neutralize the rhythmical movement of the latter.

Invisible Eyeglasses.

A recent instance of American ingenuity is afforded by the device of an optician for the relief of actors and actresses afflicted with defective eyesight. Glasses fitted with tiny lenses are now made for the use of the actor so afflicted who, in deference to the character he is enacting, may not wear the regulation eyeglasses or spectacles. These special glasses fit close to the eyeball and are scarcely discernible from the front of the house. The nosepiece or bridge connecting the lenses is covered with flesh colored material, which adds to the illusion.

SUBMARINE IN SECTIONS.

Construction Allows Keel to Be Dropped in Event of Accident.

A submarine which in case of accident will drop its keel and rise safely to the surface—so the inventor hopes, at least—has been designed by a French engineer.

The submarine is divided along a horizontal plane into two parts, of which the lower, the water ballast compartment, can be detached from the upper, which is the submarine

SECTIONS OF SUBMARINE ATTACHED.

proper. In case of an accident not entirely wrecking or filling the craft with water it is hoped that by dropping the lower section the upper, containing the crew, all the machinery and the fighting mechanisms, would rise.

Metal straps pass around the lower section and hold it fast to the upper by means of threaded rods operated automatically or by hand from the

SUBMARINE WITH KEEL DROPPED.

inside. The tube rising from the center of the lower section has a hermetic contact with a like tube in the upper section, but is not otherwise joined. When the submarine is to be submerged the ballast compartment is gradually filled with water by means of this tube, the displaced air escaping. When the submarine is to rise compressed air drives the water out of the ballast compartment. Should the lower section have to be dropped a float rises to the surface as a means of locating its position.—Popular Mechanics.

Washing Oysters.

Fabre-Domergue has made an interesting series of observations at Concarneau which should serve to justify scientific methods in the eyes of the world, for they concern the oyster. He has shown that oysters may be kept for eight days or even a fortnight in filtered water, frequently changed, without losing any of their virtues, but gaining, rather. The micro-organisms which are apt to linger in the mantle cavity with deleterious results to the oyster eater can be thoroughly washed away by the filtered water, and the oysters do not lose in weight, nor in their power of "vital resistance," nor in "embonpoint." Their market value is unaffected, and we can swallow them with a lighter heart.

CAR VENTILATION.

Cone System Proves Successful on English Street Railways.

An invention for perfecting the ventilation of street cars has just had an extended trial on an electric car here. The satisfactory working of the device caused favorable comment, both by experts and passengers. The atmosphere, even with the trial car full of passengers, some of whom were smoking, was clear and good. This innovation seems simple, and surprise is expressed that the method had not previously suggested itself. A series of cones is arranged in line, the small end of one projecting into the larger open end of the succeeding cone. As the car moves a strong current goes down the first cone into the mouth of the second cone, causing vitiated or foul air to enter the larger open mouth of succeeding cones and be swept on to the final outlet.

In order to make a drastic test all other ventilating apertures were thoroughly stopped. Two sets of cones were then fixed at either side of the car. The clearing of smoke from a covered car (bogie type or double decked) is the most trying test. As smoke is heavier than air the foul air will be removed more quickly than smoke.

The invention is also adaptable to railway carriages and to workshops, theaters and public buildings. For such purposes it would be necessary to use an electric fan or air blower in order to induce a strong current. A commendable feature of this invention is its inexpensiveness. It is said that it will even reduce the cost of street car construction.

Power From Sea Waves.

At the recent meeting of the British association the question of economical production of power from tides and winds was again under discussion, and it has been taken up widely by scientific journals in Europe. La Revue Scientifique calls attention to a system of utilizing the power of sea waves to actuate a dynamo which has been employed during the past six months at the mouths of the river Gironde. An air chamber is connected with a well which communicates with the sea at a depth below the level of the lowest tides. By the advance and recession of the waves changes of pressure are produced in the air chamber, and a system of valves enables the resulting air currents to be applied to rotating a kind of turbine. It is said that the apparatus works equally well in calm and in stormy weather.

Novel Railroad Bridge.

The new highway and railroad bridge to be built across the Willamette river, Portland, Ore., which will weigh ten tons to the foot, will carry a highway and street car tracks on the upper decks and the Harriman railroad lines on the lower deck. The latter will normally remain in a raised position for the passage of smaller shipping and will be lowered only for railroad trains. When lofty sailing vessels pass through the entire draw span will be raised on towers to the necessary height.

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The Youngstown (O.) Builders' Exchange and the Masons and Bricklayers' unions have united in trying to stamp out the use of cigarets by workmen while on duty. A new scale was made which goes into effect at once, increasing the wages of the workmen, but prohibiting them from making or smoking cigarets while at work.

The Waitresses' union at San Francisco is against the proposed law to prohibit women from working in places where liquor is sold. The union has decided to make a vigorous fight against the proposed bill on the ground that it would deprive a large percentage of its membership of employment.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

ELISHA SUCCESSOR TO ELIJAH

Restitution Work and Judgment Work Foreshadowed — Forty-two Youths Torn by the Bears—A Child Restored to Life.

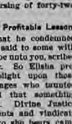
II Kings 4:26-37—March 12

"The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."—Romans 6:23.

OUR lesson follows in order the one of a week ago. Elisha was with Elijah until the whirlwind separated them and took Elijah out of sight. His mantle dropped to Elisha and Elisha's prayer was answered that a double portion of Elijah's spirit might rest upon him.

The same miracle occurred to him as to Elijah the prophet. On the other side of Jordan he began his career as a prophet. At Jericho the supply of water came from a brackish stream, unpalatable and unhealthful. Elisha went to the fountain and there performed a miracle similar to the one performed by Moses at the Wells of Moses at Marah. To this day the spring is known as Elisha's Fountain.

Again we read that one of these "sons of the prophets," or students, died and that his widowed mother was in want and that the Prophet Elisha helped her to exercise faith. She had a cruse of oil, which increased in supply as she poured it from vessel to vessel until she had sufficient for all her debts. Several other miracles of a restorationary character are noted, the most prominent of which is related in our lesson, namely, the restoration of a boy to life and health. The thing connected with Elisha's experiences which has attracted to him world-wide attention and general reprobation was his cursing of forty-two youths.



Healing the waters.

A Just Rebuke and Profitable Lesson

The thought is that he condemned them, just as Jesus said to some with most kindly art, "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees," etc. So Elisha pronounced woe or blight upon those youths of various ages who taunted him. He declared that something would befall them. Divine Justice would square accounts and vindicate him. Forthwith two she bears came upon the rabble, put them to flight, and forty-two of the mob were torn and wounded—more or less. Opponents of the Bible read into this the forty-two children were killed, but nothing of the kind is stated.

We are to remember that the Israelites under the leadership of their King Ahab and Queen Jezebel had been turned to idolatry, and that although the Prophet Elijah had re-established the true religion, the King and Queen and the majority of the people merely tolerated it. These youths who had tiraded against the Prophet were probably the young men and boys of Jericho.

Elisha Considered Typical.

Our interest in this story of Elisha's experiences after Elijah was taken away increases as we consider the fact that he, like Elijah, was quite a positive and typical character. We have already intimated a correspondency between Elijah and the antitypical priests and between Elisha and the antitypical Levites of the Gospel Age. Elisha may also typify the Ancient Worthies, into whose hands the instruction and blessing of the world will be placed at the inauguration of Messiah's Kingdom: "Princes in all the earth." From this standpoint we might think of Elisha representing the secondary class of the spirit-begotten ones first, and that his crossing of Jordan represents the death of this class of antitypical Levites.

With this view the after progress of Elisha and his work of judgment and restitution already referred to, correspond well with what we should expect at the inauguration of Messiah's Kingdom under the "princes." The healing of the water-spring would well represent the healing of the stream of Truth. For long centuries error and superstition, combined with Satan's great falsehood, Ye shall not surely die, have made the waters of Truth brackish, unpalatable, unhealthful. The putting of the salt into the Fountain or Spring symbolically represents the cleansing from untruth and error, through the co-operation of the Church in glory, which, while here, is appropriately styled, "the salt of the earth."

Raising the dead.

The restoration of life to the dead is to be one of the great features of the New Dispensation—Messiah's Kingdom. And this power will be exercised doubtless through the "princes" of that time, typified, we believe, by Elisha. Those most to be favored will be those who will most thoroughly appreciate and best receive the "princes," represented by Elisha, even as the parents of this child whom Elisha raised from the dead had made gracious provision for the prophet's comfort.

The international unions in the United States have contributed more in one year to the support of Canadian members on strike than the Canadians have paid in three years to their respective international unions.

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People who succeed in saving make a habit of it. The saving habit requires determined cultivation, but when well rooted, grows fast. It's rewards are quick and certain. You can start the saving habit anytime at any one of our banks. The best time is now.

Men call their own carelessness and inactivity, fate. This is far from the truth. The reason many people do not get on in the world is because they drift without any definite thought of purpose. There is no reason why you cannot save something. Our banks offer a definite plan. Open an account now.

A savings account with any one of our banks is helpful not only to men in business but to every man and woman alike who has any business transactions. It encourages economy—establishes your credit—makes sending money away or paying bills with check easy, besides safeguarding your cash.

A young man making application for a position was asked for his references. He produced his Saving Pass Book, which proved him to be a systematic money saver. He got the position. The best prizes in the business world are for those with stability of character. The self-restraint practiced in money saving is a strong factor in character building. The savings department of our banks offers excellent opportunities to money savers.

The luckiest day you'll ever have is the day you start a bank account. Do it now. Don't depend upon horseshoes or clover leaves. Deposit your earnings in any one of our banks and have every dollar draw compound interest. Where one man obtains money through luck a thousand men become well-to-do through frugality.

Opening an account with any one of our banks is a very simple matter. Bring whatever amount you wish to deposit, from $1.00 upwards, and you will in return receive a pass book bearing your name, in which the amount of your deposit is entered. Your name written on a signature card is kept by the bank as a means of identification. Always sign your first name in full. Whenever you deposit or withdraw money, the pass book must be brought to the bank. Checks or drafts are only received for deposit if made payable on their face to the order of the bank in which you deposit. Deposits may be made by one person in trust for another. Parents may open account "in trust for" their children, and the parents alone make all deposits and withdrawals. When a married woman opens an account her first given name must be used instead of her husband's initials, Mrs. Mary B. Shaw, instead of Mrs. John R. Shaw.

The union label section of the San Francisco Labor Council has decided to adopt a universal label in place of the different labels now in use, and will ask the council for its approval of the change.

A co-operative store at Waterloo, Ia., owned and operated by union men, has been opened and is doing large business. Through this business venture the cost of living has been reduced 10 per cent to the workers.

For the first time in two decades, organized labor in Chicago went bodily into politics recently. The Chicago Federation of Labor voted to create a ward and precinct fighting force similar to political organizations, and fight for candidates who were friendly to labor interests.

Of the fifteen aldermen on the board of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., eight of them are union men.

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Our Savings Department is an absolute safe place for savings—4 per cent interest—$1 opens an account.

Our Commercial Department invites your Checking Account and pays 2 per cent interest on satisfactory balances.

Our Safe Deposit Department is the largest and best equipped in the State—Boxes $5 a year up.

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THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 16. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 16 1911. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

GOMPERS ARRAIGNS THE SOCIALISTS.

Takes His Text from Their Attack Upon John Mitchell and the National Civic Federation--The Value of the Latter Organization to Labor Set Forth in Emphatic Terms by the Official Head of American Trades Unionism.

The National Civic Federation and John Mitchell are upheld and the Socialists arraigned by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an editorial in the latest issue of the American Federationist, the official journal of the A. F. of L. In opening, Mr. Gompers says:

"The eleventh annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, held in New York in January, gave the Socialist leaders one of their annual occasions to howl a howl concerted, deliberate, theatrical, manufactured. The normal state of the Socialist writers and public speakers is the howling dervish state, but in certain circumstances they all get together and make their howl unusually loud, long and cantankerous. Moreover, the tactics of Socialists require that their howl should be extraordinarily vicious, a howl of scorn and derision, on seeing representative labor men meet representative employers in conference. In order to serve up their dish of scorn and derision to the taste of the ignorant, the Socialist leaders have thrown into it as constituent elements bitter misrepresentation, the heat of hatred, and the ginger of approbrious epithet."

Extracts from various articles are given by Mr. Gompers to support his contention along this line.

Continuing, he says: "But why should C. W. Post and the other radicals of the Manufacturers' Association rail at organized labor and the Civic Federation? The Socialists are doing their work in this respect most faithfully. There is a striking similarity in the tone and phraseology in the attacks on the trade unionists and the Civic Federation in Post's advertisements and in the similar attacks of the Socialists. There are the same bitterness, the same baseless assertion, the same unreasonableness of attitude."

Gompers says John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, "recently denounced the Civic Federation because Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell were 'not only participants, but moving spirits in the movement, as well as officers in good standing,' and because of the 'doctrines they preach.' Kirby hoped the day was not far distant when the Civic Federation would 'clear its literature of the union label.'"

"Is there any other national voluntary agency in the United States," says Mr. Gompers, "which has in hand the most difficult and complicated question of compensation for industrial accidents? Could it be possible that the interests in this matter of immediate importance to the working classes could be placed in more faithful and competent hands than those of John Mitchell, a vice president of the American Federation of Labor. At a time when there are specious and treacherous efforts being made by agencies inimical to trade unionism to divert compensation from a plane in which the best results may be obtained for all our workers, is it not well to have a man like John Mitchell always on guard to protect the interests of our wage workers? It is to be kept in mind that the United States is behind all other civilized countries on this question; that an enormous amount of suffering is occasioned every day in America by reason of not having a compensation law. When compensation was up for discussion in Germany, were not the trade unionists, as well as the Socialists of that country, on hand to guard the interests of the working classes?"

After touching on various other features of the matter, Mr. Gompers says: "The opportunity presented to the non-partisan political organized wageworkers of America to present their views on many propositions, public or otherwise, through the National Civic Federation, has a value past estimate. When the spokesmen for organized labor in general are unable to reach the employing classes they have their time taken up with incidents of the struggle leading up to a possible, but perhaps remote stage in which the employers will at last be made to listen to the demands of the workers. Meeting this situation in the Civic Federation have been massed a very large body of employers who profess a willingness to listen to organized labor, to permit their own representatives to meet those of organized labor and in council settle, by reasoning, questions of difference which otherwise might provoke endless strikes or lockouts. In a word, then, to the extent of the efforts exerted by employed and employers thus brought together, industrial peace may minimize industrial war and advantage accrue to labor. In these circumstances there arises no

(Continued on fourth page.)

BOOM THE HALFERTY BILL

PREPARATIONS to throw the combined strength of the labor organizations into the breach in the fight for juster oleomargarine laws are assuming proportions which warrants legislators, both state and national, in sitting up and taking notice. It is not possible for those who make our laws to be indifferent to the wishes of labor in this matter. The present oleomargarine laws, which have been with few exceptions in force for many years, were plainly framed in the interest of the dairy butter trust. They impose restrictions upon the sale of oleo even as such, whereas if their only object were to prevent deception of the public they would stop short with forbidding and punishing the sale of oleo as butter. The high taxes on oleo are intended to keep it out of the market, giving butter a monopoly and making the cost of the latter product ten cents a pound more than it ought to be.

On the eighth page of this issue we present an outline of a bill introduced into the legislature at Harrisburg by Representative Frank Halferty of this county. It proposes amendments of the present regulations in the interest of fairplay and justice, and it is a measure which not only labor is in favor of but which will be supported by wage-earners and consumers generally. Workingmen should write to their representatives at Harrisburg to vote for the Halferty bill and they should watch closely its progress. As to this the National Labor Tribune will keep them advised.

A SPLENDID NEW STORY.

A new serial story entitled "Cavanaugh the Forest Ranger" begins in this number. It is by one of the foremost writers of America, Hamlin Garland, and is based on the fight for national conservation in the west. It is a stirring novel of love and adventure, which Gifford Pinchot and others equally prominent have enthusiastically endorsed. See page seven for opening installment.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN GERMANY.

THE old-age pension has not made a mendicant of the German workman, but it has driven the beggar from the street. The workman himself contributes to the fund at the rate of two to five cents a week. In eighteen years the total fund has reached $375,000,000. The number of persons thus insured a peaceful old age is 10,914,233.

Besides, they are provided with medical attendance and splendid sanitariums in the country.

"But," says the critic, "don't these provisions to help folks out in the hour of need paralyze thrift?" Well, in 10 years, deposits in German savings banks have risen from one billion to two billions. The paralysis of thrift isn't noticeable.

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CONGRESSMAN UNDERWOOD, TO HEAD WAYS AND MEANS

IN the American house of representatives there are 391 men and two large jobs. One of these latter is the speakership. The other is the chairmanship of the ways and means committee. This is the most important of all the house committees. It is considerably more important than any of the senate committees. It is the committee that plans ways for running the United States and finds means wherewith to run it. All financial matters come before the ways and means committee. All taxation, tariff and monetary affairs of whatever sort, except appropriations, are handled by the ways and means. In short, it is the ways and means that raises the dust, puts money in the purse of Uncle Sam, keeps the exchequer from collapsing. It requires a big man to head this big committee, and the Democrats have found one of the proper size in Congressman Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama. He will be the new chairman of ways and means in the Sixty-second congress. He is a native of Kentucky, lives in Birmingham and has been in congress sixteen years. He usually receives about nine-tenths of the votes in his district.

IMPROVED ARBITRATION LAW.

ASSEMBLY bill No. 618, now in the committee on labor and industries of the New York State legislature, substitutes a new Section 10 for the old section of the labor law providing for the settlement of industrial disputes. The bill provides for the appointment by the State commissioner of labor of a board of conciliation of three members to settle industrial disputes upon the application of either party to the dispute. Each of the parties may name one member of the board and these two members may name a third. Upon failure of either party to name a member, or failure of the two named by the parties to select a third, the commissioner is to appoint him or them. The members of the board are to receive compensation at the rate of $10 for each day of sitting, to be paid by the state. Lockouts or strikes are prohibited prior to a hearing and decision by the arbitrators.

This bill, if enacted into law, will certainly lessen the number of industrial disturbances in the chief state of the union. It is not absolutely compulsory in every respect, for after there has been an award we believe it will be permissible for either party to pursue the dispute. To compel workingmen to continue in an employment under terms which they dislike appears to be prohibited by the constitutional guarantees of American citizenship. The attempt to compel an employer to operate his plant under conditions he did not like would appear to be equally repugnant to the spirit of our laws. On the other hand, the prohibition of the New York bill (which we judge is copied from the Canadian arbitration law) does not deny the right of both sides to do in the end as they please but merely suspends the right pending the arbitration—that is, holds it temporarily in abeyance.

Probably it will be claimed that suspending the right to quit work, or to throw others out of work, is in substance denying it, and no doubt the lawyers will bother the courts to draw a distinction between the two things that will hold water. But the end justifies the means. We very frankly confess we should like to see the New York bill passed and tried. It is not compulsory except provisionally and in the preliminary stages of a dispute. It merely compels both sides to be good pending hearing by impartial judges. After that, if they choose to take a course which the public will look upon as unfair and unwarranted, the responsibility will be their own. As a matter of fact, we feel a good deal of confidence that in nine cases out of ten the award of the arbitrators would be literally or at least substantially complied with.

The New York bill is an improvement upon most of the prevailing arbitration acts in that (1) it does not make the consent of both parties necessary to the institution of the arbitration and (2) in that it forbids either a strike by the workmen or a lockout by the employer until the award has been placed on record. Where the objection of either party to the dispute can prevent an arbitration there is little use in providing for it. Most of the existing "arbitration" laws are sheer farces for this reason. There was a time when the idea of compulsory arbitration was offensive to the majority of trades unionists. That time is gone. It is the workmen who desire and court arbitration in ninety-nine strikes out of one hundred. Time and again they have offered to arbitrate great conflicts, only to have their overtures rejected with intolerant contempt. We make bold to predict that if the New York bill is defeated it will be by the influence of big corporations and not by that of the labor unions.

Do you believe in fair play and a square deal for Oleomargarine? Do you want to buy Oleomargarine of the same hue or color as butter at a much less price?

If so—write at once to your State Senator or Legislator, urging them to support Bill No. H. R. P. 943, amending the present unjust Oleomargarine Law.

DO IT NOW

Pennsylvania State Federation Meets

HARRISBURG, March 15. — The formation of a political party devoted to the interests of labor was argued in the annual address of President E. E. Greenawalt of the State Federation of Labor, at the opening session of the annual meeting today. Over 150 representatives of various branches of organized labor were registered at the convention.

BILLS AFFECTING STATE CONSTABULARY.

(Tribune Correspondence)

HARRISBURG, Mar. 14.—James H. Maurer, Socialist representative from Reading, will make strenuous efforts to get his bill, repealing the act creating the state constabulary out of committee this week. He will submit reasons on the floor of the house why it should be passed, reasons that from their number and agency may startle the gang out of its smugosity. Petitions to the number of 50,000 calling for the repeal have been gathered from every corner of the state Federation of Labor. By the time the bill is reported it is expected that this number will have reached beyond the 100,000 mark.

As a sort of rejoiner the Maurer bill, Mr. V. G. Robinson presented a bill on March 1 to raise the pay of the constabulary. The bill calls for a raise in the salary of the superintendent from $3,000 to $5,000 per year; for captains of companies from $1,500 to $1,800; for lieutenants from $1,200 to $1,500; for sergeants from $1,000 to $1,200; and for privates from $720 to $900. The Robinson bill also provides that the members shall be enlisted for a period of two years, with an increase of pay of $5 per month during a third continuous enlistment. To back up this bill John C. Groome, superintendent, has issued a pamphlet, showing the value of the state police to their employers, which in itself is a good working class argument against them. Groome says among other things that the cost of living has increased 15 per cent, therefore he should have $2,000 added on his salary.

MASSACHUSETTS STRIKES AT INJUNCTIONS

Organized labor won an important victory last Friday, when the Massachusetts senate passed to be engrossed a bill providing that persons accused of violating injunctions shall have the right of trial by jury, if it appears from the petition filed in court that the violation involves an act which would also be a crime.

Bills of similar import have been before the legislature for three or four years, but never before received a favorable report. The bill reported this year by the committee on joint judiciary, on petition of Senator Hoar, had seven dissenters: Senators Evans, Mulligan and Schoonmaker and Representatives Saunders, Hurd, Hobbs and Putnam.

The bill adopted was a substitute offered by Senator Hoar for his own bill. Senator Malley, who presented the majority for the committee, Chairman Evans being a dissenter, explained that the substitute simply perfected the original bill and did not change its effect in any way.

Substitution and engrossment were carried without a dissenting vote, but Senators Hoar and Malley insisted on putting the dissenting members of the committee on record, and so called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Labor Party in House of Commons Introduces Important Trade Union Measure--Good Position of Printers' Strike. Miners Still On Strike in South Wales--Active Tinplate Department.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, March 9.—Reports from all the leading trade unions in the United Kingdom give evidence of improving trade unionism. Up and down the country there are being recorded advances of union membership that must go a long way to readjust the slight setback of twelve months ago. At the same time records show that the average rate of wages is steadily moving up and it is also an obvious fact that our general national prosperity is great and that we are well on an upward movement in production, prices and employment.

The Labor party has introduced its new bill for the reversal of the Osborne judgment. It contains only a single operative clause which reads as follows:

"A trade union as defined by section 16 of the trade union act amendment act 1876, may, notwithstanding any of the provisions of the trade union acts, 1871 and 1876, either acting by itself, or in conjunction with any other trade union, association, or body, apply its funds for or towards the purpose of procuring the return and providing for the maintenance of members of parliament, or public or local authority, or of any other public body, and may do such other acts as may be necessary to further the interests of workmen by political action or otherwise."

There is, however, very little chance of the measure going through in this simple form or as speedily as the Labor party would desire. Employers of labor have an important influence in the house of commons and they like the Labor party and its measure about as much as they like prussic acid.

A vote of a somewhat extraordinary nature was recently taken by the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, the cause being the use of bicycles during working hours. The executive council apparently takes the view that there is a growing tendency on the part of some of the members who possess cycles to use them as a means of locomotion during working in the interests of the employers. This practice is considered to militate against the interest of workmen who do not possess cycles, and it is said that cases have arisen where preference of employment has been given to members having them. It is thought that if the practice is not checked there will be a danger that eventually, in order to obtain employment, bicycles will be included in the ordinary kit of accessories. The voting showed a majority of 9,804 against the use of cycles, the actual figures being 11,260 against and 1,456 in favor.

The printing trade strike is now nearly a month old and it is good to record that firms employing at least 85 per cent of the membership of their unions have conceded the fifty hours week, and it announced its intention of approaching the government, the municipal, and other public bodies with a view to preventing the issue of printing contracts to firms whose men are working more than that number of hours. Reginald Lake, for the Master Printers' Association, declares that in the majority of the houses which still resisted the men's demands work was proceeding satisfactorily. Of course, he said, there was inconvenience as the result of wholesale changes, but in more than one well-engaged house the employers were getting more work from fewer men than was the case before the dispute. In one large firm the overseers declared that they had the nucleus of a staff which, for working ability, compared well with any body of men previously employed by the firm.

If these are the best things that can be said on behalf of the master printers then their condition must be bad and the prospects of a big win for London's journeymen printers good in the extreme. There are about 1,200 compositors out, about 1,000 machine managers and printers' laborers, and about 450 warehousemen and cutters.

It begins to be apparent that the government labor exchanges (employ-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE.

The seventh annual child labor conference, under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee, began in Birmingham, Ala., on Thursday and lasted until Saturday. The leading topics of the conference were "Uniformity of Child Labor Legislation" and "The Conservation of Childhood." Prominent speakers from various parts of the country were present to discuss the importance of harmonizing the child labor laws of different states, and to urge the standards already established where child labor reform has been most successful.

Among the speakers were Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Dr. Felix Adler, founder of the Society of Ethical Culture, New York city, and chairman of the National Child Labor Committee; Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary National Child Labor Committee; Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor; Senator William E. Borah of Idaho; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League; Homer Folks, president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and Dr. A. J. McKelway of Washington, D. C., secretary for the Southern States National Child Labor Committee. Other speakers who were invited are: A. T. Stovall, commissioner of uniform laws of the American Bar Association, Mississippi; Miss Kate Barnard, state commissioner of charities, Oklahoma; Dean Herman Schneider, University of Cincinnati; Miss Lillian D. Wald, founder of the Nurses' Settlement, New York city; Dean Allen G. Hall, Vanderbilt University, besides a large number of educators, factory inspectors, truant officers and others interested in the enactment and enforcement of child labor laws. The twenty-seven state committees affiliated with the National Child Labor Committee sent delegates, and the actual conditions of child labor in coal mines, glass factories, textile mills, sweatshops and street trades, together with the methods for correcting abuses, were fully discussed.

Express Strike On in New York

NEW YORK, March 11.—The strike of express company employes which has been threatened for several days past materialized today with the failure of practically all the drivers and helpers in the employ of the Adams Express Company in the city to report for work.

A considerable part of the company's offices' forces in the various depots also was affected. The movement of merchandise was checked, not a wagon leaving any of the company's stations.

The walkout was attended by no disorders. The men are demanding reinstatement of various employes who have been discharged or suspended, alleging discrimination against such men because of participation in the previous strike. The strike likewise affected the Jersey City business of the Adams company, about 100 drivers and helpers there quitting work. None of the wagons left the stables. It was not known whether other companies were likely to be affected as they were in last fall's protracted strike.

NOTICE.

The National Labor Tribune has moved in order to secure larger office accommodations. Please note publishers' announcement on eighth page.

Detroit dredge works demand the eight hour day.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

MORE DEAD FLIES IN THE PRECIOUS OINTMENT.

Pastor Russell Points Out More Deceptive Additions to the Word of God Contained in Our Common Version Bibles, But Shown to Be False Because Not Found in the Oldest Greek MSS.—One of These "Flies" Has Moulded Accepted Theology—Dead Flies Cause the Apothecary's Ointment to Stink (Ecclesiastes x, 1).

Not long ago I pointed out that the last twelve verses of St. Mark's Gospel in our Common Version are spurious—so recognized by all scholars, because these verses are not to be found in any of the oldest Greek MSS. and were evidently added to the Word of God in the seventh century or later. Moreover, we gave proofs of the untruthfulness of this addition. Is it true that whoever believes the Gospel of Christ may handle serpents with impunity and may drink deadly poison without harm? Surely not. It is nothing short of a sin for those who know better to acknowledge these verses and to use them to bolster up theories of Divine Healing. It is as much a crime to add to the Word of God as to take away from it.

Today I invite attention to some other dead flies, some other additions to God's Word, which have had much to do with twisting the theology once delivered to the saints. Take, for instance, the closing words of the Lord's Prayer.

"THINE IS THE KINGDOM AND POWER AND GLORY."

These words, if uttered by our Lord, should be found in the old Greek MSS. But they are not found therein. They are, therefore, to be rejected as additions made by people centuries after Matthew's Gospel was written. These words were introduced when the faith of the Church respecting the Kingdom of Messiah was changed or changing from what it was originally. All through the New Testament the Second Coming of Christ in power and glory to establish His Kingdom and to glorify the Church, His Bride, is set for the end of this Gospel Age. But as the time grew long a change of sentiment came into the Church. It became popular and rich. Its bishops were respected. Finally the theory prevailed that God did not intend to delay the establishment of the Kingdom until the Second Coming of Christ, but did intend to establish it in the hands of the Church during this Age and to use the Church for the conquering of the world and the fulfilling of all the promises of the past.

In line with this the most prominent bishop of the time was recognized as Divinely appointed to represent Christ in the world and to reign over the nations in His stead and to bring about the Millennium, etc. This was the Bishop of Rome, who subsequently was styled the Pope and who claimed and was accorded the honorable title, "Vice-gerent of the Son of God." It is said that the equivalent of this title to this day is worn by the Pope on his tiara or three-crowned hat—Vivarius Dei Filii.

Thus the change came in the general sentiment of the "Christian world." Messiah's Kingdom was no longer to be looked for as coming, but was to be recognized as here. The Pope, as Messiah's reigning representative, was to be acknowledged. All Kingdoms that were to honor and obey Messiah were commanded to honor and obey the Pope. The various prophecies which tell of Messiah's Kingdom glory were applied to the Pope, and are still so applied.

As Messiah was to ride forth conquering the world and "wound the heads over many peoples," so the Popes in succession sought to do, to fulfill these prophecies. As the inauguration of Messiah's Kingdom is promised to be in the midst of a time of great trouble, it was not thought improper that Papacy should cause great trouble in the world in its endeavor to establish itself as the Kingdom of Messiah. As whosoever would not receive Messiah was to be "destroyed from amongst the people," it was not considered wrong to destroy those who rejected and opposed the Papal Kingdom and to give them to the burning flame.

"THY KINGDOM COME ON EARTH"

The Lord's prayer was already in the Scriptures, and was known to many. It could not be eliminated. But some zealous person, fully believing that God's Kingdom had come, felt justified in amending the prayer to correspond to what he supposed were the facts. Hence the prayer which begins, "Thy Kingdom come," is made to end by saying, "Thy Kingdom has come in its glory and power."

If Papacy is the Kingdom of Messiah, it is certainly not what the Jews expected. It is certainly not what we expected. It is certainly not what the masses of mankind had any reason to expect, although it is so accepted by the majority of Christendom.

Although our protesting forefathers broke away from the Pope and denounced him as Anti-Christ and declared that he falsely sat in the place of Christ without authority, they, nevertheless, were imbued with the same error. They did not think to go back to the message of the Scriptures and to look for the Son of God to set up His Kingdom at His Second Advent and then to bless Israel and the world through His glorified Church. Instead they held to the Papal theory that God's Kingdom was set up and was conquering the world, and that thus the Messianic reign mentioned in the prophecy is being fulfilled. They hold that Christ himself is the invisible King but that the Pope is not authorized to represent him. Hence this spurious addition to the Word of God is as acceptable to Protestants as to Catholics; indeed more so, if we may judge by the fact that the Catholic Bible omits the spurious words, while the Protestant Bible quotes them.

We here remark that according to Protestant theory Messiah's Kingdom is represented in the civilized nations of the world, especially of Europe. These all claim to reign "by the grace of God," in which case, of course, wars and battles between them are conflicts between the various parts of Messiah's Kingdom. And present military preparations on land and sea portend a most sanguinary conflict between these "kingdoms of this world," which think themselves and are called by Christendom "kingdoms of God."

How glad we are to see the Truth on this subject; that the Kingdom of God's dear Son has not yet been set up, in any sense of the word—that it is still future. It cannot be set up until this Gospel Age ends and the "elect" saintly few of every nation—Jew and Gentile—shall be changed from earthly to heavenly nature by the First Resurrection, which will qualify them to be "kings and priests unto God and unto Christ and to reign with Him a thousand years" (Revelation xx, 6).

It is well that all Bible students should mark this "fly" and extract it from the Precious Ointment, and notice how much sweeter and fresher the Lord's prayer is to them forever.

"OH, WHAT A WHOPPER!"

Thomas Paine was an enemy to the Bible and to the Christian religion, but largely so, we believe, on account of his poor understanding of it. And his misunderstanding of the Bible was largely due to the false doctrines handed down from the "Dark Ages" purporting to be biblical. Who cannot sympathize with the great infidel, Thomas Paine, who, when reading the last verse of St. John's Gospel, exclaimed, "Oh, what a whopper!" It reads, "And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written" (John xxi, 25).

Surely any one of reasoning mind should see the absurdity of such a statement. Surely all Christian ministers should have informed the Lord's sheep under their care respecting what is and what is not the Word of God, the Bible, as it was recognized by the Apostolic Church and written down in the original Greek manuscripts. Why any Christian minister should assail me because I endeavor to do for the people what he has neglected to do I cannot understand. I must leave it to the Lord to judge between us. I am informed that hundreds of ministers went to the Editors of the papers which publish my sermons weekly and endeavored to have them discontinue their publication.

But the Editors perceive that their readers are no longer under the bondage of the "Dark Ages," but have begun to think for themselves, and that many of them are hungering and thirsting for the Truth respecting the Bible—the Christian's spiritual food and drink. To the claim that many read my sermons instead of going to Church the answer is, thot Pastor Russell is preaching to the non-church-going ten millions who are in the majority and that it behooves the ministers to provide for their people the spiritual food for which they are famishing, if they would not lose them all.

ANOTHER BIG FLY.

To the credit of such men as Luther, Calvin, Knox, Zwingli, Wesley and others living prior to our day we must explain that they had no opportunity for knowing of the spurious passages of the Scriptures. They, therefore, have no responsibility such as devolves upon ministers of our day who do, or should, know all about these matters. We cannot on this occasion make further investigation, take out more of these dead flies; but, the Lord willing, at some future time I John v. 7, 8 will have our attention. It is worthy of it. It has caused the Ointment to stink and has confused the minds of many of God's dear saints by the way in which the error in this case has been interwoven with the Truth.

My hearers should bear distinctly in mind that what I am here presenting is not at all in line with the presentations of the Higher Critics. Their method is to read through the Scriptures and judge of them by their own keen intellectual powers, and thus to discriminate between which were written by the Prophets credited, and which were additions. Their Higher Criticism claims a keener scent or mental discernment than ordinary mortals enjoy, by which they know these things whether others can see it so or not.

I resent Higher Criticism and accept the Word of God in full. I reject nothing because of my own or other men's surmises, but merely go by the facts. If the oldest Greek MSS. do not contain certain passages of Scriptupres, how could they get into later MSS. except as spurious additions?

Nor should I be considered as fault-finding with our Common Version of the Bible. While it is not without its faults, it has so many excellent qualities and beautiful translations that I prefer it to any other and generally use it. But I must not, I cannot, approve those portions of it which all orthodox scholars admit to be spurious. We must not handle the Word of God deceitfully. If we do we must expect darkness instead of light, confusion instead of harmony.

OUR BIBLE'S TER-CENTENARY.

Just three centuries ago our English Common Version Bible was published. This year its Ter-Centenary is celebrated. It is a grand book. It has done a grand work. The fact that it is not perfect must not condemn a work possessed of so many glorious qualities. It was the result of seven years' labor on the part of forty-seven persons learned in the languages and appointed by King James of England for its preparation. They labored to some disadvantage by reason of the command given them to follow an earlier translation styled, The Bishop's Bible, and to alter it as little as the original would allow. They were also instructed that if the Tyndale, Coverdale, Matthew, Cranmer or Whitchurch translations and the Geneva Editors agreed better with the text, theirs should be accepted as instead of the Bishop's. The translation was, perhaps, the best that could be made at the time.

Published by kingly authority, it is now venerated by English and American Protestants as though it had come direct from the finger of God. This is a mistake. We are to worship God and to reverence His Word and to search as carefully as possible to have the precious Ointment provided by the spirit of the Truth free from all dead flies—free from all human additions and mistranslations and superstitions of the "Dark Ages."

The basis for our Common Version was the Latin Vulgate, which was diligently revised and compared with the Greek MSS. of the time. But there were few Greek MSS. known at that time, whereas at the present time there are over 700. Three of these are quite ancient.

(1) The Sinaitic MS., found in a Convent on Mt. Sinai so recently as 1860. This is acknowledged to be the oldest Greek MS. known in the world. Its date is estimated to be about the year 331 A. D. This MS. is now in the possession of the Russian government at St. Petersburg.

(2) The Vatican MS., 1209, is credited with being next in age. It was found amongst old MSS. in the Vatican Library and is still there and catalogued. The date of its writing is estimated to be about the year 350 A. D.

(3) The third of these oldest known Greek MSS. of the New Testament is styled the Alexandrine, because it was found in Alexandria in Egypt. It is now in the British Museum, where any visitor can behold it in a glass case. It is supposed to have been written about A. D. 450. The readings of all three of these Greek MSS. can be secured and the variations between their readings and our Common Version are so simply arranged as to leave no excuse for ignorance on the part of Bible students. Our Common Version with notations of these MSS. can be obtained through any bookseller.

A RESPONSIBLE AND SACRED TRUST

Prof. Tischendorf, writing respecting these ancient Greek MSS., says: "To treat such ancient authorities with neglect would be either unwarrantable arrogance or culpable negligence. Indeed, it would be a misunderstanding of Providence if, after all these documents had been preserved through all the dangers of fourteen or fifteen centuries and delivered safe into our hands, we were not ready to receive them with thankfulness as most valuable instruments for the elucidation of Truth."

THE TRUTH IN THE LOVE OF IT

The Lord speaks of some who receive not the Truth in the love of it, and tells that they ultimately will be ensnared by the Adversary. Evidently heart-honesty is one of the most precious elements in the Divine sight. It is not sufficient that we should be Christians in name merely and with form and ceremony. It would not be sufficient in the Lord's sight that we should worship sect or party or even the Bible. It is the Divine Truth that we must reverence next to the Divine person.

It is not sufficient to have Bibles on our center tables merely, nor sufficient to carry them under our arms. We must "eat" the Word of God—that is to say, we must, as spiritual children of God, feed upon His message. And this truly implies careful discrimination to discern between God's inspired Revelation and all human additions and admixtures. There is therefore, a difference between reverencing and loving the Word of God and reverencing and loving a particular translation, errors and all.

"THY WORD IS TRUTH"

Our Master's prayer for all of His true disciples, or footstep followers, was and still is, "Sanctify them through Thy Truth; Thy Word is Truth." Whoever would have the sanctifying influence of the Divine Word should so far as possible rid himself of every unsanctifying admixture of human tradition and interpolation. The true sanctification or setting apart of the heart to know and to do the Lord's will could not be content to accept with the sanctifying Truth defiling errors, chaff and nonsense.

If thousands are turning away from the Bible there is a reason. It is not the pure Truth that drives them away, but the foreign admixture and the slanderous misinterpretations handed down to us by our well-meaning but deluded ancestors of several centuries ago. It is high time for all to manifest to God their love of the Truth by spending some of their time in studying it—in learning its precious lessons and in telling forth its "good tidings of great joy to all people."

"'Tis one thing now to read the Bible through,
Another thing to read, to learn and do;
'Tis one thing now to read it with delight,
And quite another thing to read it right.
Some read to prove a pre-adopted creed,
Thus understand but little what they read;
And every passage in the Book they bend
To make it srit that all-important end.
Some people read, as I have often thought,
To teach the Book, instead of to be taught."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I herewith enclose money to pay my subscription to the Tribune to September, 1911, as per statement, and I ask you to pardon the delay, which was occasioned by an oversight. We are appreciating the Tribune more than ever, because of the enlarged religious features—the Bible lessons and especially the helpful sermons by Pastor Russell, which are doing so much, as I believe, toward clearing our heavenly Father's name of misrepresentation and inspiring and developing in us a deeper love for him and a fuller appreciation of his glorious character, the things which are of paramount importance in life, when all else have been sifted down.

Yours very truly,
HARVEY FRIESE.

Elgin, Ill., February 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is lovely in reading your paper that has such wide circulation among the toilers to find such comforting assurance of God's love as we do in the sermons, cheering the way-worn and weary. He has not forgotten his promises and the desire of all nations shall come. The wilderness shall blossom as a rose. No one need say to his neighbor, know the Lord, for all shall know him from the least unto the greatest. Yours is a grand work in heralding the good tidings. May success attend your efforts.

Respectfully,
CLARA J. M'CONATY.

Otway, Pa., Feb. 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Have only been getting your valuable paper a short time, but I do appreciate it more and more each issue, not only as a good and efficient paper in every respect, but especially because it contains our Pastor Russell's sermons and notes on the Sunday school lessons for which reason I am a subscriber. I did not receive last week's issue, February 23; also missed getting issue of second week of January.

Respectfully,
J. L. DILLE.

Greenwich, N. Y., March 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to say that I appreciate your paper very much. It is clean and bright. Also am specially interested in the weekly sermons by Pastor Russell of Brooklyn. I find these sermons very helpful to me in understanding many difficult passages of the Scriptures. Very particularly was this true of last week's sermon on our Lord's words of John 17: 9: "I pray not for the world." Pastor Russell offers the only solution of this text which I have ever heard. He seems to have a way of making all these difficult texts lucid and harmonious. It is an excellent idea to intersperse with secular news, a helpful and instructive sermon once a week. Wishing you success and the Lord's blessing, I remain.

Very truly yours,
R. H. BARBER.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 8.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Am glad to know that you continue the publication of our dear pastor's sermons, also other features that interest the dear friends in present Truth. For instance, the letters from the dear friends expressing their deep appreciation of noble work you are doing, also the publication of the Sunday school lessons. What a blessed privilege to have part in this grand work of publishing the glad tidings of great joy that shall be to all people. May the dear Lord bless you in the work.

Yours respectfully,
B. C. STACK.

Summerville, Ga., March 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the kindness of a friend I am receiving a subscription to your good paper. I look forward with fond anticipation to the weekly visits of the Labor Tribune. I like the way you deal with the various questions pertaining to the industrial world. By the light of your presentations of the different phases of these questions we can see the dark cloud of trouble that seems to be gathering on the distant horizon. We see the lightning flashes of increasing knowledge and hear the muttering thunders of discontent produced thereby. We see the oppressed sons of toil struggling to better their condition. We hear them pleading for a redress of the wrongs they suffer. On the other hand we see capitalists drawing the cords still tighter to protect what they think to be their rights against the efforts of organized labor. All of these subjects you deal with fairly and ably. Then, how good it is of you, when you have exposed the ills, to point to the remedy by printing Pastor Russell's sermons as nicely and attractively as you do. I appreciate your paper for these sermons more than for anything else.

Yours truly,
S. D. PITTS.

New Liskeard, Ont., March 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been receiving your paper for over two years. The reason I take it is that I find Brother Russell's sermons so clearly printed. I take other papers with his sermons, but none so well printed as the Labor Tribune. I believe you are doing a grand and noble work in publishing Brother Russell's sermons, and I trust you will continue to publish them. I believe through the agency of the press the divine Truth or the good tidings of great joy are spreading world wide, and may God bless you in your efforts to publish these sermons.

Yours truly,
J. A. BRILLINGER.

Sparks, Nev., March 4.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to thank you for printing Pastor Russell's sermons. I think they are the truth.

Yours respectfully,
C. ROSSOW.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to add a few words of appreciation to the many you receive for the publication of the Brooklyn Tabernacle sermons. They throw a wonderful light on the Scriptures and are explained in a way that no one could help but realize what we have always been taught (that God is love) is true; also in what way, God, through Abraham's seed will bless all the nations or families of the earth, which had not been taught in our church or Sunday school all the time I attended. The Bible studies also are a very helpful feature. Thanking you for your promptness in sending it weekly, I am

Gratefully yours,
ELLA M. WILCOX.

Detroit, Mich., March 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We take great pleasure in renewing our subscription for your valuable paper. We look forward to it every week. It is a pleasure to take a paper of that standard. The type is large and clear and the labor news is of the best. We are specially interested in Pastor Russell's sermons. Surely it is the true message that is due to be proclaimed. Trusting you will continue to be one of the agency used to spread the message. We remain.

Yours truly,
MR. AND MRS. E. S. HUNTINGTON.

Kemp, Texas, March 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Bible House. I don't want to miss a single number. I appreciate your paper very much. I take several papers but read yours first, because it is such nice print and such a clean paper. My eyes are failing very fast, but I hope I will be able to read your paper while I live.

Very truly yours,
R. E. TUCKER.

Winthrop, Mass., March 5.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I would like to tell you how much we appreciate and enjoy your paper. It has many interesting articles in it, but the best of all, it seems to me are Pastor Russell's sermons and the Tabernacle Bible studies. By reading and studying these articles one can get a clearer understanding of God's word and plan than any other writings I have ever heard of.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. J. M. BOYD.

Hallstead, Pa., March 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am very much pleased to know that you are still publishing our dear pastor's sermons, and, also other things that are of interest to the household of faith; and especially to those in present Truth. I believe you have taken a good, long step in just the right direction, and the dear Lord of the harvest takes note of these things, and will reward you greatly for your faithfulness in doing such a noble work, publishing the glad message of salvation far and wide.

Yours for the Truth,
E. W. DEAN.

Oakland, Cal., March 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find renewal of subscription for your valuable paper. It is indeed a pleasure to thus subscribe, because of the great help and encouragement we received from Pastor Russell's sermons. It is through these sermons that daily we are growing to appreciate our Bibles better and our heavenly Father's character that he is a God of love, wisdom, justice and power. Wishing your paper the best of success. I remain,

Indeed your friend,
DANIEL M. DUKIN.

Youngstown, O., March 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have not received my Tribune of March 2nd. Please send it to me, as I do not want to miss a copy of your valuable paper, as I always read Pastor Russell's sermons in the Tribune. Other members of the family are very anxious to get the Tribune also.

Respectfully yours,
J. L. MORGAN.

New Holland, Pa., March 8.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed money to pay for Tribune for another year. Hoping you will by all means continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. SENSENIG.

Pittsburg, March 5.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Dear Sir—I want to express to you my great appreciation of Pastor Russell's sermons as they appear in your Monday issue. I am quite sure that to me they are becoming more and more interesting. Did you ever see anything that would compare with Pastor Russell's explanations covering present economic conditions, the inevitable results to which these conditions will lead and the glorious prospect for a proper re-adjustment in God's due time. Thank God the due time is near at hand when the desire of all nations shall have come, when Messiah's Kingdom shall sway unto the ends of the earth.

Nothing is truly satisfactory now in the world and the whole creation is groaning for something and they do not know what. But the Lord knows and will give them what they crave: Life and its blessings on the basis of righteousness.

Success to the Tribune in its mission of proclaiming the glad tidings. May the Lord bless you richly for your part in the great work.

Yours truly,
CHARLES H. STEWART.

Baltimore, Md., March 8.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the kindness of a friend in the Truth, we have been receiving and enjoying your valuable paper for the past year. Enclosed please find our subscription for the coming year, as we feel we could not afford to miss a single number. Every week we receive help on our way through life in the strong inspiring sermons of our beloved Pastor Russell. The newspapers are privileged to be the bearers of good tidings of great joy to the poor groaning world to whom it is indeed good news.

We appreciate very much the large, clear print and the attractive form in which you present the sermons making them so enjoyable to all who receive them.

Hoping you will continue the good work as long as the harvest lasts and that the Lord will bless your efforts.

Very sincerely your friend in the harvest work,
MRS. JOSEPH BEVAN.

GIVE AND TAKE

People of great strength of character are often very difficult to live with. They are to be depended upon in storms, but they are disagreeable in calm weather. No one will underestimate the value of these fundamental qualities of character upon which alone a genuine life or a sound and noble relationship of any sort is built; but there is a great deal more of life than the foundations, there is a whole superstructure of intercourse, relationship, emotions, recreation, and fellowship, and these varied and in a sense lighter things are really not less important than the graver things. Many a man who would go to the stake rather than be guilty of any act of dishonor does not hesitate to crucify those who are nearest him by unrestrained temper; many a woman capable of the highest acts of self-denial feels herself under no obligation to control a tendency to irritability. But irritability may destroy the entire charm of association with the most gifted person, and ungoverned temper has probably involved as much evil to the world in the long run as the direct temptations to sin. A great many men and women live as if there were no such things as differences of temperament: they never take into consideration the moods of those with whom they deal, nor do they ever remember that they have moods of their own and yet moods have as much to do with making the aspect of life from day to day as the atmosphere has to do with the changing effects of the landscape. There are people to whom the world is one day brilliant with sunshine and the next sombre with shadows, and it is as absurd to ignore this difference as to ignore the changes of weather. The ability to communicate happiness and to aid others lies largely in the power of adaptation, in the keen perception of the temperament and peculiarities of another, and in delicate consideration for temperament and quality. There is nothing more intangible than the sensitiveness of a child, and yet there are very few things more important. The future happiness and success of the child depend largely on the manner in which that sensitiveness is treated by those who stand nearest to it. Many a fine nature is spoiled by the clumsy or brutal hands of those who wreck it as ruthlessly as the hoof of a horse tramples on a rose, and yet whom nothing would tempt to commit any moral wrong against the child. We all demand much for ourselves from others; let us be careful that we honor the demands of others upon ourselves.—W. H. Marble in Works and Days.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

John H. Sensenig, New Holland.
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Mrs. Jos. Bovan, Baltimore.
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Mary R. Stratton, Butler.
W. R. McKim, New Kensington.
David John, Granite City.
A. Donaldson, Kansas City.
Mrs. B. C. Stark, City.

POPULAR MECHANICS

NOVEL SHOCK ABSORBER.

Pneumatic Cushion Substitute For Automobile Spring.

There has recently been invented by a California mining engineer a novel substitute for springs and shock absorbers on automobiles. This is a pneumatic cushion which appears to have advantages because it permits the use of solid tires.

The inventor of this new device has found it possible not only to construct a pneumatic shock absorber, but so to arrange this that it takes the place of the spring itself, while at the same time preventing any rebound. In its present state this pneumatic cushion consists simply of a round rubber bulb six or eight inches in diameter, having an open neck at its upper end and a small projection at its lower. This projection fits into a hole in a conical wood block that is secured to the axle of the automobile, while the neck of the bulb is set into a pipe fitting attached to the body of the machine.

CUSHION AND SHOCK ABSORBER.

This pipe, of about one and a half inches diameter, connects to a tank having a capacity of 2,000 cubic inches. Four such bulbs replace the springs of an automobile. In fitting them to a car the leaves of the springs are removed with the exception of the outer heavy leaf, which is used for steadying purposes. All four tubes are connected by separate pipes to the tank.

The action of the bulb is as follows: When a wheel of the car passes over an obstruction the bottom of the bulb resting upon the cone shaped block is pushed inward, and the surface of contact of the bulb with the block is increased. The heavier the blow the more the block sinks in; consequently there is a continuously increasing supporting area within the bulb upon which the air acts, the air being under a compression of about twenty pounds to the square inch in the bulb, the pipe line and the tank. As a result of the increasing flattened area in the bottom of the bulb under a heavy shock there is a cushioning effect that increases with the blow, and when the initial shock has been absorbed there is no rebound, since the air in the bulb, piping and tank has not been appreciably compressed.

FUEL SAVING DEVICE.

Perfect Combustion Attained by Australian Smoke Consumer.

A practical demonstration has been made in this city of an apparatus for the consumption of smoke and the economizing of fuel, reports Consul General Bray of Sydney, New South Wales.

The appliance consists of a patent firebox door cast in the form of a deep box, with a sliding grid in front by which the admission of air is regulated. The deep furnace becomes a hot air chamber in which the air is rarefied, after which it passes through a series of breakers, formed in the shape of T irons, placed so as to give a proper distribution of air over the furnace fire from the front. The back air box is placed at the end of the fire bar area and is built in so as to admit of the air being distributed over the fire from the back, and by this method of admitting and regulating the air a perfect combustion can be obtained, thereby bringing about a great saving of fuel. As a result the gases are consumed and the smoke discharged from the smokestack is reduced to an absolute minimum.

The demonstration showed that the smoke from the furnace, which was charged with a full load of slack coal, was cut off within half a minute after closing the doors. According to a recent test, the saving in coal amounted to a little over 25 per cent, while the water evaporated per pound of coal was increased by over 40 per cent.

Chinese Method of Painting.

Nearly all the painting in the foreign settlements in China and in all the Chinese cities is done by native workmen with Chinese paint. The use of Chinese material and labor is because of cheapness, although a piece of work never has a finished appearance. Most of the work is done by the painter taking a bunch of cotton waste, which he saturates by dipping in the paint pot and then rubbing it over the surface to be painted. Even if foreign brushes are furnished the Chinese painter will not use them. He says he saves paint by his method and gets it more evenly distributed over the surface. On exterior surfaces the Chinese paint is not durable, but the cost is so small that the job can be done two or three times for what one painting would cost in America.—Consular Report.

The International Metal Workers' federation now embraces more than forty-five different unions, with an aggregate membership of 750,000.

WIRELESS FIELD SET.

Serviceable Apparatus That May Be Carried on a Saddle.

A portable wireless field set that is packed on a motorcycle or a horse has been given exhaustive tests by the British military authorities, says Popular Mechanics. The apparatus is believed to be one of the most compact and serviceable that has yet been devised. It consists of a two and three-quarter horsepower gasoline engine of a special type and a small dynamo

PORTABLE WIRELESS FIELD SET.

with the requisite joined pole, guy wires and wireless receiver and transmitter.

The engine used in the tests was of a class that has become popular with motorcyclists. For the wireless set the engine has slightly lower compression and a larger flywheel, which also serves as a fan. When the set is mounted on a motorcycle the same engine runs both the wheel and the dynamo. The entire outfit is carried on a pack saddle when horse transportation is used. The pole used with the experimental set was sixty feet in length, divided into five foot sections.

New Vessel Propeller.

A number of experts of the British admiralty have been experimenting upon the Thames with a new Austrian patent propeller which is said to have remarkable qualities. The inventor claims for it that it increases the efficiency of a vessel by at least 30 per cent over that obtained with an ordinary screw propeller and that it can be applied with equal success to submarines and airships, though it has yet to be tried on the latter. The feature of the invention is that a rudder is entirely dispensed with, the craft being guided wholly by the propeller, while the direction can be reversed without reversing the engines. The trials were made with a small motorboat of about five horsepower. The experts expressed satisfaction with the trials so far as they went, but wish to repeat them with a larger vessel and in still water. The propeller consists of two small blades which turn beneath a revolving drum.

Pearl Harbor Drydock.

The excavation work on the big naval drydock at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, is completed. The dock is to be 814 feet in length, 113 feet 4 inches in width at the entrance, and at mean high water it will have thirty-two and one-half feet of water over the keel blocks. Pearl harbor itself, which is being improved, will be open to navigation probably late in 1912.

REMEDY FOR DAMP WALLS.

Alternate Coats of Soap and Alum Are Impervious to Water.

If a wall is suspected of dampness a piece of gelatin held close to it will tell the story at once. If the wall is dry the gelatin will not change; if damp the gelatin will turn or curl more or less, according to the degree of dampness; if the wall is very damp it will need no testing.

One good remedy for a wall not very damp is a mixture of one pound of good glue dissolved in one gallon of water into which, while hot, has been stirred some dry red lead until the mass is of the consistency of ordinary paint.

The surest and best remedy, according to the Master Painter, is the Sylvester process, as follows: Cut up three-quarters of a pound of castile soap into one gallon of water and dissolve. Now dissolve half a pound of pulverized alum in four gallons of water. With a brush for each solution, using a wide brush, apply a coating of the soap solution, rubbing it well into the wall. Let it dry until next day, then apply a coat of alum water. Let this dry until next day, then repeat with the alum and soap once, as before. Thus the wall will receive two coats of soap and two of alum, which will form a chemical compound impervious to water. Very damp walls treated with this simple coating will give no trouble under paper for years.

New Source of Food.

In temperate countries little is known of poi, malange or oto, yet the tubers from which these dishes are made, all of the aroid family, really feed as many people numerically as wheat or rice, it is said. As a food staple they are recognized in every section of the tropics, and because more of them can be raised to the acre than potatoes the agricultural department has been experimenting in the southern states with various species of the aroids, and it has been found that they can be successfully grown on the lowlands of almost any character, regardless of the quality of the soil. An acre produces from fifteen to twenty tons annually at less expense than a crop of potatoes on the same land.

As a food the aroids are just as nourishing as the familiar tuber and are said to be as good to eat and as adaptable to various styles of cooking. There is no reason why we should not admit this economic product into our catalogue of foodstuffs if its culture works out as successfully as the experimenters now believe it will.—Chicago Tribune.

Smoke Prevention In Berlin.

The comparative absence of smoke in Berlin is due partly to the use of fuel briquettes. Consul General A. W. Thackara states that 30 per cent of the coal fuel consumed in the city and suburbs is brown coal briquettes, and it has been technically demonstrated that, having been produced without the addition of a special binder, they burn with less smoke than any other briquettes. Considerable coke is also used in Berlin.

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The simplest of all methods of applying the supposed stimulus of electricity to growing plants appears to be that of M. Basty of Antwerp, Belgium. He sets upright in the ground metallic rods furnished with unoxidizable points and penetrating to the depth of the roots of the plants to be treated. These miniature lightning rods are supposed to collect atmospheric electricity and conduct it into the soil. The area of action, M. Basty calculates, is a circle of radius equal to the height of the rod. As many rods as needed may be employed at proper distances apart. As applied in a garden at Antwerp for several years past this method is credited with having increased the yield of lettuce, strawberries and similar garden products from twofold to fourfold.

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Edited by PAUL N. HASLUCK

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

DEFEAT THROUGH DRUNKENNESS.

I Kings 20:12-21—March 19

"It is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes strong drink."—Proverbs 31:4.

TODAY'S lesson recounts an invasion of the land of Israel by King Benhadad, over-lord of Syria, who had under him thirty-two kings of Syria and a large army. Warfare in those days, of course, was very different from what it is today. The numbers in conflict were fewer and their weapons inferior. Their motive was plunder.

Our day witnesses a considerable advance along the lines of diplomacy. Wars and invasions now are always based upon some philanthropic motive—to free people from bad government, or to compel them to pay their debts, or to open up their country to civilization, or to give them more responsible and representative government, or greater freedom of religion. Robbery and pillage by an invading army, are reprobated. Whatever is taken from the conquered people must be obtained by the levying of an indemnity fund. All this speaks to us of a higher moral sense, even though much relating to it be hypocrisy. The very need for the hypocrisy implies that, with a considerable number, there are qualms of conscience on the subject.

Benhadad, king of Syria.

The Battle Was the Lord's, and of Course He Won

Benhadad sent his demands to King Ahab saying, "Thy silver and thy gold are mine; thy wives and thy children, even the goodliest of thine." King Ahab, recognizing the greatness of the army and his own unpreparedness for resisting them, answered, "My Lord, O King, according to thy saying, I am thine, I and all that I have." But when the invader broadened his demand and included with it the wealth of all the nobles of Israel, their wives and their children, etc., resistance was aroused. Thereupon the invaders set the battle army against the walls of Israel's Capital, Samaria.

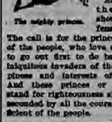
At this juncture God sent a Prophet to Israel's King, informing him that he would deliver the invaders into his hand and give him a great victory. The astonished Ahab asked by whom would the battle be waged against the host. The answer was that at the command the princes of the provinces should fight under Ahab's direction, supported by the militia. By this signal victory God would demonstrate his power by protecting the nation with whom he had made the Law Covenant.

The Divine order was followed. Two hundred and thirty-two princes, or chiefs, of the people at noon passed out of the gates of the city, followed by seven thousand militia—a small number wherewith to meet a host. Apparently this was poor generalship; but the Lord was the General and overruled the results. King Benhadad and his associates had been drinking. The Syrians were ordered to capture the men alive. But this they did not do. Soon the Syrian forces were in disorder and completely routed. Humanly speaking, the battle was lost by Benhadad's over-confidence, and particularly by his indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

Lessons Which We May Draw

The honest, the holy, the reverential of mankind, who seek peace and righteousness may be likened to Israel, to God's people. Benhadad and his thirty-two kings and their armies would correspond to Satan and his various hosts of unrighteousness. We may name these hosts as we please. To some, one portion, and to others, other portions of these hosts are the more reprehensible. Many of these kings may represent various Trusts which, by manipulation of life's necessities, are attacking the welfare of the people. Others of these kings may represent political grafters. Others may represent various vices which prey upon the public, including intemperance. The forces thus set in battle array against the public are appalling, especially when the wealth at their command is considered.

The demands of these various "interests" come first upon the honorable and well-meaning public servants. But when the demands broaden, and it is evident that general pillage is the intention, the voice of the Lord should be heard and heeded, and a stout resistance should be made. As with Ahab, the resistance should not be defensive merely.



The mighty princes.

The call is for the princes, the chiefs of the people, who love righteousness, to go out first to do battle with all iniquitous invaders of the rights, happiness and interests of the people. And these princes or leaders who stand for righteousness should be ably seconded by all the courageous and efficient of the people.

Since the Chicago shirt waist makers' strike began in September it is estimated that the loss in wages to the workers has amounted to $6,500,000. This amount is more than equaled by the loss to the employers.

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Josh Billings once said: "To train up a child in the way it should go, travel that way once in a while yourself." Your own example in saving money will go farther than anything else toward encouraging your children to save.

Are you "of a saving turn of mind?" If not, turn your mind in that direction and make it work out for you something worth while. It's a good thing to have your mind and your money working together for your welfare.

You know as well as anyone opportunity is always looking for ready money. It's the man who commenced to save a year ago who is prepared to clinch the "good thing" of today. Your opportunity will come. Get ready by opening an account in one of our banks—Now.

Don't put your savings into enterprises you know nothing about. Choose the low rate and absolute security rather than the high rate and a big risk. Keep your savings where you may convert them into cash should the necessity arise. A savings account at any one of our banks will afford you absolute security, keep your funds always available, and assure you of a fair return, without depreciation of your principal.

It is all for your own good that we advise you to become a depositor in any one of our stable and popular banks. The benefit you will derive from cultivating habits of thrift is something you will always be glad of, as long as you live. Nobody ever regretted having a sum of money to fall back on in time of need. Begin today with that Five Dollar bill in your pocket, and which you thought of spending for something you can just as well do without.

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OBITUARY

John MacDonald, aged 83 years, a pioneer resident of Youngstown, and a well known and highly esteemed citizen, died there last Friday night from the afflictions of old age. Death was hastened by an attack of grip which he contracted nine weeks ago.

The deceased was born in Scotland and came to this country in 1859. He enlisted at the time of the Civil war but being an expert mechanic was put at rolling gun barrels, being the second man to roll gun barrels in the United States. The first five years of his residence in this country were spent in Trenton, N. Y.

Mr. MacDonald went to Youngstown in 1865 being given charge of the first bar mill in Mahoning Valley, that of the Brown-Bonnell Company. He continued in that work for 30 years. On account of a failure of eyesight he was compelled to retire from the active pursuits of life 15 years ago.

The deceased was married in August 12, 1850, in Scotland, to Miss Mary McCallester. The sixtieth anniversary of their marriage was celebrated last October. Mr. MacDonald was preceded in death by his wife four months ago. Fraternally Mr. MacDonald was connected with the Masons, having joined that order in 1863.

Besides one sister, Mrs. Mary Fairgrave of Patterson, N. J., he is survived by six children and 13 grandchildren. The children are John A., Daniel B., Mrs. John McMillan, George and Mary J. of Youngstown, and Robert H. of North Lima.

One of the most important decisions ever made in Ohio was rendered by Judge Manton of Toledo recently, who declared that the boycott was legal. He decided a case brought against the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance, charged with boycotting a local hotel, against the plaintiff.

Suppose You Lose Your Situation Tomorrow

—what have you and your family to depend upon until you get another? If you have been saving money, and it is in this substantial old bank, you need have no fear. Your resources will carry you through. If you have not saved any money yet, ask yourself if you are wise to trust to luck any longer. Make a start today, even if you begin with only a single dollar.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 16. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1911 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

MINERS' POSITION ON NEW MINE CODE.

Vice President of the District Organization of the United Mine Workers Explains the Reasons for the Criticisms to Which the Measure Prepared by Chief Inspector Roderick Has Been Subjected by the Men Who Dig the Coal.

BY VAN BITTNER, VICE PRESIDENT DISTRICT NO. 5, U. M. W. OF A.

The new bituminous mining code introduced by Chief Roderick of the Department of Mines seems to have met with much opposition from the mine workers of the entire bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania. The miners look upon this bill as a step backward in the way of safety to the men who work in the mines.

The chief of the department of mines did not confer either with the miners or the operators before he drew up the new code. He may have interviewed a few of the mine inspectors, at after carefully looking over the new code it can plainly be seen that it will shield the mine inspectors and give them the protection that should come to the miner, because of the fact that he is the man who spends most of his life in the mines.

In making laws to govern mining, I believe that first and most important matter to be given consideration is the safety and health of those who toil in the underground chambers. Of course, there is a place somewhere to draw the line, as the laws must be so that while giving the miner the protection necessary in his hazardous occupation they must be practical both to the miner and operator.

Pennsylvania, the greatest coal mining state of the nation, should not be afraid to set the pace. Our laws should be the example for other states to follow. Having by far the most men employed, we should lead in having such mining laws as will best protect the miner. The life of the miner is of more sacred than the property liability of the mining department or the profits of the coal corporations.

The demands of the miners of Pennsylvania are based on the following propositions:

"That all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted, and it is the object of all laws to preserve the first of our inalienable rights—Life—as we believe that this should be the purpose of all law and the first purpose of all government. The widow of all laws and the merits of all systems of industry must be measured by this standard."

We will briefly survey some of the important articles of the proposed new code and give our views as we see them from the standpoint of the miner.

Article 5, Section 14, states in part:

"They shall use no explosives except permissible explosives as designated by the Pittsburg testing station."

This is in mines generating explosive gasses.

Again the mining department is trying to mislead itself into the same old belief that it is blown out shot and the shot that cause the terrible mine disasters.

Article 9 of the proposed new code is, in my opinion, one of the most important features of the bill, legislating the use of electricity in mines is one of the most dangerous things that can be put into any set of mining laws. Any man looking over the number of accidents resulting from the use of electricity in mines readily comes to the conclusion that it is very dangerous and should be strictly prohibited from being used in any manner in the coal mines.

There are many other parts of the code that will make mining more hazardous. Such as blasting coal from the solid without it being properly undercut.

There are no proposed laws to have every man who works in the mine undergo a proper examination before he is allowed to work in the mines, and many other features of the law should be rigorously opposed by every miner working in the state.

What we need is not so many mining laws as to complicate matters more than they are, but a few good laws to protect the miner, and what is more we must demand that they be enforced.

STATE LABOR CONVENTION ENDS.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—The State Federation of Labor closed its annual convention last night after electing officers and voting down a resolution in condemn the Civic Federation. The vote on the latter resolution was 64 to 44 and is significant in that it shows that the State Federation does not approve of the attacks made upon the Civic Federation by some of the mine workers who had criticised John Mitchell for serving as its secretary. The resolution was hotly debated for over two hours and at times the discussion became so personal that President Greenawalt had to call members to order.

The federation adopted resolutions against the formation of a labor party at this time and calling for the removal of the state license on emergency game; demanding an investigation into the conditions in the Westmoreland coal fields; for an eight-hour day; demanding repeal of act creating state police, and advocating the initiative, referendum and recall. The resolutions as to local option was with drawn.

There were two contests for office, Elmer E. Greenawalt, Lancaster, being re elected president by 70 to 28 for William Young, Jr., Philadelphia, and C. F. Quinn, Nanticoke, secretary and treasurer, over W. M. Kelly, Pittsburg, by 72 to 21. Other officers were elected as follows:

First vice president, A. R. Jerling, Pittsburg; second vice president, J. J. Dyer, Philadelphia; third vice president, T. L. Shaak, McKeesport; fourth vice president, A. P. Bower, Reading; fifth vice president, W. H. Pyle, Shamokin; sixth vice president, A. C. Houck, Carbondale; seventh vice president, A. W. Garren, Erie; delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlanta, Charles Lavin, Wilkes-Barre.

Pittsburg was selected for the next convention, the vote being 42 for Pittsburg, 38 for Reading and 18 for Bangor.

James A. Maurer, the Socialist member of the house from Reading, created a sensation at the Thursday meeting of the federation by a remark reflecting on his legislative colleagues. The meeting was secret, but reports about the statement appear to be similar. Delegates last night refused to say what it was, but denounced the attack. The trouble came when Miles Dougherty advocated state police with restrictions. Maurer in reply denounced the state police and called on the laboring men to look to the Socialist party for relief. He is reported to have said:

"You can expect nothing from either the Republican or the Democratic party. I know what I'm talking about now since I have been up there with that bunch of thieves on Capitol Hill."

Terence Gimley of Girardville, organizer of the United Mine Workers and general organizer for the national federation, replied tartly to Maurer, telling for half an hour. He said that he thought Maurer was going too strong in attacking the people on the Hill and that he thought the legislators stood ready to help any fair measures urged by labor men.

STATE TROOPERS NOT POPULAR

HARRISBURG, March 18.—A monster petition containing between 60,000 and 70,000 signatures and asking for abolition of the state police, was presented to the house at the opening of yesterday's session by Mr. Maurer, the Socialist member from Berks. The petition was circulated in eastern counties by members of labor organizations and Mr. Maurer said the signatures had been gathered in 10 days. The petition was referred to the judiciary general committee.

DISTRICT MINERS' CONVENTION.

BEFORE the next issue of the National Labor Tribune has appeared, the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district will be in their annual convention in the Labor Temple, and the public will have received convincing proof not only that Francis Feehan is their choice for president by an overwhelming majority but that they understand thoroughly the false and malicious character of the charges that agents for certain operators have caused to be published against him. The convention will contain regularly elected and certified delegates from more than 200 of the 226 local unions in the district, and long before it has adjourned it will be clear to everybody that the "rump" convention recently held in Pittsburg represented nobody except the men who sacrificed their union obligations by taking part in it. The "rumplers" have no more standing in law than they have in trades unionism. There is not a union anywhere that will recognize them, and the idea that they can retain membership in the United Mine Workers of America is simply folly.

The National Labor Tribune would not be surprised if, following very wise precedents, such of the bona fide members of the organization as were duped into taking part in the Gibbons convention would be invited by the regular and legal convention meeting next Monday to return to the fold and sin no more. But it will be strange if the leaders of the movement are so leniently treated. They will in all probability be expelled from the United Mine Workers, and the expulsion—unlike their ridiculous "expulsion" of President Feehan—will "go." It will be noted that Robert Gibbons, the so-called president of the "rump" organization, has been in due form expelled by his local. The present expectation is that John P. White, national president-elect of the United Mine Workers, will be present at the convention. So also will John Walker, state president of Illinois; National Secretary-Treasurer Perry, and others of the most prominent mine leaders in the country.

PRESIDENT FEEHAN

MITCHELL UPHELD; OLEO ENDORSED.

THE State Federation of Labor has seldom had a more interesting convention than the one which adjourned at Harrisburg on Friday last. All the important labor bodies in Pennsylvania sent delegates, and it is safe to say that no less than 100,000 Pennsylvania trades unionists were directly represented. It was a gathering in which every subject brought up for discussion received thorough attention, and it is a matter of general congratulation that the decisions of the convention were marked by so much practical sense and far-seeing conservatism.

We particularly commend the vote of endorsement tendered to the National Civic Federation. The National Labor Tribune has for years supported the work of that body with a feeling that it was one of the most valuable agencies in the cultivation of industrial welfare ever established. The very fact that it brings the most influential representatives of capital and the most influential representatives of labor face to face at frequent intervals for full and candid discussion of the matters wherein they seem superficially to have a conflict of interest, is enough to commend the Federation to all right-thinking minds. When the recent national convention of the United Mine Workers at Columbus was induced by an alliance between certain reckless factionists and the Socialists to adopt a resolution attacking the Federation and inviting John Mitchell to resign his connection with it, we were confident that the trades unionism of the country as a whole would disapprove the action. The victory for the Federation in the Harrisburg convention strongly confirms our opinion. Naturally, the Harrisburg result will be very pleasing to Mr. Mitchell.

Another resolution adopted by the state convention of unionists is worthy of special note by the Tribune. We refer to the one demanding that the legislature repeal the state tax on oleomargarine. The articles that the Tribune has published from time to time in the columns of our paper on this subject have shown too plainly for contradiction the unjustly discriminating character of the present oleomargarine law, state as well as national. They are an outrage upon the wage-earners of the country, and upon consumers in general. Their repeal is only a question of time, and we are glad to see that labor is taking the lead in placing pressure upon those state legislatures and members of congress who have hitherto been obedient to the dairy butter trust's bidding.

HYPOCRISY OF THE ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT FEEAAN EXPOSED.

Andrew Colvin, one of the best-known mine workers of the Pittsburg district, and a staunch member of the union, has written a reply to a recent article by Superintendent Finney which he politely but mercilessly shows the utter hopelessness of Finney's attempt to excuse the recent rump convention of Gibbons and his fellow officials Mr. Colvin's article below. It also reprints an editorial from the Labor World of January 26, 1906, in which that paper heartily endorsed and commended a dinner attended by President Francis Feehan and other officials of the miners' organization (including Edward McKay) although it has recently been at great pains to rupe the public into believing that the dinner was a conspiracy which it was a crime for a miners' official to attend. The Labor World article of January 25, 1906, told the truth regarding the dinner. Not even Edward McKay, leader of the anti-Feehan organization (?) has ever had the effrontery to pretend otherwise. We reprint the piece because it is so interesting a comment on what the Labor World is saying of the dinner now and throws a clear light on anti-Feehanism in general.

The Tribune has only one thing to add to the Colvin letter on Finney. Mr. Colvin forgot to mention that Finney also ate of the ham in Mr. Feehan's attending the Pittsburg Athalo dinner in 1906. In fact, it was Finney who made the suggestion that Mr. Feehan be asked to come and who took him the invitation.

Further than this what follows speaks for itself:

Editor National Labor Tribune:

In the Iron City Trades Journal of Friday, March 10th, there was an article written by Patrick Finney of Bruceton, Pa., in which he complains about a previous article written to the Labor World by the recent "Rump" convention of miners was referred to as a mutiny convention.

Brother Finney may be right when he says that he was a proper authorized representative to the convention, but if he would take time to investigate he would learn that about three-fourths of those present were men who went to the convention without being authorized by the members of their local union, and a large number were with no authority to represent their local union, but to learn and investigate what was going on.

It is true there may have been some honest representatives at the "Rump" convention who could not be properly classed as muckrakers, but a very large number of those present are men who have made false statements, ridiculed and slandered the general district officials and had missed no opportunity for years to destroy the influence of the officials and through their active operations and lack of co-operation they have done much to retard the progress of the organization.

Brother Finney may object to the term "disgruntled office seekers," but if you will size up the men who were appointed at this "Rump" convention to serve as officials you will agree with the writer that there was no mistake made. "Bob" Gibbons was expelled from his local union for nonpayment of dues and treachery to the organization, by action of his local union. He was a card date for president, and was defeated by more than 4,000 majority by the rank and file of the organization. He assisted in calling the "Rump" convention and got the few men who were present without instructions from their local unions or authority under the constitution to act in the manner they did, and threw out a legal election and all the rank and file of the organization. Then, as presiding officer, he has the "Rump" convention expel his successful opponent from the organization and remove all the other officers, and then, as the convention is composed largely of his supporters, he gets himself elected president. He does not even consider it necessary to consult the rank and file of the organization as to whether or not they are in favor of such a proposition. He has no regard for the obligation he took when he became a member, or the constitution which governs the organization and requires the election of officers by a referendum vote of the membership.

Kephart of Carnegie has been a candidate for district executive board member and vice president a great number of times and has been repeatedly defeated and was overwhelmingly defeated at the recent election for district officers, and he takes advantage of this opportunity and has himself elected vice president. Everybody but himself that the rank and file of the organization have refused to elect him after he had been a candidate at several annual elections.

S. A. Whetsel was defeated for president of the district organization by a very large majority by President Feehan, and he now becomes secretary-treasurer. The Mine Workers had never been consulted about this.

W. P. Friday, the defeated candidate for office last year and again defeated this year for international executive board member—this is his opportunity, and he becomes international executive board member.

"Rump" convention seems to all along the line. Then, Brother Finney objects to the term "disgruntled office seekers," although he knows full well that this is true.

Brother Finney undertakes to defend Robert Gibbons against the action of his local union, but if he goes to the trouble to get the facts he will have been set forth regarding Gib bons' standing.

Brother Finney speaks of unbiased and unprejudiced minds and talks about "packing" the convention, but as a delegate in the "Rump" convention and listened to untruthful statements made against President Feehan and did not have the courage to raise his voice in protestation. He is one of the men who attended a meeting of mine committees, fire bosses, pit bosses and other officials with a view to eliminate accidents in mines, and which was addressed by President Feehan in the interest of the mine workers, and afterwards misrepresented in newspapers, false statements and a scurrilous pamphlet, known as "Lifting the Lid," and he knows that President Feehan was grossly misrepresented and lied upon in this instance, and in that connection and did not offer an explanation in his behalf when President Feehan was confined to his bed through sickness, and then Brother Finney will talk of fair play.

Is this the standard of education that Brother Finney boasts of? Let me suggest to him that we have a little more honesty of purpose, a little more back bone and much less deception.

There is no one in the organization who knows better than Patrick Finney that the "Rump" convention was both illegal and unconstitutional and that no legal action was taken and that it was repudiated, much less approved of what has been done, and Brother Finney knows that it was a "Rump" and illegal convention and that the members who were not on the floor were actuated by a desire to secure official position and were prompted by other motives that were not for the best interest of the organization.

(Signed) ANDREW COLVIN.

Dunkey, Pa.

Labor World, January 25, 1906:

Last Saturday afternoon there was quite an interesting conversation at the offices of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company, Frick building, Pittsburg, the subject being the mining laws. President John H. Jones of the company named, was the principal talker. Other company officials were present, together with representatives of the miners. Mr. Jones declared the time had come for a better system of laws to protect the miner and operator, and he becomes international executive board member.

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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Increasing Demand for Shorter Hours Amongst British Workers—Trouble Amongst Tramway Employes—Transport Workers' Federation Coming—Jewish Tailors' Strike—Last Echo of Boiler Makers' Dispute—Tinplate Manufacturers Fully Booked Up.

BY THOMAS BREGE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, March 16, 1911.—The general movement towards shorter hours amongst the workers in England is showing signs of increased strength. The railway workers in particular all over the country are holding meetings and organizing with a view to enforcing the eight hour day. They contend that such a minimum would be as much in the interests of the traveling public as it is to the benefit of the workers on the trains and tracks. The railway union organizers are prepared, they say, to secure the shorter working day by means of the disaffected unions if is legal enactment or by a strike. What suggested that the three bodies should ever cease of acting in so remarkable the same body and upon there is no doubt that the or that so far as possible their work granted workers of the country will should be transacted by the same come to the railway servants' support. staff, and the same Council.

The London printing trade strike seems to take place at the same for the 50 hour week with a 48-hour time of the year. As an alternative week to follow next year is attended the suggestion is made that the trains week by week with successes and it union congress and the General Fedcan be said that the only items now eration should be merged in the one standing out in the London area are bor party, and that where they per the specially big weekly ones with forms any function not performed by which it is hard to "organize" to the Labor party their work should be show their independence of and con-attended to by a sub-committee of the tempt for the trade unions. In the Labor party executive. meantime the printers outside London A meeting has taken place in Lonare being stirred to action by the ex don for the purpose of settling the ample of the metropolis. A report final terms of a scheme for establishfrom the London Society to organise ment convention is about to be held ing a federation embracing all unions in Leeds which may result in the standing out in the London area for shorter working day, and that where they perthe

Pastor Russell's Sermon

TWO DISTINCT SALVATIONS ALL IN ONE OR THE OTHER.

EVERY HUMAN BEING IS TO HAVE A FULL, FAIR, INTELLIGENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ETERNAL LIFE.

A SECOND CHANCE FOR FATHER ADAM ONLY.

LONDON, England, March 19.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn, N. Y., preached in the London Tabernacle to an overflowing house. His text was taken from Hebrews 2: 3.—"So great salvation, which began to be spoken by our Lord, and was confirmed unto us by those who heard Him." The speaker said:—

In the past many of us misunderstood these words— "so great salvation"—and have thought them to apply merely to an "elect" few or the saintly followers of our great Redeemer. Surely it should not be thought strange if a closer examination of God's Word would demonstrate to us that as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are His ways and plans higher than ours (Isaiah lv. 9.) It should not surprise us to find that our forefathers were generally in considerable darkness in respect to "the length and breadth and height and depth of the love of God, which passeth all understanding" (Ephesians iii, 18, 19.) It should not surprise us to find that our Savior will yet see the fruitage of the travail of His soul and be satisfied (Isaiah liii, 11), and that this satisfaction will result from the salvation of more than the "little flock," who walk in His steps and who, like Him, "present their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God," in the service of Truth and righteousness.

There are several ways of treating this thought, that more than an "elect" few are eventually to reach eternal life through the Redeemer of mankind. One way, which many adopt, is to claim that our Lord and the Apostles did not really mean to establish so high a standard of saintship as their words imply, and then to conclude that the unsaintly will gain eternal life as well as the saintly—all except the degenerately wicked. This view of matters, which is the common one, is undoubtedly prompted by sympathy for friends, relatives, neighbors and the heathen; but it is wholly contrary to God's Word.

Another view still held by some is that everybody but the saintly will suffer torture eternally and hopelessly.

The third theory which I desire to present here is the one I believe to be in accord with every text of Scripture, and in accord with Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power Divine, and in accord with sanctified common sense. I have time for only an outline of this Plan, which is most comprehensive, as follows:

THE SAINTLY NEW CREATION.

Salvation in no sense began before the Redeemer's birth, forty-one hundred and twenty-eight years after the fall of our first parents. In all that long period nobody was saved. The Apostle declares in our text that salvation began to be preached by Jesus. Again we read that Jesus brought life and immortality to light through His Gospel (II Timothy i, 10). So, then, life and immortality and the Gospel Message began to be preached by our Lord and was not preached before His day. Indeed we can see that if there is "none other Name given under heaven or amongst men whereby we must be saved," than the name of Jesus, then it could not have been preached; nothing could be preached previously except the Divine declaration that God purposed in due time to redeem mankind from sin and death through a Savior and a Great One—One able to save unto the uttermost all that would come unto the Father through Him.

This reasoning is surely true to the facts. Search all through the Old Testament and there is found no promise of eternal life set forth except by the Law given to the one little nation of Israel. That Law declared that he that doeth these things shall live by his obedience thereto (Romans x, 5), and the Apostle assures us that Jews died because none of them kept the Law—because no imperfect human being could possibly meet the requirements of God's perfect Law. "By the deeds of the Law shall no flesh be justified in His sight" (Romans iii, 20).

The Apostle, further explaining the matter, says, "Wherefore, then, serveth the Law?" He replies to his question, "It was added because of transgression until the promised Seed should come" (Galatians iii, 19).

THE PROMISED SEED.

The Apostle's words direct our thoughts back to Eden, when God declared that the Seed of the woman would at some future time bruise the Serpent's head. But that Seed did not exist for over four thousand years after, and has not yet crushed the Serpent's head—destroyed sin and the works of Satan.

The Apostle's words again remind us of God's promise to Abraham, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed" (Genesis xxviii, 14). Abraham was not thus blessed, nor were any others thus blessed, however faithful they were. All the blessing was to come through Abraham's Seed and could not be dispensed before His coming. Hence the Apostle, referring to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the faithful of past time, declared, "All these died in faith, not having received the promise" (Hebrews xi, 13)—the blessing—reconciliation to God and eternal life.

And when Jesus came He did not attempt to bless the world, but on the contrary, in His prayer, declared, "I pray not for the world, but for them which thou hast given Me" (John xvii, 9)—the saintly, the "very elect" Matthew xxiv, 24). These He called; these He taught—"Israelites indeed." These He directed to give the same message to others, not for the conversion of the world, but for the calling, instruction and edification of "the Church, which is the Body of Christ." The message to these from first to last was that they were called to suffer with Him, that they might also reign with Him.

"THE CHURCH WHICH IS THE BODY OF CHRIST."

In the past many of us have overlooked the fact that the Church are, figuratively, "the Body of Christ"—to be hereafter, as the Apostle declares, "the Church which is His Body." And again, We are members in particular of the Body of Christ, which is the Church (I Corinthians xii, 27). In a word, then, the entire Christ includes the members of the Body with the glorious Head of the Body. And this glorious Christ, which will be completed by the close of this Gospel Age, will as a whole be the promised Seed of Abraham.

From this viewpoint we can see why God's long-promised blessing has not yet reached the world, but from this viewpoint we can see that He is merely selecting or electing the Church, the Seed of Abraham. The promise to Abraham is, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed," and, as we have seen, the Seed of Abraham is "Jesus the Head and the Church His Body." In a word, our previous view of the Divine Plan was too narrow. We saw the election of the Church, but did not see God's gracious purposes for "All the families of the earth." The Church, as the Scriptures declare, is merely a "first-fruits" unto God of His creatures and is not, by any means, the entire harvest. Let us here remember St. Paul's explanation of this matter. He declares, "We, brethren, as Isaac was, are the children of the promise" (Galatians iv, 28)—the heirs of the promise—through as all the families of the earth are to be blessed.

NO SECOND CHANCE IN THIS.

It might indeed be said in one sense of the word that since father Adam was placed on trial in Eden with a reward of eternal life before him or a penalty of death, and that since he lost his chance of eternal life by disobedience, therefore any chance of eternal life coming to him or to any member of his race would, of necessity, be a second chance. This is undoubtedly true. From this standpoint every member of the human family must eventually have a second chance for eternal life, because it was for this very purpose that our Redeemer left the heavenly glory, was made flesh, dwelt amongst us and "died, the just for the unjust." Whoever enjoys this second chance must expect no more, because "Christ dieth no more." But, as we have already seen, nobody has a second chance for eternal life prior to the coming of our Redeemer into the world. "He brought life and immortality to light he died the just for the unjust, to make reconciliation for iniquity—and this message of so great salvation began to be spoken by our Lord.

The compartively few who have heard the Gospel since Jesus' day—"Good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people," these, the comparatively few, who have heard of "the only name given under heaven or amongst men whereby we must be saved"—are the only ones who in any sense of the word have had their second chance. Indeed we might, Scripturally, limit the matter much further and say that the Gospel has been hidden from the majority of those who heard it; their mental eyes and ears being deaf and blind, they did not comprehend the message, and therefore could not reject it.

The "high calling" and "so great salvation" which so few have really heard and seen is referred to by our great Redeemer saying, "Blessed are your eyes, for they see, and your ears, for they hear." "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, neither can he know them; because they are spiritually discerned. * * * But God hath revealed them unto us by His spirit" (I Corinthians ii, 14). In other words, only the Spirit-begotten ones are now on trial for life everlasting or death everlasting. And only the faithful footstep followers will gain the glory, honor, immortality and joint-heirship with Him in His Kingdom. These are the "elect," the "very elect." These are such as make their calling and election sure by so running as to obtain this great prize of membership in the Body of Christ.

These elect ones experience a change of nature, and in the future will not be human beings, but partakers of the divine nature (II Peter i, 4). They will be inducted into the perfection of the divine nature in the First Resurrection, the chief resurrection, in which they will be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, because flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God (I Corinthians xv, 50-52).

HUMAN SALVATION IS RESTITUTION.

We all gagged at the thought that the heathen and everybody except saints would be consigned to an eternity of torture, yet we all recognized that heaven is not a place of development but a condition of perfection. We were perplexed, mystified We did not follow our Bibles with sufficient care. Many of us twisted the Scriptures, wrested from their plainly obvious import, and always to our own injury. Some went in the direction of Universalism; others halfway, and still others abandoned the Holy Book. Now we see where we erred.

God has two salvations; one for the Church and a totally different one for the world. The salvation for the Church is to heavenly nature, spirit bodies, and joint-heirship with the Master in His Kingdom, which flesh and blood cannot inherit, as we have alread seen. The other salvation, for mankind, is an earthly one, called in the Scriptures "Restitution." Man was not an angel originally, not a spirit being, but as the Scriptures declare, "The first man was of the earth earthly."

It was that earthly man, perfect, in the image of his Creator, for whose happiness Eden was specially prepared. By obedience to God he might have continued to enjoy his Eden home everlastingly. By disobedience he first lost his fellowship with God, then his Eden home, and after nine hundred and thirty years of toiling with thorns and thistles in sweat of face, the death penalty upon him reached completion—he died. Adam's race, sharing his weaknesses by laws of heredity, have also shared death with him.

"WORLD THROUGH HIM MIGHT BE SAVED."

The Scriptures tell us that God's real purpose in sending Jesus into the world was that the "world might through Him be saved"—not the salvation of the Church; that was an incidental feature. The Church is selected that as the Bride or Queen during the Messianic Kingdom she may be associated with her Lord, the King, as the Seed of Abraham in the blessing, the saving, of Adam and his family, or so many of them as shall be willing, from sin and death conditions. We remember the Master's words to the effect that "He came to seek and to save (recover) that which was lost."

We have just seen that it was a human life, human perfection and an earthly home that were lost. It is these, then, that Jesus proposes in due time to recover for Adam and his family. The Messianic reign of Jesus and his Body—the Anointed, the Christ, The Messiah—will be for the purpose of blessing Adam and all of his race with glorious opportunities of an earthly salvation. The uplifting, restoring influences of Messiah's Kingdom will affecet not only Adam and his race, but also the earth itself. Gradually Paradise Lost, as a little garden of Eden, will become Paradise Regained as the world beautiful. Then the wilderness shall blossom as a rose and the solitary place shall be glad.

"TIMES OF RESTITUTION."

At our Lord's First Advent the "acceptable time" began—the time when God, having accepted the sacrifice of Christ Jesus, became willing through Him to accept the sacrifice of all who desire to become His disciples—to take up their cross and follow Him through evil report and good report even unto death. The entire Gospel Age anti types Israel's Day of Gospel Age anti-types Israel's Day of Atonement, and the sacrifices of our Lord and the Church, His Body, are the "better sacrifices," foreshadowed by the bullock and the goat offered typically by the Jews. This is the acceptable year of the Lord which Jesus declared (Isaiah lxi, 2; Luke iv, 19). God's faithful people of this acceptable day are glad to be invited to "present their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable unto God" (Romans xii, 1). In the end of this acceptable day will come the end of all opportunity to thus sacrifice the human nature and become joint-heirs with Christ and partakers of the heavenly nature.

Then will be introduced a new period styled, in the Scriptures, "Times (or years) of Restitution." The acceptable day for the Church's sacrifice has lasted for nearly nineteen centuries. And we know how long the "Times of Restitution" will last—nearly a thousand years. St. Peter tells us just when these "Restitution Times" will begin. They did not begin in his day. They have not begun yet. They will begin as a result of the second Advent of Jesus, the Messiah, and the establishment of His Kingdom and righteousness. "Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord and He shall send Jesus Christ, as before was preached unto you, whom the heavens must retain until the Times of Restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began. For Moses verily said unto the fathers, A Prophet like unto me (of whom I am but a type or figure) shall the Lord your God raise up unto you from amongst your brethren. Him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever He shall speak unto you. And it shall come to pass that the soul that will not obey that Prophet shall be destroyed from amongst the people" (Acts iii, 19-23)—in the Second Death.

This great Prophet has been in process of raising up for now nearly nineteen centuries. And when the last member of His Body shall have passed beyond the veil, He will stand forth in the glories of His Kingdom to rule, judge, instruct, restore and bless all the families of the earth with opportunity for restoration to all that was lost in Eden and redeemed at Calvary. These "Restitution Times" are beautifully referred to in a poem known to many of our readers, written by one who was particularly identified with the Christian Standard office brethren:—

A thousand years, earth's coming glory;
'Tis the glad day so long foretold;
'Tis the bright morn of Zion's glory
Prophets foresaw in times of old.

It seems to me, Brother Editor, that in the foregoing there cannot be a very wide difference of opinion as between your view and my own of the Bible's presentations.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Aberdeen, Miss., March 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find fifty cents for which please send me to Aberdeen, Monroe county, Miss., copies of the next issue of the Tribune. I am greatly pleased with the Tribune and glad to bring it to the attention of as many as I can, especially because of the excellent sermons from Brooklyn Tabernacle. I used to think Talmage was a great preacher, but I now think Russell is far ahead of him, and I like to give my friends a copy of such good sermons, printed in such fine shape as I find them in the Tribune.
Respectfully,
E. S. MASON.

Sharon, Conn., March 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Will you kindly send to my address last week's paper, March 9, as it did not come? I do not like to miss a single copy, especially on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and Sunday school lessons, which do so much to help spread present Truth. You are doing a noble work for which the reward will be in the hereafter and you will also be helped through the difficulties of the present.
Sincerely,
MRS. A. HAMMOND.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just renewed my subscription for the Tribune through the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Your paper has been a great help to me, as I get quite a lot of pleasure out of the sermons by Brother Russell, and hope you will continue to publish the same.
Yours respectfully,
B. M. COOMES.

New York, March 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find amount to pay for my fifth year's subscription to your much appreciated paper. Am sending it a month in advance so as not to miss a single copy of Pastor Russell's sermons and also the Sunday school lessons. Wishing you continued success and trusting you will always publish the sermons which are indeed glad tidings of great joy which shall soon be unto all people, I am,
Yours sincerely,
MRS. F. HERRSCHE.

Summerville, Ga., March 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I failed to get my paper last week. As I wish an unbroken file of your paper, I ask you to please send the missing issue to me. I want the Labor Tribune every week because of the attractive way you print Pastor Russell's sermons.
Yours truly,
S. D. PITTS.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find check for a renewal of my subscription and ten new subscribers which I think is the best way to show my appreciation of your good work in printing Pastor Russell's sermons, which I take so much interest in reading every week, and know others do the same, as I have seen expressed in your columns.
Yours sincerely,
J. E. BAINES.

Boston, Mass., March 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just renewed my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower. I appreciate the paper very much, especially for the way you print our dear Pastor Russell's sermons, in such large, clear type.
Yours with best wishes,
MRS. A. BERDOUILLARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am forced to express my appreciation of your paper's departure into religious doctrine. And above all things that you should have taken up the theme as presented by the International Bible Students through Pastor Russell. I have been making a careful study of this subject for a number of years, and have come to the conclusion that this is the religion that the world has been waiting for. May the Lord bless the stand that you have taken. After I get through with your paper I pass it to some one else, and I've known it to pass through the hands of five different parties before I finally lost track of it. Sooner or later these persons will subscribe on their own account, and I'm sure your paper will receive a most wonderful boom in the very near future.
Yours for righteousness,
ERNEST SADOWSKY.

Garnett, Kan., March 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I did not get my paper last week, the one giving Pastor Russell's sermon of February 26. I don't want to miss a single issue, as we get a great deal of news in your paper, especially interesting to the masses that we cannot get elsewhere. But the most interesting feature of all is Pastor Russell's sermons. So if you will kindly send me another paper with sermon of February 26, you will greatly oblige your humble servant.
Yours sincerely,
E. M'KEAN.

Rosenburg, Texas, March 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find money order for which please discontinue your paper to the address of Mrs. Ann McKay, Rosenberg, Texas, and send it to Mrs. Elisabeth Gingrich, Tumwater, Wash. We desire to congratulate you on your nice paper and its large print and especially do we desire to thank you for making such a good report of Pastor Russell's sermons, and wish you great success.
Yours truly,
MRS. ANN M'BLAY.

Sonora, Cal., March 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find postal order to continue my subscription from March 1, 1911, to March 1, 1912. Address West Ripley, Maine. I had not intended to renew my subscription, but think perhaps I could not make better use of it than this. As far as I have seen the Tribune ranks first in the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons. So I am glad to send it to old-time friends. May it prove seed sown upon good ground.
Yours for the uplift of humanity,
MRS. L. E. KNOWLES.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Embodied in this letter is a forecast made by an Astrologer and published in the newspapers over seven years ago. This is strangely corroborative of the ending of the times of the Gentiles as set forth in Volume 2 of the six Studies in the Scripture, which Mr. C. T. Russell is the author of, and this forecast coming from such a source seems to be in complete harmony with the Millennial doctrine of this learned gentleman, although I doubt if the Astrologer knew anything of the doctrines of C. T. Russell. According to Pastor C. T. Russell and this astrological forecast the days that the Prophet Isaiah (see Isa. 35th chapter) so minutely prophesied will be with us soon after 1914.
Yours truly,
A READER.

AN ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST

"Saturn is the representative of the great motive power that has dominated the mind of man up to the present time. The great organizations of capital, attracting now so much attention, are in reality the last great struggle of this Saturn-god to save his throne. But his efforts will be futile, yet far from useless, for he is blindly doing service for a still greater God in the same way as the other planets have contributed blindly to Saturn's glory.

"Jupiter, representing law, religion and morality, has been perforce subservient to Saturn's greater and more potent force. It explains why the church, the law, the charitable and educational institutions have contributed to increasing the power and prestige of the worldly and material Saturn, whose selfish monopolizing material nature must be disposed of and made tributary to a higher, nobler force that will carry out the work of human evolution.

"Jupiter must also transfer his allegiance from the grasping Saturn to the newly discovered factor that stands for universal brotherhood: namely, Uranus. When Uranus and Jupiter meet in the humane sign of Aquarius in 1914, the long-promised era will have made a fair start in the work of setting man free to work out his own salvation, and will insure the ultimate realization of dreams and ideals of all poets and sages in history.

"Uranus is preparing the way for Neptune, who symbolizes Love in its very highest form—the fulfilling of the law. By this, we see that Socialism, or whatever the new order may be called, will not and can not be the rule of the common or ignorant masses, but the leadership of the very highest developed members of the human family.

"In 1902 Jupiter will be in the Sign of Pisces—sign of the feet, or understanding, and the synthesis of the new religion is Love. Love, that words cannot define. We are nearing a condition where "masters" will be unknown—where humanity will instinctively conform to the injunction, "Call no man master, neither be ye called master."

"Note—Uranus: Great commotions and troublous times are expected when it shall take its ascendancy over Saturn."

Mt. Tolmie, B. C., March 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I herewith enclose my subscription to the Labor Tribune for another year. It would certainly be a very great loss indeed not to be able to get our beloved Pastor Russell's sermons. The splendid way in which you are using your talents in the harvest work causes me great rejoicing. Praying you may be blessed in the same proportion as you are blessing so many of the Lord's dear people by sending the good news everywhere, with Christian love. Believe me to remain,
Yours truly,
MRS. S. CUTLER.

Danbury, Ohio, March 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find post office order for another year's subscription to your valuable paper. I am glad the Lord found a willing servant that has the courage to tell all the Truth he finds in the Good Book as the Bible is sometimes called, and to reject and expose all error as it is brought to light. We know its the Truth because "the Truth has made us free" and the more we partake the more free we get. We long for the time, and believe it is just at the door, when the world also will have an opportunity to taste of the goodness of God's Word. We thank the Labor Tribune for printing the sermons in full and in such large and clear type. Wishing you much success in your work, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
R. H. SCHMARDEBECK.

Haliburton, Ont., March 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I herewith enclose you the amount for my renewal to the National Labor Tribune for another year. I have always sent it to you direct, instead of through the Bible House, as I am doing so again I appreciate the Tribune more and more, most particularly, of course, on account of it publishing the sermons of Pastor Russell so full and clear, and also on account of the weekly Sunday school lessons as they are coming now and the letters from Truth people, and the occasional pieces of poetry about the Truth and God's plan. It is a great privilege for any of us, in any capacity, to be privileged to serve a glorious Creator, who drew such a wonderful plan for the blessing of all the creatures and the part you have taken in this work in devoting some of the columns of your paper to spreading the glad tidings will certainly not fail of its reward. I know of two subscriptions that were sent to you from this part of the country on account of the adding of the Sunday school lesson feature. Wishing you God's blessing and every success, I am,
Yours in the service of the Truth,
F. G. HAMMES.

Galveston, Ind., March 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find money order to renew my subscription for the Tribune another year—it expires March 18. I feel thankful all the time for its scriptural teachings that I get every week and am satisfied it is money well spent. Brother Russell's sermons are very instructive to Bible readers and I find other interesting reading besides. Am glad you are helping to send out the Truth of God's love to humanity.
Yours respectfully,
HESTER R. MORRIS.

Cosburn, Va., March 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
My paper of February 2nd failed to reach me. I hope it fell into appreciative hands that will cause you to get another subscriber. Please send me another copy if you have any extra copies, as I don't wish to miss a single one of Pastor Russell's sermons. They are so grand. I also appreciate the clean make-up of your paper. I have been a reader of the Tribune for nearly four years and wish to continue so long as you continue to spread the glad tidings.
Respectfully yours,
S. H. DINOUS.

Glens Falls, N. Y., March 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
The sermon which was printed in your paper last week contained such grand truths that I wish to say I am very glad to be a subscriber to such a paper. With best wishes for the success of the National Labor Tribune, I remain,
Yours sincerely,
DORA GRAHAM.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find money order for two subscriptions to your valuable paper. The new subscription comes because of Pastor Russell's sermons, as well as my own. She is also a Watch Tower subscriber and I am glad to add her name to your list. May God bless you for the many columns devoted to so glorious a cause. Knowledge produces strength, and the poor groaning creation will need strength as well as the church. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap, and you will reap a just recompense of reward for publishing present Truth.
Yours in the interest of Christ's Cause,
MRS. I. WATSON.

The structure of the brain places Veneration at the very top, and thus, by implication, confirms the statement of the Catechism that "Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever." Without this Fulcrum, missionaries and philanthropists might well lose all heart and all hope in respect to the moral and social uplift of the masses and the classes. Whoever, therefore, is intelligently a friend to his race must do everything in his power to maintain this center of mental balance, and to utilize it as an essential feature in the Divine arrangement for human well-being. Whoever in any manner or degree undermines this element of the mind is surely doing a destructive work, instead of a constructive one, whether he realizes the fact or not.—Pastor Russell.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. Elizabeth Gingwich, Tumwater.
M. E. Gordon, Oakland.
Mrs. L. Knowles, West Ripley.
Mrs. A. T. Heath, Atlanta.
B. B. Braley, Huntington.
H. Johnson, Minneapolis.
Peter Rasmussen, Glenwood.
A. Gage, Big Sandy.
W. M. Smith, New Holland.
A. W. Bunnell, Yorkville.
Mrs. G. Morgan, Cleveland.
Rosetta C. Case, Grand Junction.
Charles J. Spreadberry, Cleveland.
M. S. Campbell, Louisville.
J. M. Smith, Rockport.
H. G. Krull, Muncie.
Mrs. M. E. Wilson, Brooklyn.
M. M. Sanders, Big Sandy.
W. H. Lowery, Binghamton.
Carl Rossow, Sparks.
J. M. Andrews, Jonesboro.
Mrs. F. Smallwood, Washington.
J. E. Bains, City.
Robert Knopp, City.
John Heatley, Knoxville.
Marcus Smeltz, City.
J. G. Brown, Wilkinsburg.
William Densmore, Carrick.
Charles Palmer, City.
George Heitzman, City.
George Welsh, City.
John Caskey, City.
Abe E. Jones, City.
Miss A. A. Anderson, Baltimore.
George A. Ryder, Baltimore.
C. N. Merritt, Baltimore.
Abraham Ryder, Brooklyn.
Mrs. S. Cutler, Mt. Tolmie.
H. A. Jarchaw, Fort Worth.
R. H. Schmardebeck, Danbury.
Mrs. John App, Jamestown.
F. G. Hammes, Haliburton.
Hester R. Morris, Galveston.
Mrs. Conrad Guenther, Minneapolis.
Mrs. I. Watson, Minneapolis.
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B. G. Williams, Portsmouth.
Mrs. A. B. Hutch, St. Paul.
Edw. W. Perkins, Waterford.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

NORTH DAKOTA LIGNITE.

Valuable For Brickmaking and as Gas Producer Fuel.

Extensive beds of lignite underlie the greater part of the western half of the state of North Dakota, and although in calorific value it is not a high grade fuel, requiring special furnaces and large grate areas when used for steam raising and leaving much to be desired when used for domestic heating and cooking, it has been found particularly well adapted as a fuel for use in the manufacture of brick, an industry that is growing rapidly in the state. A number of brick manufacturers at Dickinson, Scranton and Kenmare have stated that lignite is especially desirable for this purpose because of its smokelessness and sootlessness in combustion and its relative low cost as compared with other fuels. One ton of lignite has been found equivalent to one cord of ordinary brickyard wood. The time required for burning a kiln of brick with lignite is from eight days to two weeks, according to the dryness of the bricks when set in the kiln and according to the quality of brick required. Some of the brick manufacturers mine the lignite used by them.

With the development of other manufacturing industries in the state the utilization of lignite for the generation of power through the gas producer will increase. The investigations conducted by the United States geological survey at the St. Louis exposition have shown that lignite is an excellent gas producer fuel. It yields a gas of higher quality, though less in quantity, than either anthracite or bituminous coal, and when so used in the generation of power equals in efficiency the best bituminous coal under boilers.—Report United States Geological Survey.

EYES AND THE VOICE.

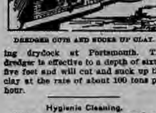
Organs of Body Closely Related, Declares Scientist.

The interrelations between the various organs and members of the body are sometimes so subtle that they escape the attention of anatomists for generations and then come up as sensational and important discoveries. A physician in London, Dr. William Martin Richards, has had occasion to observe a relation existing between the eyes and the voice and has recently made a statement of two cases that came under his treatment where actresses who had lost their voices completely recovered them when treated for defective eyes and fitted with proper glasses. He tells of one young woman, in whose family eye diseases were hereditary, who found herself at the age of twenty-two losing her voice. Her eyes were found to be in need of attention, and when she had been supplied with glasses she promptly recovered her singing voice.

When she discarded the glasses some time later and her eyes were once more neglected her voice also relapsed into a husky state that precluded all singing. This practitioner has observed a number of similar cases, and the discovery of the relation between the eyes and the voice should certainly be valuable to stage folk and others who depend largely upon their voices for their status in the world.

Cutting and Suction Dredger.

A special suction hopper dredger fitted with a screw cutting apparatus for work in stiff clay has been acquired by the British admiralty for dredging the berth for the new float-



DREDGER CUTS AND SUCKS UP CLAY.

ing drydock at Portsmouth. The dredger is effective to a depth of sixty-five feet and will cut and suck up the clay at the rate of about 100 tons per hour.

Hygienic Cleaning.

When you go to the washstand and carefully wash your hands with a generous application of soap and hard brush do not think for an instant that your hands are clean. The tenacious microbe refuses to be disturbed and clings to the flesh throughout the whole operation. There are some chemical compounds which will dislodge the busy bacilli to a certain extent, but not entirely. According to the investigations of a medical authority of the Prussian army the best results in the direction of giving the hands a sanitary cleaning are accomplished by the use of alcohol. A bath of pure alcohol will remove about 99 per cent of the germs. Where it is desired to clean the hands hygienically it is recommended that the hands be not first washed with water, for this will so adulterate the alcohol that it will not be enabled to accomplish its work as effectively as otherwise.

A Misinterpreted Question.

A young Canadian visited Washington one winter to spend the holidays with a pretty cousin and her family. As he was motoring with his pretty cousin one afternoon she said to him:

"Do you have reindeer in Canada?"

"No, darling," he answered quickly. "At this season it always snows."

SIBERIAN LIVE STOCK.

Cattle and Horses Are Small and of Inferior Quality.

The most important occupation in the Transbaikal province is stock raising. Cattle, horses and sheep predominate, although a limited number of camels, deer, goats and swine are raised. The horses average between twelve and thirteen hands high and can draw a load of over 1,000 pounds, and if driven in a troika (three horses harnessed abreast) they can cover thirty to forty miles a day. Journeys of thousands of miles at an average rate of forty miles a day have been made by riding these animals. The horses are kept in the open throughout the year and in winter find their food under the snow. Some improvement has been made in breeding these horses, and only recently Arab blood was introduced.

The cattle are of Mongolian origin and are inferior and very small. They live in the same manner as the horses, and it is remarkable how they can withstand the severe climate and lack of food. Experiments have been made to improve the stock, but the results are noticed only in the first and second generation, the probable reason being that they are given so little care. These cattle produce little milk or beef. The camel is also of Mongolian origin, and the sheep are a little over two feet in height; the tail varying in weight from two to ten pounds. The wool is coarse, thick and of medium length.—Consular Report.

Mexican Ear Beans.

In the forests of Michoacan, one of the most picturesque of the Mexican states, may be seen groups of native women and children engaged in picking up and placing in baskets what at first sight look like nuts. These are the Mexican ear beans, and they are gathered and sold by the natives for shipment to France, where they are used to tan leather for shoes. The bean is so named by reason of its resemblance to the human ear. It grows wild on a small tree that reaches the height of twenty or thirty feet, with wide branching limbs. As many as ten bushels often grow on a single tree. When ripe they fall to the ground, and over many extensive tracts, not only in Michoacan, but in Colima and Guerrero, untold thousands of bushels remain ungathered in the forests. It is not difficult to hire natives to pick them up at a cent a pound. To be used for tanning the beans have only to be dried and ground, and so rich are they in astringent qualities that a very small quantity of the bean meal is sufficient to tan a hide.

His Denomination.

Dean de Moulin of Trinity cathedral told this bright little story during one of his delightful talks not long ago:

A man was asked to what religious denomination he belonged.

He thought it over.

"Why," he presently replied, "I believe it is the Episcopal church I stay away from."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WOOD OF THE RED GUM.

When Properly Treated It Makes a Valuable Timber.

Acting in concert with some of the largest lumber dealer in this country, the United States forestry service took up the matter of the red gum lumber of the southern states in the endeavor to acquit it of the charges which had been made against it. It has long been regarded as one of the most beautiful of the woods of this country, but its behavior in use was not all that could be asked for. It was known to split and warp in such a manner that it was never made use of except for temporary purposes. Even for this there was very little of it cut. The results of the investigation and experiment which ensued was that it was learned that if the wood were properly treated it could be relied on just as much as any of the more favorably known woods. It was discovered that the wood must be treated a little differently in piling and drying and that a double drying process was necessary. That is, after being reduced to boards it should stand in the air for one year and then be given an additional treatment in the kiln. In this manner the wood was deprived of nearly all of its water content. In its green condition it weighs 4,750 pounds per 1,000 feet, while after the double drying treatment it weighs 3,300 pounds. Red gum that weighs 3 1-3 pounds per foot will be found entirely trustworthy as far as its future conduct is concerned. It will not twist, warp or crack. When cut it has the appearance of mahogany or birch and is capable of being treated with almost any of the wood stains in use.

One Man Coal Mine.

Within the corporate limits of Grand Ledge, Mich., is a coal mine the total operating force of which is one man and a very intelligent horse. The operating plant is simple, the hoisting apparatus consisting of a drum of the type used by house movers. As the mining progresses the operator lays tracks for his cars. After mining the coal he loads it into a car and taps a signal to the horse above. This animal, taught by experience, begins to walk around the drum, and then the operator pulls a wire connecting with the drum and the clutch is thrown. When the car starts up the incline the operator walks beside it, the wires to the clutch and brake being always at hand. At the top the car rolls out on to a dumping frame and is ready to be dumped into the wagon of a customer.

He Wasn't Afraid.

When Bishop Phillips Brooks was "commanded," as the phrase goes, to speak before the queen some one asked if he was afraid. "No," he replied, smiling; "I have preached before my mother."

Not Serious.

"Husband, I found a lock of hair among your old papers. I never gave it to you."

"You needn't worry. I don't remember who did."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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The explosive best adapted to the work must be used.

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EXPLOSIVES

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CUT NAILS GO HIGHER

Manufacturers of cut nails at a meeting in Philadelphia Tuesday advanced the price on nails from $1.60 to $1.70, Pittsburg, or $2 a ton on carload lots with Pittsburg as the basing point. The advance is general in cut nails, as the association practically represents all the cut nail industry.

The advance does not affect wire nails, which are based on different forms and by a different association. The advance in cut nails is said to be due to the advance in the cost of raw material.

"Please the People"

It cost over ten million dollars to place a competitive telephone system in Pittsburg, but it makes it possible for you to have telephone service at reasonable rates. Are you giving proper encouragement to this Pittsburg enterprise? If not, call 8000 Main and request a contract man to see you.

P. & A. TELEPHONE COMPANY.

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Edited by PAUL N. HASLUCK

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Gentlemen—Kindly send me, carriage prepaid, for free examination, one complete set of Cassell's Cyclopaedia of Mechanics in five volumes. It is understood that I may examine the work five days, and if I do not wish to keep it I agree to notify you and hold, subject to your order. If I keep it, I agree to pay you $2 within five days and the balance of $16 in monthly installments of $2 until settled in full.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

A HOLY NATION PICTURED

March 26

"Happy the people that fare thus! Happy the people whose God is Jehovah."—Psalm 144:15.

WHEN God accepted Israel to be his people, he entered into a Covenant or agreement with them. He gave them the Law, represented in the Ten Commandments, as the basis of the Covenant which Moses mediated. Israel agreed to be faithful to God, and to keep those commandments perfectly. And God agreed that in that event he would bless them; they should be his people, and by doing the things contained in the Law should live everlastingly, not die. Not only so, but he promised to bless them in all the temporal affairs of life.

Israel failed to get these blessings, for the same reason that any other people would have failed; namely, because God's Law is perfect, the measure of a perfect man's ability: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, mind, being and strength; and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Hence, the Israelites continued to die, as their fathers had done, and as all mankind die—not being able to keep the Divine Law perfectly.

Happy Is That People

In our lesson the Prophet David pictures the holy, happy, blessed nation of the Lord. It is a picture of the future and not of the past. It is an ideal picture. It will be realized when Messiah's Kingdom shall have been established amongst men—when Satan's power shall be restrained, when he shall be bound, when the blessings of Restitution shall have uplifted mankind from sin and degradation and shall have brought them back to the image and likeness of God lost in Eden, but reacquired for our race through the sacrifice on Calvary.

A "strange child" stricken.

But that happy nation will acquire additionally a happy home and world-wide Paradise. Even human perfection would not bring happiness if cyclones, tornadoes, blizzards, tidal waves, earthquakes, famines and pestilences continued. Thank God, the Bible's assurances are that the blessing of the Lord shall be, not only upon mankind, but upon all their earthly home. The earth shall yield her increase. The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad and blossom as the rose. The Lord will make his footstool glorious. —Acts 3:19-21; Isa. 11:9; 65:25; Ezek. 37; Isa. 35:1; 60:13.

Particulars Given by the Prophet

Incidental to the blessed condition of the holy nation of the future, the Prophet mentions a deliverance from strange children: "Rid me and deliver me from the hands of strange children, whose mouth speaketh vanity, and whose right hand is the right hand of falsehood."—Psa. 144:11.

In the Church of the present Age there are some whom the Apostle styles "bastards," or strange children. All may make the same profession and confession, but "the Lord knoweth them that are his," and in his due time shall separate the false or strange children from the true and will glorify the saintly ones as members of the great Messiah, The Christ. Then will come the time for dealing with humanity in general—the time described in our text, when humanity in general, under the Messianic Kingdom, will be privileged to become the holy and happy people of God—when Satan and sin will be banished and righteousness and Truth will flourish and the knowledge of the glory of the Lord will fill the whole earth.

The great Messiah undertakes to be the world's Life-Giver, Father, Regenerator. All mankind will be awakened from the tomb and have the opportunity for regeneration and full attainment of human perfection and God-likeness. However, for quite a time there will be strange children amongst men—those who will experience the blessings of that glorious time without giving proper heart responses. Not until the world shall have been rid of these by their dying the Second Death, will the fullness of happiness prevail amongst the children of men.

"Times of Refreshing Shall Come, and He Shall Send Jesus Christ"

"Then your sons will be like plants, grown up in their youth; your daughters like corner-pillars sculptured in the model of a palace." The grace and beauty of the children of Messiah, partakers of human Restitution blessings (Acts 3:19-21), will be marvelous.

Then the garners will be full, furnishing all manner of provisions. Then your sheep will bring forth thousands and tens of thousands in your open pastures.

Then there will be no migration—no further seeking for better or more happifying conditions. Then there will be no complaining in our streets. Discontent is now rapidly increasing with every added blessing of our wonderful day. The difficulty lies in the fact that sin and selfishness are reigning in the hearts and minds of men. Under the wonderfully changed conditions of Messiah's Kingdom, peace, happiness, contentment will take the place of selfishness and discontent.

Since the Chicago shirt waist makers' strike began in September it is estimated that the loss in wages to the workers has amounted to $6,500,000. This amount is more than equaled by the loss to the employers.

CAPITAL $600,000.00 SURPLUS $700,000.00

THE NATIONAL LINCOLN BANK

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY W. OLIVER BUILDING

We ask for your banking business, offering in return the services of a safe, conservative institution that will use every endeavor to make the relation a pleasing and profitable one

TAKE ANY CAR TO OUR DOOR

and receive a Bank Book showing a balance to your credit on a savings account bearing 4 per cent interest. One Dollar will accomplish this purpose.

For your convenience we keep open until 9 P. M. on Saturdays, when most of the other banks are closed.

If you save money, you need the protection of a safe, sound and secure Bank.

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

Capital and Surplus $2,000,000

Assets $12,000,000

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Open Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BANKS AND SAVINGS

Save the nickels—save the dimes—save the dollars you spend needlessly. Our banks will help you to do so. Open a savings account with one dollar or more.

Regal genius is displayed in saving, not making money. The secret of saving is in pursuing a systematic plan. Open a savings account and regularly set aside a certain portion of your earnings.

If your income were a dollar or two less each week than it is at present wouldn't you live just about as well as you do now? Why not start an account at one of our banks and deposit the dollar or two. The sooner you start a bank account habit and let thrift and economy get a good solid grip the better for you and the larger your accumulations will grow. There is no expense attached to starting an account at our banks—they furnish bank and check books free of charge.

Poverty comes to those who spend all they earn. Even if your earnings are small, see to it that you save a portion of your income. Only in this way can you ever get ahead, and only by saving money can you provide for the future. Our banks help you by paying two cents interest every six months on every dollar. This is four per cent compound interest per annum. Moreover, your money is absolutely safe.

In the spring the desire to plant something takes possession of the mind, and this reminds us that the spring is a good time to plant a few dollars in our strong and popular banks. Whether you plant few or many, they will bring forth fruit, for every dollar you deposit bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. As this is compounded semi-annually—that is, interest not drawn begins to bear interest itself every six months—the growth of money left undisturbed in the bank, and added to from time to time, as you have it to spare, is surprisingly rapid.

Every dollar you earn is capable of doubling itself in time, without any effort on your part except to hang on to it. The dollar that slips away will eventually get into the hands of someone who will set it at work fortune building for himself. The dollars you save, whose earning power you appropriate, will make the sum of your fortune. The sooner you begin to save at one of our banks, the sooner you will see your fortune expressed in large figures. They receive deposits from a dollar up.

Just about the best plan for saving money is to set as a mark a certain sum to save in a certain time. Then strive with grim determination to reach it. Figure how much of the income must be set aside regularly to do it. Deposit the money in one of our savings departments or on certificate of deposit which our banks issue any time in any sum from a dollar up. Then when you have reached your goal you will have won a thousand battles. You will repeat your achievement in less time and with less effort. You will probably set your next mark higher. Adopt this plan now, and bring in your first deposit.

CUT DOWN IN WEST VIRGINIA

(Tribune Correspondence)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 20.—The decrease in coal and coke shipments for the month of February from along the lines of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western railways has been so great as to make it the lowest mark for a number of years, and has given serious concern to the coal operators. In the opinion of some of the operators this decrease is not entirely due to conditions in the market.

The total shipments from along the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad for February were 1,210,165 tons of coal and 16,740 tons of coke, or a grand total of 1,226,905 tons.

The total shipments over the Norfolk & Western for February were 1,108,215 tons of coal and 127,586 tons of coke, making a grand total of 1,235,801 tons. Many miners are being prosecuted for shooting from the solid. Scarcely a week passes that a dozen or more are not fined by the courts of the state. Four were fined $10 and costs in McDowell county this week.

It Doesn't Pay To Worry

Time spent in worrying is wasted time—worse than wasted because worry injures both the body and the mind.

A good reason why you should absolutely eliminate all worry over the safety of your money and your valuable papers by having a checking or savings account with this bank and a Safe Deposit Box in its armor plate vaults.

A good sized Safe Deposit Box—one large enough to hold many papers, jewelry, etc.—costs less than 10 cents a week.

4 per cent ON SAVINGS

$1 OPENS AN ACCOUNT

The Union Savings Bank

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,700,000.00

FRICK BUILDING

Complete Foreign Department—Steamship Tickets on all lines—Foreign Currency bought and sold—Money Orders—All languages spoken.

Open Saturday Evenings.

This Company offers its Customers, in addition to its Large Capital and Surplus as protection, many features which make it the ideal Bank in which to do business.

2 per cent interest on Checking Accounts.

4 per cent interest on Savings Accounts.

Courteous Treatment, Prompt Service.

Permits the withdrawal of $100 from Savings Accounts without previous notice.

Open on Saturday until 9 P. M. for your convenience.

THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

317 FOURTH AVE.—314-316 DIAMOND ST.

(Savings Bank.)

317 Fourth Avenue. 316 Diamond Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

German Savings and Deposit Bank of Pittsburg.

Carson and South Fourteenth Streets

CAPITAL, $100,000.00

SURPLUS, $600,000.00

OFFICERS:

J. E. Roth, President;

A. P. Miller, Cashier;

John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

Pays 4 per cent Interest on Time Deposits.

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MAR 31 1911

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 17. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1911. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

BIGGEST CONVENTION ON RECORD.

Mine Workers of the Pittsburg District Show Their Determination Not to Be Duped by Agents of Non-Union Operators --- Strength of Organization Shown in Annual Report--Renegades to Be Made Examples Of.

The United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district are holding their annual convention this week in the Labor Temple. How little the attempt of agents of non-union operators to split the miners' organization has amounted to appears from the fact that this week's convention is being attended by 250 regularly elected and accredited delegates, the largest number in the history of the district. The recent "ramp" convention, controlled by the non-union operators, will engage the attention of the real convention to just such extent as will be required for the expulsion of the men who took part in it from the ranks of union labor—that is, as many of them as belong to any labor organization.

President Feehan received an ovation when the convention opened Monday morning. The mayor of the city sent Assistant City Solicitor James R. Drew as his representative to extend a welcome to the delegates, and before the week is over the convention will be attended by John Mitchell, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor; John P. White, who defeated T. L. Lewis for international president of the United Mine Workers of America and who assumes office on April 1; Frank Hayes, international vice president of the organization, John Walker, president of the Illinois state organization; Patrick Gilday, president of District No. 5 and other influential leaders. Mr. Feehan exposed the conspiracy against the organization in a speech on Tuesday, in which every charge made against him was completely disproved by the sworn testimony of reputable, honest men. Before the convention adjourns, it is said action will be taken which will show the assailants of Mr. Feehan that they had better have enlisted in some other cause.

The annual reports are the best evidence of the progress the Pittsburg district organization has made under the administration of President Feehan and his able colleagues, Vice President Van Bittner and Secretary-Treasurer Timothy Donovan.

PRES. FEEHAN'S REPORT.

President Feehan's report says:

"It is gratifying to note the continual and permanent increase in the membership of our district organization. When I became president of the district in April, 1906, the average monthly membership was less than 20,000. The number of members paying per capita tax to the district in the month of April, 1906, 10,711, and in the month of December, 1910, the number of members paying dues to the district was 38,593. In addition to this there were between 7,000 and 8,000 of our members being exonerated from the payment of dues. We expect to retain the second highest membership of any district organization in the United Mine Workers of America, and, providing the strike in Westmoreland county of our district is a success, we should have a membership almost as large as the State of Illinois, which has the largest membership of any district organization.

"I have been severely criticized by President Lewis because a strike was inaugurated in the Irwin field. At frequent intervals misleading articles published by him appeared in the newspapers, criticizing the district officials in their conduct of the strike. In brief, let me say that had President Lewis given the strikers the co-operation and moral support which was pledged by the international organization, by two international conventions, I believe a settlement of the strike would have been effected. He did not make one solitary visit to the strike district, although appeals to do so were sent to him by the district executive board and myself quite frequently. The operators circulated reports that he was not in sympathy with the strike and his actions proved it. We asked that Vice President Hayes be assigned to assist in conducting the strike, and although he requested President Lewis to assign him to this district for that purpose, the latter declined to do so, but assigned him to work in other states, where he could not give the valuable service to the organization he could have given here.

"I am firmly convinced that had it not been for the strike of the non-union miners in Westmoreland county we would not have secured an advance in wages in the Pittsburg district on April 1st. The mills, factories and other industries which consume great quantities of coal daily had but little coal in stock. Thinking the strike would only be confined to the organized mine workers, they felt they could do as in former years, get their supply of gas and steam coal from the non-union mines in Westmoreland county. Before the middle of April there was a coal famine in the Pittsburg market. Mills and other industries were closing down for the want of fuel. The prices of coal went up at a remarkable rate. The high market price influenced many of the coal operators to sign our contract; and, as has been previously explained, twenty-six companies signed before April 20th. If the non-union miners of Westmoreland county had continued to work there would have been no inducement for the operators to sign our scale, because there would have been no unusual demand for coal, and in my opinion the strike of the union miners would have met with disaster and very likely we would have been obliged to accept the old mining rate.

Many times I have been disappointed at the inability of our organization to make greater progress, but in reviewing the accomplishments of the past five years, I find we have succeeded in increasing the mining rate from 85 to 95 cents per ton, the day wage scale from $2.43 to $2.70, in securing a corresponding increase in the dead work scale, and many other important concessions, including a union shop agreement. In addition to this numerous grievances that had existed for years have been eliminated. What I feel so proud of is the fact that our membership has more than doubled. If all other branches of the organization made the same progress during this period, we would have nearly 500,000 members. I feel proud of the fact that during these years that so much progress was made I had the honor of being president of your district organization."

SEC-TREAS. DONOVAN'S REPORT.

Secretary-Treasurer Donovan reports that the average monthly membership for the year 1910 is 30,082½ members. The cash balance in the treasury on January 1, 1911, was $15,615.20.

The average membership for each month during the year 1909 was 26,648, an increase in the monthly membership for the year 1910 of 3,434½.

During the month of April, 1910, a large percentage of our membership was exonerated, as we had a suspension during that month. The report adds:

"It is very gratifying to the officers and members of this district to learn that the membership is steadily increasing, which means that we will have more strength in case of conflicts with our employers in the future. It is an old but true saying that 'In union there is strength.'"

VAN BITTNER ON THE CONSPIRACY.

Vice President Van Bittner in his report says among other things: "As has been the history of every movement for good since the beginning of time, there are always men of our own class and condition who are ever ready to lend themselves to the employer and do all in their power to betray the interests of their class for a mere mess of pottage.

"The operators of the Irwin coal field, as well as some in this field who are not friendly to the workers, decided it would be much easier for them to spend a few hundred thousand dollars to so control the affairs of the district as to redound to their benefit than to be defeated in the great strike and thereby pay out millions in wages to the miners. That is the proposition in a nut shell.

(Continued on fourth page.)

PRESIDENT FEEHAN'S REPLY TO DETRACTORS

Easily the most interesting feature of the annual convention of the mine workers of the Pittsburg district (a report of which will be found in another column) was the reply of President Feehan to his detractors. This reply was made the special order of the convention on Tuesday, and it was so complete a refutation of every charge that the convention repeated the ovation tendered Mr. Feehan the opening day. Mr. Feehan's position in this defense is sustained at every point by sworn testimony of the most unimpeachable sort. The National Labor Tribune is unable to print the defense because of the great amount of space it would demand. We are able to print merely a few extracts—at the present time. The convention after hearing Mr. Feehan's statement, supported by a score or more of affidavits, passed a resolution completely exonerating him and denouncing the authors of the charges by name as enemies of union labor.

Incurred Enmity of Grafters.

"In this report," Mr. Feehan says, "it is my intention to expose those men who purjured themselves by making affidavits to destroy my character and reputation as a union man and an official, as well as to disrupt this organization. I will also expose the conspirators, paid agents and strike breakers who are under pay of the coal corporations. In doing so I will be as brief as possible and will only give you such information as is necessary to convince you that our organization is being attacked in the most vicious and cowardly way by representatives of the coal corporations, who are exerting every influence to corrupt our membership and destroy the efficiency of our organization.

"In the interest of our organization and for the protection of your officials, I must withhold certain information I have, as suits for criminal libel against the district officials are now pending in court, and, as I have previously explained, seven of the coal companies in the strike district have caused the arrest of your officials, charging them with restraint of trade for having endorsed and assisted in conducting the strike in Westmoreland county. They have asked for damages to the extent of $3,000,000, and an adverse decision in favor of the coal companies, would likely mean a long term of imprisonment for myself and other district officials.

"In 1906, when I became an official of your district organization, I soon became acquainted with a number of unscrupulous men who had been living on the joint movement which exists between the operators and mine workers. While many of them styled themselves newspaper agents, it was quite evident that they were serving in the capacity of agents and hirelings who were being paid for what information they could secure. I immediately proceeded to renovate the organization by preventing those people from interfering with our affairs and served notice on them that no agents or hirelings of the coal corporation were going to make our district organization an auxiliary to the coal companies. I suppose I cut off some of the fat salaries they had been receiving for this dirty, underhand work. For this reason I incurred the enmity of a number of men who associated with men in our own rank who have been untiring in their efforts to discredit me and retard the progress of our movement."

Relationship With Coal Companies.

"Eighteen years or more ago an older sister of mine married David G. Jones of Monongahela, Pa. At that time James Jones and sons had small coal interests. Their interests gradually grew, until today they operate four mines in the organized portions of our district, one at Canonsburg, Pa.; one at Bruceton, Pa., and one at Marianna, and one at Burgettstown. They also have interests in West Virginia and elsewhere. James Jones, as I understand, has retired, but still has a large amount of stock in the company. John H. Jones, president of the company, is a very large stockholder and D. G. Jones, who married my sister, also has an interest in the company.

"The law required me to be a brother-in-law of D. G. Jones. My sister never consulted me when she was selecting a husband. I believe she made a good choice, and because of the fact that her husband owns stock in one of the coal companies, it does not follow that I am dependent upon her for a living. I was employed at the mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company when I became president, and, very likely, would have been earning a living in the same way had I not become an official of your organization, and very likely when I retire from active service in the union, I will return to my occupation as a miner.

"These cowards who have been conducting this campaign of slander and abuse have sought to leave the impression that the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company was especially favored. I will disprove this by affidavits.

"John H. Jones, who is president of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company and who is no relation whatever to me, has fought the organization as hard as any operator could. When we are negotiating wage contracts John H. Jones is the principal fighter for the operators, but when he agrees to a contract there is not another operator in the Pittsburg district who complies with it better than his company. He pays the scale in full that has been agreed to, and would discharge a fire boss or pit boss who would knowingly pay miners less.

"This brother-in-law business has become disgusting to most miners. Before I became an official it was announced on the floor of the convention that my sister was married to a stockholder of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company and it is generally known, but in this instance they have gone to extremes and they have sought to leave the impression that I was unduly influenced because of my sister's connections. Let me say to these cowards, who have misrepresented this picture and sought to convey the impression that I could be unduly influenced by my sister's influence with her husband, who is a stockholder in a coal company, if they had any respect for their own mothers, wives or sisters they would leave my sister out of this controversy, as she has nothing whatever to do with this organization.

"The vigilance committee charges favoritism, and although it has put me to considerable trouble and expense, I have secured sufficient evidence to disprove their statements. I shall endeavor to cover the affidavits as briefly as possible, as they have been published and sent broadcast in pamphlet form, and I will not only 'Lift the Lid,' but I will remove it entirely and before I get through I will satisfy the most credulous that these untruthful affidavits have been made and published as part of the conspiracy referred to."

Some of our people have said: "Why do not Feehan and other district officials get redress in court by having them arrested?" I want to explain that I have no money, neither had I time to go to court and obtain redress before they succeeded in doing their dirty work. It takes many months, and sometimes years, to get redress from the courts, and I believe that I, as president of your district organization, am entitled to protection by this organization, from these vile conspirators, and if you give me authority to employ competent attorneys at the expense of your district organization, I am certain I can convict certain newspaper men of criminal libel, and a number of union wreckers, and others who have made false affidavits for the purpose of discrediting me and securing control of your organization."

The Anti-Feehan Press

"A number of years ago it seemed that the labor papers of the city of Pittsburg could not be used to the satisfaction of certain parties, and a new paper was launched which flashed on its front page the title 'Labor World,' purporting to be published in the interest of labor.

"Trade unionists in this section soon discovered the object for which it was published and began to murmur about its attitude toward labor. The mask was soon removed, however, and organized labor began to regard it as a wolf in sheep's clothing. It has been roundly condemned by a large number of trade organizations in the city of Pittsburg and its treachery to the laboring people has been exposed by our bonafide labor papers. It carries large advertisements from non-union coal operators and business houses and candidates for political positions and contribute to its support, having been led to believe that it was the mouthpiece of labor. Its paid-up circulation is extremely small and those who were not familiar with the newspaper business and the methods resorted to would wonder how a newspaper could exist that sent out thousands upon thousands of copies of the different issues even in the foreign languages free. When I took charge of the organization in this district I discovered that this company had been doing the printing for the district. Jack Pringle was then editor. He was a frequent visitor to our district headquarters and I became disgusted with him on account of his conduct, and the indecent propositions he made to me. I was dissatisfied with the charges for work done, and he still persisted in coming to our district headquarters, and became very boisterous and ungentlemanly, and I forcibly ejected him from our headquarters.

"He later threatened to use the paper on me and put me out of commission.

"Judging from the enormous expense of publishing, and the thousands upon thousands of copies that were distributed gratis, in the English and foreign languages, and the number of men employed in collecting information, etc., it would take nearly fifty thousand dollars. Has the question ever occurred to you who put up the money?

"If there is any member of our organization who has been credulous enough to believe the lying and slanderous statements that have been published, he should be ashamed of himself. In several of our district conventions this paper had been roundly condemned by resolution.

PAUPERISM IN OLD ENGLAND.

The poor law commission, which has been making an exhaustive investigation of conditions in England, has just published a report in which it reaches some disheartening conclusions. It finds that the number of persons drawing public relief is more than double that which the local government board estimates. The latter body takes the number of persons getting relief on some given day each year as a basis of calculation. Its figure is 753,000, or about twenty-two paupers for every 1,000 of the total population. The commission, on the other hand, performed the gigantic task of counting each and every separate person who received public alms in a year. The number was 1,709,436, or a ratio of 48 out of every 1,000 persons in the country.

There are about two outdoor paupers to one inmate of a poorhouse. One-third of all relieved, therefore, are permanent paupers; another third of the total draw relief for a month or less a year. One-fourth of the total are children, one fourth men and one-half women. The number of healthy and able bodied persons in the almshouses averages 17,000 a day. Among the ailing, tuberculosis affects about fifteen out of the thousand, rheumatism and gout twenty a thousand. About 5,500 paupers are epileptics and 112,000 are insane.

London has about 15,800 more paupers than it had in the '80s. The city rate used to be below that of England and Wales; it is now higher. The excess is in men and children, the former ill or temporarily disabled, the latter orphans or abandoned waifs. On the whole the rate of pauperism is higher in rural than urban districts, but it is also more generally of the outdoor, temporary type.

Nearly half the paupers are above 60 years of age, and a quarter are below 16. The cost of a pauper in London varies from 6s 4d ($1.52) to 3s 5d (82 cents) a week. The boarding out of aged persons varies in expense throughout the country from £51 6s 8d (about $250) at Bradford to £12 11s 7d (about $61) at Kingston-upon-Hull.

By a vote of 24 to 5, the California senate passed the Griffin bill requiring that women workers shall not work more than eight hours a day and not more than forty-eight hours a week. The bill, having gone through both houses, awaits the governor's action.

The Sailors' union of the Pacific has appropriated $25,000 for the aid of the striking seamen of the Great Lakes.

FREE LECTURE AT THE NIXON

The free lecture given in the Nixon theater, Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Sunday, April 2, at 3 p. m., by the Hon. J. F. Rutherford, subject: "Where Are the Dead?" as will be proven by the scriptures, from the standpoint of a lawyer of marked ability and prominence at the bar of New York city, should appeal to every one, as of great import and interest, and all should avail themselves of this rare opportunity to learn scripturally of the condition of their dead loved ones and friends, rather than conjectures of priests, clergymen or "Old Wives' Fables" (traditions of the fathers). All are welcome.

"I do not believe in piece work," said T. O. Vilter, Vilter Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee. "I think that a factory which pays by piece work does not turn out as perfect a product as the firm that pays men by the hour, as the men in their haste to make money neglect the article upon which they are working."

Kern county, Cal., building mechanics were recently granted the eight-hour day.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Big Pottery Strike Threatened--Serious Trouble Also Looming Amongst Iron Ore Miners--Distress Amongst South Wales Coal Miners--Clyde Iron Workers Want a Raise--Tin Market Quiet.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Eng., March 23.—Serious industrial trouble has suddenly developed in the British pottery trade. This threatens to culminate in a general strike involving fifty thousand operatives. In the main, the pottery workers find serious fault with the working of the conciliation board in their industry. The men's leaders argue that the present rules of the board excluding from its consideration some of the most important trade customs are not equitable and that the scope of the board should be enlarged to enable it to deal with questions of any character as they arise. The first conciliation board in this industry was formed 40 years ago and was reformed in 1908. The usual story that the men's demands, if granted would make it impossible for the employers to continue business is of course heard. At the moment of writing the position is critical.

In another quarter also trouble has suddenly matured. The long period of peace and prosperity which has been enjoyed by the iron ore industry in Cumberland is now threatened with a dispute which, if it comes to a head, will dislocate not only the iron and steel trade on the west coast, but that of Scotland also, which has lately become dependent upon the Cumberland hematite ores.

The iron ore miners claim that although they were made to share to an abnormal degree in the period of trade depression, which lasted from 1907 to the end of 1908, they have not been permitted to participate in the period of prosperity, which has lasted a year, and which, if the present difficulties can be ameliorated, promises to develop into a boom. Two months ago the council of the Cumberland Iron Ore Miners' Association, through the general secretary, T. Gavan-Duffy, made application to the employers for an advance of wages, and in some cases this was acceded to, but in granting an increase of wages on the output, the employers, it is stated, refused to advance the "make-up," and introduced a qualification which struck at the recognition of the principle of a "make-up," by leaving it with the manager to say whether a man deserved to be paid a make-up, and, if so, what it was to be. The men, who are now well organized, are determined to fight in defence of the make-up, which they ask should be fixed at $1.54 per shift. A special meeting of the executive of the men's association has been held, and after considering reports from the various mines it was decided to hold several mass meetings throughout the district on Saturday, March 18, and to submit a resolution at each meeting "affirming that no settlement of the wages question would be acceptable which did not recognize without qualification the principle of a 'make-up,' and recommending that in the event of same not being granted a ballot of the district be taken on the question of a general stoppage." Before this step is taken, even though the ballot should decide in favor of it, as is expected, all the resources of diplomacy will be exhausted. It is suggested that the board of trade should intervene before actual rupture occurs.

Organization amongst British and European seamen continues to move ahead with vigor. Meetings are being held up and down the United Kingdom and an important convention of the central committee of the International Federation of Seamen was held at Antwerp on March 15th to deliberate on the proposal of the British representatives to organize an international strike to improve the condition of seamen. Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the United States were represented. The German delegates declared that as the German seamen had obtained a rise in wages it would be difficult for them to take part in the movement. The Belgians said they would first have to refer to the trade union committee. It was intimated by the United States delegates that the Atlantic ports at any rate were favorable to a strike. Norway, Denmark and Holland were favorable

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MOTORMAN HELD--COMPANY EXONERATED.

Nine men were killed by a fall of slate last week at the Hazel mine of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal Company. The circumstances are officially set forth in the verdict of the coroner's jury, which exonerates the company but orders Edward Shearrow, motorman, to be tried for manslaughter. The verdict, returned Monday night last, follows:

"We, the jury, find that David Donley, C. Rebosko, J. Uga, J. Vierwis, M. Commorosky, J. Adamiski, J. Estrosky, J. Wallis, T. Yourmick came to their death in a mine car in the Hazel mine of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company at Canonsburg, Pa., March 22, 1911, by being crushed under a fall of rock and slate while riding in said car, said car and other cars attached thereto having become derailed and thereby striking and removing timbers supporting said rock and slate, permitting the same to fall.

"We find that the derailment of said cars resulted from running of the motor hauling said cars at an excessive speed limit, and at a speed much greater than allowed by existing laws.

"We recommend that the motorman operating said motor, Edward Shearrow, be held to answer to the next grand jury of Washington county on a charge of involuntary manslaughter for criminal carelessness in operating the motor hauling the car in which the said David Donley and eight others named above, were riding.

"We further recommend to the miners employed in said Hazel mine for the protection of life and property that they immediately hereafter report to the proper officials or management of the company any and all violations of the existing laws coming under their notice or observance.

"Further recommend the management of the Hazel mine that a more effective method be hereafter employed in said mine for full and staunch enforcement of the existing laws.

(Signed) "T. M. Reese, foreman; W. A. Manon, S. H. Swan, Jr., W. A. McFarrey, George C. McPeake, W. U. Miller, James T. Heffran."

The inquest was conducted by Coroner James T. Heffran, assisted by State Mine Inspector J. R. Pratt of Pittsburg, C. B. Ross of Greensburg, R. G. Roby of Uniontown and Thomas A. Adams of Mercer.

Several of the miners testified that General Manager D. G. Jones and many of the mine bosses made special requests to the motorman not to run over four or five miles an hour.

Charles Gillespie, a miner who has mined coal for more than 40 years, said Shearrow was going at a high speed and that the timbers that were knocked down got very bad blows. They were not dragged out of their places but were knocked out. He was on this trip going to work, but on a car back of the one caught by the falling roof.

There were twenty witnesses called and all were very closely questioned by the coroner, mine inspectors and the jury and there was no evidence which showed that the mine was in any way out of order. The tracks were in perfect condition and the timbers were placed in the best manner possible for them to be placed and were sound.

CONSTABULAR

The bill to increase the pay of the state police, providing a two-year enlistment term and for a bonus for second and third enlistments was defeated in the house of representatives at Harrisburg Monday night by the decisive vote of 117 noes to 79 yeas, after the biggest fight of the session.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

GOD'S KINGDOM.

NO COMMON LEVEL THERE.

"AS STAR DIFFERETH FROM STAR" — "GREATEST AND LEAST IN THE KINGDOM."

JOHN THE BAPTIST'S HUMBLE POSITION.

BERLIN, Germany, March 26.—Pastor Russell delivered three addresses here—one of them to the Jews on "Zionism in Prophecy," another on "Hereafter" and the third, which we report, from the text, "Of those born of women there is not a greater Prophet than John the Baptist, but the least in the Kingdom of Heaven is greater than he." (Luke 7: 28.) Large and interested audiences attended. He leaves tonight for Copenhagen and Stockholm. Crowds of Jews are reported to have heard him during the last three days in Vienna, Budapest, Lemberg and Krakow.

There can be no better illustration of the sharp line of distinction between the earthly and the heavenly classes and their calling than is shown by our text, said Pastor Russell. The great Teacher freely attested to the loyalty and courage and saintliness of His cousin John, as evidenced by the words of our text. But if so great and honorable a Prophet, why could not John be a member of the Bride class? Why could he not be numbered with the disciples of Jesus and be an Apostle, or at least a footstep follower? The answer is that he was not called to the heavenly plane, but to the earthly. He was honored of God in being made one of the Prophets of the Jewish Age—the last of them. Although a different honor from that conferred upon the Apostles, John's was a great honor and we have reason to believe that, under Divine providence when perfected in the resurrection, he will appreciate the earthly blessings and privileges which will be his, more than the spiritual and heavenly privileges bestowed upon the Apostles and the less prominent members of the Church.

The Lord "will choose our inheritance for us" we read (Psalm xlvii, 4). Happy are those who repose implicit confidence in Divine goodness and who seek to obtain whatsoever may be God's choice for them. If we have been called with the heavenly calling, let us not shrink back and declare ourselves unworthy and decline to accept the favors of God and to choose an inferior position. Let us, rather, be glad to say, Thy will be done in my heart, in my life, in all my future. "Order Thou my steps in Thy Word."

A FRIEND OF THE BRIDEGROOM

Jesus had a two-fold mission:—

(1) He came "that the world through Him might be saved"—that He might give Himself "a ransom for all, to be testified in due time" (I Timothy ii, 6).

(2) Incidentally His mission was to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord—the time in which God is willing to accept the sacrifices of such as desire to walk in the Redeemer's footsteps, and to constitute these the Bride and Joint-heir of Messiah.

John the Baptist referred to the latter feature of our Lord's work, saying, He that hath the Bride is the Bridegroom but the friend of the bridegroom heareth His voice and rejoiceth greatly. This, my joy, therefore, is fulfilled (John iii, 29). It was not for him to be a member of the Bride, but he rejoiced to be a friend of the Bridegroom. As our Lord's forerunner he announced the Bridegroom; he called upon the nation of Israel to turn from sin, to purify their hearts, to come back into harmony with God and thus to be prepared to receive the Bridegroom and to become the Bride. So far as the nation was concerned John's mission was a failure, as God had foreknown and foretold. But so far as the Bride class was concerned John's mission was a success, for, as the Scriptures intimate, those who believed John's testimony accepted Jesus and He accepted them.

GREATEST IN THE KINGDOM

We must remember that the Church is the Kingdom of God—now in a formative or embryotic state, but in the end, by "the resurrection," to be spirit beings and partakers with Jesus, their Bridegroom, in His wonderful glory, honor, immortality and Kingdom work. This Kingdom class is not reigning now, but merely forming. It is joined "on probation," after the Methodist style. If the probationary period of the present life be faithfully used, the full induction into the Kingdom, its glories, honors and immortality, will surely follow—by participation in the First Resurrection.

Amongst the faithful followers of the Master there will be differences, as St. Paul explains, "as one star differeth from another star in glory" (I Corinthians xv, 41). We cannot know, and it is not necessary for us to guess, who shall occupy the chief places in the Kingdom. These shall be given to those whom the Father prefers, as the Redeemer explained to the woman who asked that her two sons might sit, one on His right hand and the other on His left hand in the Kingdom (Matthew xx, 21).

If we were to guess who shall be closest in position to the Master we would suppose that St. Paul would be first, with St. John, St. Peter and St. James near by in glorious excellence. And yet we know not how nearly up to the Apostolic standard some may be who have lived very humble and obscure lives, have fought a good fight and finished their course with joy. Indeed, the twelve Apostles seem to occupy, by Divine decision in advance, the very highest stations in the Kingdom, next to that of the Redeemer, Who said of them, "Ye who have follower Me, in the regeneration * * * shall sit upon twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel" (Matthew xix, 28). Again, they are pictured to us as the "crown of twelve stars" to the Church (Revelation xii, 1), and yet again they are pictured to us as the twelve precious foundation stones of the Church in her future glory, as the New Jerusalem (Revelation xxi, 14).

Those called of God to this high salvation, as members of the spiritual Kingdom which shall bless natural Israel and through her all the nations, are required to demonstrate their loyalty to God by faithfulness even unto death—in the narrow way of self-sacrifice. As there is no other Name than that of Jesus whereby any may be saved to eternal life, so likewise, there is no other path whereby any may reach the Kingdom except the narrow way, "and few there be that find it." All who attain to the Kingdom must be overcomers of the world to the extent of self-sacrifice. The gradations of glory will be because of special manifestations of zeal for the Lord and His cause of righteousness and Truth against sin and error.

A LESSER SPIRITUAL SALVATION

The Scriptures clearly show another class in process of salvation during the Gospel Age, quite separate and distinct from the Bride class. These are referred to in various parts of the Scriptures. They will all be loyal, to the extent that they would not deny the Lord nor wilfully practise sin. Their failure to reach the status of the bride is indicated in an insufficiency of zeal in connection with their loyalty. This class is described in Revelation vii, 14. They are represented as having failed to keep their garments unspotted from the world—failed to live circumspectly, carefully enough.

Hence in a great time of trouble in the end of this Age these are represented as washing their robes and making them white in the blood of the Lamb and then coming up through that tribulation to glory and honor, but not to immortality, nor to the same degree of glory and honor as the Church, the Bride. The distinction in their glory is indicated in that instead of being in the Throne they are before it; instead of being the Bride, they will serve; instead of wearing the crown, they will bear palm branches; instead of being the Temple, they will be servants in the Temple.

This same class is referred to by the Apostle in his declaration respecting the end of this Age. He intimates that some will have an abundant entrance (II Peter i, 11) into the Kingdom, while others will be "saved so as by fire" (I Corinthians iii, 15). The fire of this Day will test every man's work of what sort it is. Some will be proved to be gold, silver, precious stones. These the "fire" will not consume. Others will be proved to be an admixture of hay and stubble, which will be consumed, though themselves will be saved from the fire (I Corinthians iii, 12, 13).

The tribe of Levi pictured the entire "Church of the First-born," but it contained two classes—the "little flock" of priests and the "great company" of Levites—the Bride class and the servant class, none of whom have any inheritance in the earth, all of whom have the heavenly inheritance.

As Isaac typified our Lord, the Redeemer, and as Rebecca typified the Bride class, so Rebecca's maidens typified this "great company" class. This same thought is brought to our attention in Psalm xlv, where the Bride class is pictured as being presented to Jehovah in the end of this Age in glory, honor and immortality, illustrated by raiment of fine needlework and gold. Following the Bride come "the virgins, her companions, who follow her." These also will be greatly honored, greatly blessed, though theirs will be a less honor. This "great company" will not constitute the Kingdom, although they will be identified with it and its wonderful salvation and blessing for mankind.

KEEPING OR BREAKING COMMANDMENTS

The Greater Teacher's declaration that they who break God's commandments and teach others so to do shall be called "least in the Kingdom" has caused considerable perplexity in the past. The question has been, How could anyone be fit at all for the Kingdom who breaks God's commandments and teaches others so to do? The answer is that many of God's people have labored under more or less of blindness and have done things which they ought not to have done and left undone the things which they ought to have done. As an illustration, John Calvin, noble man as he was, burned his Christian brother, Servetus. Such violation of the Divine commands and such wrong teaching must, according to our human judgment, assign Brother Calvin to a lesser place in the Kingdom than if he had more carefully, more earnestly sought the will and Spirit of God. However, it is not for us to judge. We are merely seeking to ascertain the spirit of our Lord's words.

Begotten of the Holy Spirit and privileged of the Lord to be disciples and to be guided of the Holy Spirit, we should be so faithful in the study of the Scriptures as not to be mistaken in respect to the general application of their meaning. Wrong practice and false teachings do not always represent disloyalty to God, but they surely do always represent slackness or inattention to the Divine message; though we may be sure of the Lord's faithfulness in enlightening all who are of the proper, teachable spirit.

JOHN THE BAPTIST'S CLASS

To what class does John the Baptist belong, and what will be his share in the Kingdom, according to our text?

Since the call of God began with the call of the Church, and since the Church began at the First Advent of Jesus, it follows that no one was called of God to salvation prior to Jesus' time—none for forty-one hundred and fifty years after sin entered the world.

God did, however, recognize the loyalty of heart of His Prophet Enoch and communed with him and blessed him, etc. God also recognized Abraham's faith and spirit of obedience, and Isaac's and Jacob's, and that of Moses and Aaron and numerous prophets and other faithful ones less notable.

Did he not call these? We answer that he did not call them to salvation, for no salvation could be positively offered until the Redeemer had sacrificed; nor were they called to the Kingdom, for the same reason. God did tell them that in due time He would bless all the world. He did tell them that in due time the great Ruler of the world would come forth from Abraham's posterity in the line of Isaac and Jacob and the nation of Israel. But telling them of a coming blessing and giving them eternal life are different matters. St. Paul declares that none of them got everlasting life, and that "by the deeds of the Law no flesh can be justified before God."

Israel's Law Covenant served to instruct the Chosen People. It was a call to do right, and a promise of eternal life if they would keep the Law. "He that doeth these things shall live." Israel learned the lesson that a perfect Law could not be kept by imperfect beings. Some of them and some of the Gentiles in due time heard of Jesus and how God has provided justification through His sacrificial death.

GOD PROVIDES SOME BETTER THING FOR THE CHURCH THAN FOR ANCIENT WORTHIES.

St. Paul tells us the status of those noble characters, of whom John the Baptist was the last. They were volunteer servants of God, so to speak. Those of them who were born under the Law Covenant, by their faith lived above it and will be fully rewarded, although they lived before any specific call or offer of eternal life was made. Their faith and obedience were pleasing to God; as St. Paul relates, "All these died in faith, not having received the things promised (them), God having provided some better thing for us (the Gospel Church), that they without us should not be made perfect" (Hebrews xi, 13, 40).

"The Church of the First-born" is to be perfected first, and on the spirit plane, "partakers of the divine nature" (II Peter i, 4). In due time those Ancient Worthies will come forth from the tomb to receive the blessing which God declares shall be the reward of their loyalty. As the Church will have the "better resurrection" on the spirit plane, so those Ancient Worthies will have the "better resurrection" on the earthly plane. They will come forth from the tomb actually perfect, while the remainder of mankind will be obliged to attain perfection by the slow process of faith, works, obedience, during the thousand years of the Kingdom.

ANCIENT WORTHIES WILL BE PRINCES IN ALL THE EARTH

Moreover, those Ancient Worthies, while not members of the Kingdom, per se, which will be spiritual, will be members of that Kingdom in its earthly phase. They will be the Kingdom's earthly representatives, princes or rulers, in all the earth, as the Scriptures declare (Psalm xlv, 16). We remember the words of Jesus to this effect: "Ye shall see Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets in the Kingdom," but He said not a word about Himself or His disciples being seen; properly so, because they, as spirit beings, will be invisible to men.

The Scriptures still further intimate that during the thousand years of Messiah's reign, all the faithful of mankind, all the obedient, will be privileged to come into relationship with the King. This is figuratively represented in the statement that the great ones of earth "will bring their glory and honor into the New Jerusalem."

With such glorious hopes before us, with such appreciation of our Heavenly Father's glorious character and wonderful Plan, with such a grand view of our Savior's work, with such a hope of a share with Him in His Kingdom, what manner of persons ought we to be in holy living and godliness! Nor should it be thought strange that any of the spirit-begotten now, or the restored of the future, who would turn their backs upon the gracious provisions made for their salvation, would be considered unworthy of further favor or blessing at the hands of God and would die the Second Death—annihilation. As Paul says "they shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and the glory of his power" (II Thessalonians i, 9.

Soon the disciples of the Master will be one with Him beyond the vail, sharers of His glory and Kingdom. Then will come the time when the world will believe. The knowledge of the Lord will fill the earth and all the blinding and stumbling influences of the preset will be at an end. The Savior will then exercise His power on behalf of the world, overthrowing evil and uplifting every good principle and all who love righteousness, and destroying those who would corrupt the earth.

FREE LECTURE.

"Where Are the Dead?"

....HEAR....

Hon. J. B. Rutherford

An Attorney of the Bar of New York City.

NIXON THEATRE

Sixth Ave.,

PITTSBURG

Sunday, April 2, 3 P. M.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Beverly, Mass., March 21.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to write you in hearty appreciation of the many valuable features of your paper, its large, clear type commends it to all and the various interesting features make it a paper for every member of the family; its crowning feature, however, I believe, is the publishing of Pastor Russell's sermons and Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible studies in full. I am sure you are receiving a rich blessing now by publishing these sermons, which are reaching so many who are hungering and thirsting after God's Truth and your reward will be great hereafter. How vividly these wonderful sermons portray the past, present and future conditions of man, showing that during the times of ignorance of God's plan He permitted man to take his own course, but now since Christ opened the narrow way the command to all who walk in the narrow way of sacrifice is to repent and forsake sin and all who obey this command joyfully and willingly will have part in the first resurrection and will be the body or bride of Christ and with Him during the millennial age will bring about that glorious condition spoken of in Revelations 21: 4, when there shall be no more sorrow, crying, pain, sickness nor death and when justice will be laid to the line and righteousness to the plummet and the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth. I lend the Tribune to friends and neighbors, as it is a good clean paper and we all enjoy the letters from those who have received benefit from its edifying influence. Hoping you will continue the good work, and wishing you an increased circulation, I am

Your brother in His service,
J. WILLIAM GRANT.

Portsmouth, Va., March 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

You will please find enclosed remittance for one year's subscription to your valuable paper. So long as you continue to publish Mr. Charles T. Russell's sermons you may consider me as a steady subscriber to the Labor Tribune.

May I ask through your paper why it is that Mr. Russell does not sign his name something like this: "Rev. Pastor C. T. Russell, D. D."? Hoping to see an explanation in the Tribune I close. May God's richest heavenly blessings rest upon you and and Mr. Russell and may God prompt you both in all your good works.

From your admiring friend,
B. G. WILLIAMS.

East Somerville, Mass., March 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I greatly appreciate your continued fairness in publishing the sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell and the regularity in which the Tribune arrives, and the bold type, making it so pleasant to read. I remain

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HALVOSA.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 23.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am pleased to tell you that I enjoy the large print that you use, and the beautiful way that you present the message that our dear Pastor Russell gives us and the share that the dear Lord has been pleased to give you in sending it forth to those that are hungry for the Truth.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. AUGUSTA VAIL.

St. Paul, Minn., March 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to convey to you my thanks in appreciation for printing the sermons of Pastor Russell; his clear reasoning of scripture, his every assertion being backed by a "thus saith the Lord" has removed from my mind every doubt and God's plan and purpose is set forth concerning mankind, showing God's wisdom, justice, love any power. Surely the influence of such a Gospel could mean nothing less than the final establishment of God's glorious kingdom on earth for which Christ taught his disciples to pray. It was because of this particular feature of your paper that I recently reviewed my subscription and also added three new names to your list.

Yours sincerely,
H. H. MORRISON.

St. Paul, Minn., March 23.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I take pleasure in renewing my subscription for the coming year. Trusting that I shall continue to receive as much benefit as in former years through the printing of the sermons, as well as other good things. I remain

Sincerely your friend,
MRS. A. H. HATCH.

Bangor, Me., March 23.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Just a line to express to you my appreciation for your treatment of Pastor Russell's sermons. I hope you may continue faithful as long as you have the opportunity. I always am glad to receive the Tribune, it has such good, clear, clean type, I enjoy reading it very much. May God bless you in this share of the harvest work.

Very sincerely yours,
MARGARET M. WORDEN.

Washington, D. C., March 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We take great pleasure in renewing our subscription to your valuable paper for another year and enclose herewith money order for same. We look forward to it every week. It is a pleasure to take a paper of its standard, the type is large and clear, and we are especially interested in Pastor Russell's sermons. Surely they are the true messages for the Lord's people at this time to help them to understand His plan and Word, and build them up in the most holy faith, once delivered to the saints.

Hoping you will continue in the good work and may the Lord bless you for your efforts and you may have success with your paper,' I am

Very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM F. HARPER.

Brooklyn, March 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

To say that I enjoyed the sermon of Pastor Russell of March 16th, which you sent to me would be putting it very mildly. This sermon was of particular interest to me. Since reading the sermons of Pastor Russell I have been taking an entirely different view of the scriptures and its teachings. I save the sermons and often give them a second reading.

Very truly yours,
D. J. COHEN.

Cedarville, O., March 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We are renewing our subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower. We highly appreciate the Tribune on account of the sermons and the letters from the dear friends. We take another paper that publishes the sermons, but we prefer the Tribune on account of the large print, as our eyes are getting dim. May the Lord bless you richly for the part you are taking in spreading the good news is our prayer.

Very truly yours,
MR. AND MRS. J. C. RICKEY.

Washington, D. C., March 23.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been taking your valuable paper for quite a while, which I enjoy very much, especially in the way you print C. T. Russell's sermons.

Yours truly,
E. I. WILLIAMS.

Houston, Tex., March 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Some time last year I wrote you to discontinue my paper at expiration, as I felt that as I had access to the sermons I could not afford it in view of other demands upon me. This is to tell you that I have already renewed for 1911 through the Tower and both my wife and myself concluded that your paper was so excellent that we simply could not be without it. It is hard to conceive of a better way of doing a widespread good than you are doing by publishing the sermons, and you have our heartfelt thanks

Yours truly,
S. H. HUSTON.

Brockton, Mass., March 23.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been reading Pastor Russell's sermons for some time and when in New York recently decided to hear him. The Brooklyn Tabernacle is a unique institution, definitely engaged in the effort to spread the Christian religion and minister directly to the spiritual welfare of mankind. In these times of greed and wickedness there is great need of spiritual awakening. Why haven't we more ministers engaged in this grand work?

I think the newspapers a good medium for reaching the people, many of whom without a doubt are holding their present views just because their fathers indorsed them. Too many of us have been content with the beliefs that have come down from father to son, and now that some of the bolder minds are showing a tendency toward original investigation let us congratulate them.

Pastor Russell's sermons give a clearer explanation of Scriptural topics than any thing I have ever read. Let the good work go on.

Yours for Truth,
MRS. C. C. HARRISON.

Soudan, Minn., March 23.
Editor National Labor Tribune,

It is with a great deal of pleasure for us to receive your paper and see all a dea of labor conditions and new devices in machinery, which I admire very much. And my wife is very much pleased with "Woman and the Home" department. I, like other people of the twentieth century, like to know how long the chickens and eggs have been in cold storage, if I am going to eat them! And to me it is the same way with religion. I like to read an interpretation of the Bible which is able to stand the most improved searchligth and X-ray of the twentieth century so far as possible. Surely human judgment may try its squares and angles by the most exacting rules of justice which is at my command. Which so far I only have found in Pastor Russell's sermons and interpretation of the scripture. For which I thank you, Mr. Editor very much for giving such big space in your paper for his work. And as long as you do I will make it a point to subscribe for your paper, and the paper remains as good as it is now.

Yours truly,
ANDRU MALM.

Shelby, N. C., March 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been reading your paper for over two years. The reason I am so interested in it is because you print Pastor Russell's sermons in full, with such large type, which makes it easily read, even by those with weak eyes. Thanking you for your promptness in sending it weekly, I am

Sincerely your friend,
MRS. GEORGE W. DE PRIEST.

East Boston, Mass., March 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to thank you and tell you how much I appreciate the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons every week. I am so glad that the many who read your paper may learn the true character of God. I am sure you will be blessed for the space in your paper that will help the many to know and love God better for the rich blessings he has for the whole world. Wishing you all success, I am

Sincerely yours,
MRS. E. T. WEBSTER.

Watervliet, N. Y., March 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed subscription price for your valuable paper to be sent to Thomas Boyd, Watervliet, N. Y.

I also want to thank you for the fine style in which you print the sermons of Pastor Russell. They are such a help to understand God's wonderful plan. Your paper is also a grand help to the working people. Wishing you all success in this good work, I remain

Yours respectfully,
H. J. NIGHTINGALE.

Like Esau, the masses of Christendom have sold their brithright of special and peculiar advantage. By the masses, we mean not only the agnostic portion of it, but also the great majority of worldly professors of the religion of Christ, who are Christians only in name, but who lack the life of Christ in them. We are in the time of the last or Laodicean stage of the great nominal gospel church of wheat and tares. (Rev. 3: 14-22.) She is upbraided for her lukewarmness, pride, spiritual poverty, blindness and nakedness, and counseled to forsake quickly her evil ways before it is too late!—Pastor Russell.

To no human generalship can the honors of the coming victory for truth and righteousness be ascribed. Wild will be the conflict of the angry nations, and world-wide will be the battlefield and the distress of nations; and no human Alexander, Caesar, or Napoleon will be found to bring order out of the dreadful confusion. But in the end it will be known that the grand victory of justice and truth, and the punishment of iniquity with its just desserts, was brought about by the mighty power of the King of kings and Lord of lords.—Pastor Russell.

In studying the Bible we should remember that it was written neither to the world nor for the world, nor yet concerning the world, except as the world is related to the Divine Program. Only from this standpoint can the Bible be rightly viewed or judged. —Pastor Russell.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

P. J. Soquist, Los Angeles.
Mrs. John E. Larson, Fargo.
H. S. Kuser, Pottstown.
D. L. McLamb, Fayetteville.
Mrs. D. M. Buchan, Eastman.
R. E. Tucker, Kemp.
M. H. Rogers, Jamestown.
Louis Lundgren, Tacoma.
Mrs. Doris E. Ashby, Colorado Springs.
Thomas Whittle, Frankfort.
Miss Fannie E. Myer, Oregon.
John Kumpf, London.
O. G. Messenger, Washington.
Edward Christian, Scotia.
Mrs. H. F. Vosburg, Troy.
Mr. Pratt, Schenectady.
Ida Dawson, Schenectady.
Daniel Morheiser, Chicago.
John Kiener, Burlington.
Charles S. Osburn, Wilmington.
Mrs. A. W. Cowest, Chicago.
W. S. Bagley, Chicago.
George Patton, Henderson Cross roads.
Mrs. A. C. Frost, San Antonio.
William F. Harper, Washington.
William Wilson, City.
Thomas Boyd, Watervliet.

THE BIBLE DIGEST.

Readers of Pastor Russell's works and sermons are greatly delighted with the gigantic and beautiful array of scripture facts, and data compiled in the "DIGEST." It contains 164 pages of over 5,000 quotations and references upon over 100 subjects and doctrines of the Bible. The fifth part gives many startling statistics of the day—the social, financial, political, moral and industrial conditions protending the great transition to the new order, the Millennium. Order at once while the supply lasts. Price 25 cents a copy, post paid.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

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A French inventor named Sellier has devised an apparatus which he calls the Universal, because it constitutes a whole workshop in itself. Although it occupies little space and weighs only 352 pounds, it comprises a forge, an anvil, a boring machine, a vise, a work bench, a grindstone and a punch.

The steel anvil, which can be moved along the cast iron base of the ma-

MACHINE SET UP FOR BORING AND AS ANVIL AND FORGE.

chine by turning a screw, forms one jaw of the vise. The other jaw is a fixed steel block attached to one end of the base and provided with a tool head and screw clamp for the attachment of drills and other tools. This end of the machine also carries a dust proof tool box and a grindstone. At the other end is the forge, which is simply an iron pan connected with a blower, placed under the grindstone. The forge can be removed when it is not needed. Power is furnished by a treadle or otherwise. The transmission is devised to give either a low speed for boring, etc., or a high speed for grinding.

Latest Goiter Theory.

Another medical problem possibly has been solved. The swelling of the thyroid gland, which lies in the front of the neck, commonly known as goiter, is known to originate in drinking water, and it also is known that certain wells and certain streams bring on the disease. For this there has never been a satisfactory solution. The latest theory emanating from Dr. M. Wilms of the University of Basel is interesting. He noted that these goiter districts always were characterized by the same geological conditions. The water invariably comes from soil that has been sea bottom at some remote period in the world's history, never from granite or chalk deposits or from ancient lakes. Wilms' theory is that some subtle poison is generated by the decay of fossilized plants and animals of a remote geologic age. This he carries out by the presence of the water, which is dangerous up to 75 degrees C. and altogether harmless when boiled above 80 degrees C., which is a common attribute of organic poisons.

Solids in Human Breath.

It has hitherto been assumed by physiologists and hygienists that the exhalations from the lungs were composed entirely of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, water vapor and other gases and vapors without any admixture of solid matter. According to a recent issue in Cosmos, Dr. Corradin has examined with the ultramicroscope the moisture of the breath, condensed without contamination with atmospheric air and has found therein a multitude of solid particles of various shapes and sizes, some motionless, others moving and presenting the appearances of coccl (globular bacteria) and bacilli (rod like bacteria). Epithelial cells were also found. A few drops of this moisture evaporated to dryness on a glass plate left a dusty deposit nearly as dense as the deposit left by an equal quantity of potable water. No bacterial culture could be obtained, however, although four different culture mediums were tried.

Artificial Sponge.

Artificial sponge, as made by a German process, is chiefly a result of the action of zinc chloride on pure cellulose. The pasty viscous mass produced by this action is mixed with coarsely ground rock salt, and then, in a press mold armed with pins, it is pierced with a multitude of little canals, imitating the pores of a natural sponge. After the necessary porosity is obtained the material is given a prolonged washing in dilute alcohol to remove the excess of salts. The artificial sponge has the same action as the natural in absorbing and retaining water.

A Wonderful Fountain.

One of the natural marvels of France has but recently been made generally known. It is the fountain or source of the Coulomp, a small river in the department of the Basses-Alpes. Out of a mighty limestone wall about 4,000 feet high springs a fountain of water, yielding even in the driest times about 300 gallons per second and forming a full born river which begins its career with a series of leaps aggregating 100 feet of descent. It is thought that the water must pass under the mountain by subterranean channels at least a mile in length.

RAISES WATER FIFTY FEET.

Simple Device For Pumping the Lift of a Suction Pump.

It is well known that the height through which the ordinary suction pump will lift water is never much over thirty feet and indeed rarely exceeds twenty-five feet after some service, although the theoretical distance is nearly thirty-two feet. It is therefore somewhat of a novelty to find a suction pump having an effective lift of over fifty feet. Such a pump was described in a recent issue of the Practical Engineer. The explanation, however,

ARRANGEMENT OF THE PUMP.

is simple. Instead of using one suction barrel two are employed in this case, the pistons working on attached arms one on each side of the pivot of the pump handle. The pump to the left elevates the water from the well about twenty-five feet and discharges into a tank supplying the other pump, the water thus being raised to the surface in two stages. It is obvious that the pumps must work at the same rate in order to obtain the best effect from the apparatus.

How Eels Breed.

Until within a few years ago no one could state with certainty how eels breed. For centuries naturalists have known a small, elongated, flattened, pellucid marine fish called leptocephalid by reason of its curiously small head. In the latter part of the nineteenth century a leptocephalid in an aquarium in France was observed to become gradually opaque and cylindrical until it turned into a little conger eel. A few years later it was demonstrated by Grassi that a species of leptocephalid to be found near the strait of Messina was the long sought young of the fresh water eel.

Now, we are informed, eels when full grown make their way from ponds, ditches and streams into large rivers and from these to the sea, where they spawn at quite a depth. On the way to the ocean the skin of the eel becomes silvery, its eyes grow large and dark, and the milt and eggs develop in both sexes. The leptocephalids grow to a length of about three inches and then second rivers in the form of elvers or young eels.

FUEL FROM WATER WEED.

Nile Budd Converted Into Satisfactory Coal Substitute.

As in well known, one of the great difficulties relative to navigation on the Nile is the obstruction offered by large masses of dense water weed or grass, generally known as sudd. For a distance of 300 miles the river runs through a very swampy country, estimated to cover 20,000 square miles and known as the sudd district. A great deal has been done in the territory in the complete absence of fuel of any description, there being no timber, while coal has to be imported, and the price of these two commodities averages about $12 per ton. The existence of this weed offers a severe obstruction to the development of the Sudan, since at this point the Nile could not be safely navigated owing to dense clumps of the grass, detached by floods, gales, and so forth, drifting into and blocking the main channel.

A German diplomatist, however, conceived the idea that this grass must possess a certain calorific value and suggested that it might be harvested and converted into a fuel very cheaply, so as to meet the local deficiencies in this direction. Lord Cromer and Sir Reginald Wingate were approached, and, the assistance of the Sudanese government being secured, a small commission was dispatched to the sudd district to study the feasibility of the idea on the spot. Large quantities of the grass were secured and dispatched to Mersehurg, in Germany, where experiments were at once undertaken to determine how its conversion into fuel might be effected, and later with the determination of the calorific value.

As a result a very simple and inexpensive process has been evolved. The sudd is first dried and then submitted to treatment in a disintegrator, which reduces it almost to the form of powder. The mass is then briquetted. The manufacture into briquettes occupies only a few minutes, and in the calorific tests that were carried out it was ascertained that the heating value of the product would be about 60 per cent that of coal, while the density of the briquette is 80 per cent of that of coal. The cost of manufacture was found to be so satisfactory as to enable the product to be manufactured and delivered in Egypt, to be sold for about 50 per cent of the local price of imported coal.—Scientific American.

The Dead Sea Rising.

The Dead sea is encroaching upon the land about 10 feet roughly in this decade that whole forests of trees which formerly grew at some distance from the shore are now entirely submerged. Maps of the sea made twenty years ago show an island near the northern extremity of the lake which was not found during a recent survey, and it is supposed that this has been covered by rising waters. The Turkish government sold the mining rights on the shores to a syndicate for about $100,000, and it is now known that the known reason continues to rise these holdings will be almost unattainable

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SEMI-MONTHLY PAY BILL

The bill sponsored by Representative J. J. Campbell of Philadelphia requiring the payment of wages at least semi-monthly, passed the house at Harrisburg last week by a vote of 119 to 35. The measure now goes to the senate. If the bill passes the senate and is signed by Governor Tener, it will bear particularly upon railroads, which pay their employes monthly. The big steel companies in the western end of the state also the glass manufacturers and large employers of labor generally in the state will not be affected, as with few exceptions they now pay wages twice each month, and a majority pay weekly.

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THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

GENERAL NAAMAN'S LEPROSY CURED

II Kings 5:1-14—April 2

"Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth, for I am God, and there is none else."—Isaiah 45:22.

GENERAL NAAMAN, of the army of Syria on the northern border of the land of Israel, was a sick man. He had the loathsome leprosy and incurable disease called leprosy. Wealth, influence at Court, life's abundance and honors could not offset the terrible plague upon his life.

The study of today tells of his miraculous healing by the Prophet Elisha. In Naaman's household was a young girl who had been captured from the Israelites and was a slave, although doubtless well treated. The maid remembered the Prophet Elisha and how wonderful the Divine power, through him, had healed diseases. Instead of rejoicing that her captor and master was suffering, she sympathizingly inquired why he did not go to the Prophet, who, she felt sure, would be glad to pray for him and heal him.

Although it seemed like catching at a straw, Naaman followed up the suggestion. He got a letter from his King to the King of Israel and presented it himself to the latter, requesting healing by Israel's great Prophet, of whom he had heard. The King was astonished. He knew leprosy to be incurable. Apparently he knew little about Elisha's power. He assumed that the King of Syria was intent upon picking a quarrel, and excused by sending an invading army to pillage his kingdom. Eventually, however, Naaman was directed to Elisha's place of residence, at a distance from the King's Court.

Naaman dipping seven times.

Leprosy a Figure of Sin

In many respects leprosy corresponds to sin; firstly, it is incurable; secondly, it is loathsome; thirdly, it is contagious; fourthly, it is defective; fifthly, it is pulsless.

As only Divine power could heal the leper, only the same can heal the sinner. As the maid could call attention to the Prophet, and the Prophet prescribe the remedy, and the servants exhort compliance, so all those who know of a Divine power and arrangement for the healing of sinners may tell the good tidings, even to their enemies.

The number seven in the Bible is used to represent completeness; hence the seven washings in the Jordan would signify a complete cleansing, washing.

It is by faith that we may now wash ourselves completely in the blood of Christ; for this we may realize that the sacrifice of Christ was for the sins of the whole world, and may appropriate our share.

Gahazi, the Grafter, a Leper

Gratitude is one of the most worthy sentiments of the human mind. General Naaman's nobility was manifested in the fact that, after being healed, he retraced his journey nearly forty miles, in order to thank the Prophet for his recovery and to bestow upon him gifts which he had brought. We may assume that if he had not been noble-minded, God would not have provided for him the healing.

To the General's surprise the Prophet declined to take anything. The gifts of God's grace are free. He prepared for earthly good things. How fortunate it would be, and how much to the Lord's glory, if all of God's people would emulate Elisha in this respect! But Gehazi, Elisha's servant, had a different spirit. When the chari-

Cursing of Gehazi.

ot was out of sight he hastened and called it and told the General that although his master would take nothing of the things offered to him, he would willingly accept some of the garments for the young men of the School of the Prophets. The General very promptly and gladly assented and gave more than was requested. But God through the Prophet discerned Gehazi's folly of Gehazi. He took Naaman's presents. He got also Naaman's leprosy.

Many have erroneously assumed, in connection with this lesson, that Naaman was not a believer in and God-fearing man. Both conclusions are unscriptural. Naaman was saved to health and God's favor for eternity. But the eternal interests of neither were settled.

Not until Cornelius' day, three and a half years after the Cross, did any Gentile come into any kind of relationship with God. Previous to that, from the time of Moses, only the Jewish nation had recognition. "You only have I known of all the families of the earth." (Amos 3:2.) And God's favor to Israel was merely an earthly and preparatory one. No one gained eternal life prior to the Redeemer's sacrifice. Thus the Scriptures declare that Christ "brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel"; again, "So great salvation which began to be declared by our Lord."

Changed Color.

Howell—You were the dark horse in the convention, weren't you? Powell —No, I was a blond jockam.—New York Press.

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UNIONS WIN AT LOS ANGELES

Since May 19, 1910, the trade unionists of Los Angeles (Cal.) have been contending for the right to organize, which right, it is claimed, has been denied them by well organized employers, as alleged. On the date mentioned the men of the brewing industry were obliged to leave their places. Shortly afterward the iron trades were also drawn into the combat. The issue was the same.

A few days ago the agency of a brewery of San Francisco and the agency of a San Diego brewing company settled their differences with their former employes. The agreement reached grants the union shop, an increase of $1 a week in wages for the workmen and the removal from the breweries of the strike-breakers.

This, however, is claimed to be but a preliminary triumph, and others are sure to come speedily in its wake, so it is said. By it, say those in charge of the fight, the backbone of the opposition to trade unionism in the California city is broken.

12,000 Men on Less Time

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 22.—In line with its retrenchment plan followed in the spring season of each year, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued orders reducing the working time of its shop employes from fifty-five hours a week to forty-five hours.

An official of the company said today that a total of about 12,000 men in the shops of the company at Altoona, and at other places are affected. Men in the shops in Pittsburg are being temporarily laid off while the working hours of other workmen there are being reduced.

Following the custom of other years the laid-off men will be reinstated, and full time restored in all shops whenever increased business warrants it.

YOU DO NOT WISH TO WORK ALL YOUR LIFE

But the chances are that you will be obliged to, and become a burden to others when ill or incapacitated. If you do not save while you can. By saving regularly some out of your income, and depositing them in this solid bank at four per cent interest, compounded twice a year, you can make your early earnings support you later in life. We will show you how if you will send us your name on a postal card asking for booklet "How Money Grows."

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PROOF THAT CONVINCED THE MINE WORKERS.

President Francis Feehan's Innocence of The Charges Made Against Him by The Organization Wreckers Overwhelmingly Established--Convention Expels His Slanderers From the Union. for Five Years--John Mitchell Present

The United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district ended their annual convention last Saturday. It was the largest convention in the district's history, containing accredited representatives of 39,000 miners. As forecast by the National Labor Tribune, the convention received complete and unanswerable proofs of the falsity of the charges against President Feehan based on allegations that he has favored the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company. The proof was furnished by the miners themselves and by disinterested outsiders, all on oath, and showed that there is as little ground for the union-wreckers' stories in this direction as for the equally ridiculous and unscrupulous ones depicting Mr. Feehan as an ex-blackleg.

As expected, the ringleaders in the circulation of the false charges were expelled from the organization. The convention also instructed the district officials to take all necessary legal action to compel this handful of expelled masqueraders to cease representing themselves as the United Mine Workers' organization and to turn over to the district officials all moneys they have collected in the organization's name.

A further important proceeding was the adoption of an amendment to the district constitution requiring hereafter a vote of a majority of all the locals in the district (instead of only fifteen as heretofore) to make it obligatory on the district board to call a special convention.

John Mitchell, first vice president of the American Federation of Labor represented the Federation at the convention and shared a tremendous ovation with President Feehan on Thursday morning as they entered the hall arm in arm. Another prominent visitor was Edwin Perry, international secretary-treasurer of the the United Mine Workers of America.

The report of the election tellers showed President Feehan's re-election by a majority over Robert Gibbons of 4,713 (the complete figures will be found below).

The convention devoted one entire day to considering the charges against President Feehan and the affidavits on which they were based. In each case after hearing, the affidavits against President Feehan were branded as untrue in every detail. Among the affidavits which were thus considered were those made by Christ Marshbanks, Henry O'Neill, Joseph Glancy, John Wilkes, Albert B. Hobbs, Martin Burns, A. L. Davis, Peter Burke, Daniel Cox, Frank McKenna, Edward McKay, Frank Swift, John Blotnek, Thomas Snowball, Michael Barry, William Currie, Sam Bernardo, George Miller, John McAdams, two by James Watchorn and two by Jerry Kerr.

The convention not only denounced the above parties but expelled Peter J. Burke, Michael Barry, Henry O'Neill, Edward McKay, Joe Glancey, Jerry Kerr, Otto Slater, Thomas Sheeau, Robert Gibbons, Abe Kephart, Steve Whetzel, W. P. Friday, James Saline, James Brown, and Fred Sample from the United Mine Workers of America for five years.

The following were expelled for two years: A. L. Davis, Frank McKenna, A. H. Hobbs, Martin Burns, Chris Marshbanks, John Wilks and Thomas Snowball.

The National Labor Tribune does not have the space to print more than a few of the affidavits proving President Feehan's innocence of the charges trumped up against him by the agents of the non-union operators. These few are sufficiently emphatic, however, and are of such a character that they seem to have more than warranted the convention in vindicating Mr. Feehan. Among the statements read were these from miners at Vesta, Dunlevy, Johnetta, Canonsburg and elsewhere:

MR. FEEHAN'S GOOD WORK AT VESTA

Vesta, Pa., March 23, 1911.

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the undersigned, have read the statement made by Joe Glancy of Allenport, Pa., dated November 18, 1910, which was published in newspapers and pamphlet form, in which Joe Glancy claims that Francis Feehan blackleg-ged at the Vesta mine in 1894. President Feehan, with his father and brothers, lived at Vesta for several years, and neither Francis Feehan or any member of his family ever did any black-legging. Francis Feehan, when a mere boy, as a local leader of the Mine Workers, inaugurated a strike and secured the mine workers an advance in wages, for which he was victimized at the Vesta mine, along with his father and two older brothers. As a result of their inability to secure employment at the Vesta mine they were required to leave Vesta, Pa., and sacrificed their home. In our opinion, there is no man in the fourth pool who has made more sacrifices to advance the interests of the Mine Workers than said Francis Feehan, and we believe that Joe Glancy was influenced to make this statement for some personal advantage it would be to him.

(Signed)
F. M. LIVINGSTONE, L. U. 187.
DAN. O'ROURKE, L. U. 187.
DAVID DUNSATTI, L. U. 187.
THOMAS SWEENEY, L. U. 187.
HESUAH DUNSEATTI, L. U. 187.
FRANK ANDERSON, L. U. 187.
WILLIAM JACK, L. U. 187.
J. N. DONALDSON, L. U. 187.
ERNEST DALE, L. U. 187.
EDWARD COOK, L. U. 187.

DUNLEVY MINERS DEFEND HIM

Dunlevy, Pa., March 22, 1911.

We, the undersigned members of Local Union 108 of Dunlevy, say that said local union was organized on the twelfth day of April, 1892, and that Bernard Feehan and his son Francis, now president of the United Mine Workers of America of District 5, were initiated as members of said local union on the fourteenth day of May, 1892, and that as long as he was a member of the same, his integrity and honesty were beyond reproach. We always found him working for the building up of our organization and we, the members of said local union, feel proud of President Feehan having been initiated into the oldest local union in the Pittsburg district. He has stood the test and has not been found wanting and we know that he will give a good account of his stewardship at the annual convention to be held in Pittsburg on March 27, 1911.

(Signed)
WILLIAM COURTLEY, L. U. 108.
ANDREW COLVIN, L. U. 108.
WILLIAM BARRASS, L. U. 108.
MICHAEL DOOLEY, L. U. 108.
L. P. FLICKINGER,
Charleroi, Pa. Notary Public.
My commission expires June 21, 1915

JOHNETTA MINERS REPUDIATE CHARGES

When Mr. Feehan became district president in 1906 he found a small local union, consisting of about ten members, existing at White Rock, up the Allegheny Valley. There are a number of small mines in that vicinity and the organization sought to secure for them the advance in wages which was conceded in 1906. Edward McKay is taxed by the convention with deliberately misrepresenting the facts as the company agreed to pay the advance. What they refused to do was to concede the check-off because none of the other mines in the Allegheny Valley had the check-off, and neither did they have an organization. The following is a copy of an affidavit branding McKay's statement false:

"I, Toney Christian, the undersigned have been working at the Johnetta mines, White Rock Station, on the B. & A. division of the Pennsylvania railroad for the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company and United States Sewer Pipe Company for more than five years. I read the affidavit made by one Edward McKay, which I brand as false and malicious. Our company pay what they agree to and did pay the full advance as agreed to by the international convention in the year 1906.

(Signed)
"TONEY CHRISTIAN."
"Sworn to this 10th day of January, A. D. 1911.
(Signed)
"C. S. HELMICK, J. P.
"My commission expires May 5, 1913."

"I, Samuel Watson, the undersigned have been working at the Johnetta mine, White Rock Station, on the B. & A. division of the Pennsylvania railroad, for the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company and the United States Sewer Pipe Company for more than five years. I have read the affidavit made by one Edward McKay, which I brand as false and malicious. Our company pay what they agree to and did pay the full advance as agreed to by the Indianapolis convention in the year 1906.

(Signed)
"SAMUEL WATSON."
"Sworn to this 10th day of January, A. D. 1911.
(Signed)
"C. S. HELMICK, J. P.,
"Johnetta, Pa.
"My commission expires May 5, 1913."

"I, Alex. Hoffman, the undersigned have been working at the Johnetta mine, White Rock Station, on the B. & A. division of the Pennsylvania railroad for the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company and the United States Sewer Pipe Company for more than five years. I have read the affidavits made by one Edward McKay, which I brand as false and malicious. Our company pay what they agree to pay and did pay the full advance as agreed to by the Indianapolis convention in the year 1906.

(Signed) "ALEX. HOFFMAN."
"Sworn to this 10th day of January A. D. 1911.
(Signed)
"C. S. HELMICK, J. P.
"My commission expires May 5, 1912."

T. L. Holsing and A. C. Clark, also employed at the Johnetta mines, make similar affidavits which the convention heard.

NO PATE DUMP AT MARIANNA

Among the charges most persistently circulated against Mr. Feehan was that he allowed the Pate dump to be used at the Marianna mines of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company after the dump had been put under the ban. Mike Barry, who came here recently from Michigan, made the affidavit in support of this charge. After hearing the following affidavits from miners at Marianna the convention voted the charge false:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Washington County, ss:

Before me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came William Sonneyfeldt, who being first duly sworn according to law says:

That he has been a checkweighman at the Marianna mines of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company at Marianna, Pa., since April, 1909, being elected to that position by the members of Local No. 2874, Mine Workers of America; that he has been an active member of the miners' organization for ten years.

That he was employed as checkweighman at the Marianna mines at the time the first steam dump was installed at the mines, and that ratchet sword attachments or any other connections that would be or were a violation of the agreement between miners and the operators were never installed or used on the steam dumps at Marianna.

(Signed) WM. SONNETFELDT.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 29th day of December, 1910.
(Signed)
THOMAS N. HOUGH,
Justice of the Peace.
My commission experies first Monday in December, 1915.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Washington County, ss:

Before me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally appeared John Kristein, who being first duly sworn according to law says:

That he is a machine runner at the Marianna mines of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company at Marianna, Pa., and has been employed as such in these mines since December, 1908, and that he has had eighteen years' experience in coal mines, and is thoroughly conversant with all workings of coal mines.

That he is a member of Local No. 2874, Mine Workers of America, and has been an active member of the organization for nine years; that he was president of Local No. 2874 from June 19, 1909, to January 29, 1910, and has been a member of the pit committee at Marianna for two terms; the second term commencing June 17, 1910, and he is yet a member of the committee, and as such would object to any violation of the agreement existing between the Mine Workers and the operators.

That he has seen the Pate's steam dump with the ratchet sword attachment in operation, and is familiar with the workings of these dumps and attachments; that during his employment at the Marianna mines there has not been a steam dump with a sword attachment used, and the dumps used at these mines in the past two years to his personal knowledge have not had any attachments that are in any way a violation of the agreement between the miners and the operators; that the steam dumps in use at Marianna have a steam connection that is used for the sole purpose of pulling back the cars after the coal is dumped.

(Signed) JOHN KERSTEIN.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 29th day of December, 1910.
(Signed) THOMAS N. HOUGH,
Justice of the Peace.
My commission expires first Monday in December, 1915.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

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SENATOR BOURNE, HEAD OF NEW PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

IN the latter part of the presidential reign of Theodore Roosevelt a very new United States senator used to call at the White House so frequently that the newspaper correspondents dubbed him Brother Jonathan. The senator was Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon. He was the "original and only" third term boomer for Mr. Roosevelt. Others suggested a third term, but Senator Bourne demanded it. He tried to make Mr. Roosevelt come around to his view, and he tried to make the whole country willing and eager for four years more of Teddy. Latterly Mr. Roosevelt, as you know, has become a "progressive." It is most apropos now that Senator Bourne has been made head of the National Republican Progressive league, recently organized, which demands direct election of senators and delegates to national conventions, the initiative and referendum, the recall and very many other progressive ideas. Senator Bourne is a native of Massachusetts and is the president of the Bourne cotton mills at Fall River. A New England cotton manufacturer leading a national movement that would have been denounced as extremely socialistic a dozen years ago! What?

LATEST LIABILITY DECISION.

THE decision of the New York Court of Appeals declaring against the law enacted a year ago to provide compulsory compensation for injured workman has started a nation-wide demand for constitutional amendment. The decision is based wholly on the repugnance of the statute to the constitutional guarantee that private property shall not be taken without due process of law. This is plausibly interpreted by the judges to mean the law of the land when the state constitutions were adopted "that no man who was without fault or negligence could be held liable in damages for injury sustained by another." Such is still the law of the land, except insofar as the invalid statute attempted to make it necessary for an employer of labor in certain "extra hazardous" employments, to compensate any employe injured in the course of his employment, whether or not the employer was at fault.

It is noteworthy that the judges declare their regret that the constitution obliges them to decide as they did. There could not be a higher example of the judiciary's increasing respect for public opinion than the language of this particular opinion, which admits the force of the economic and sociological arguments in support of a compulsory compensation act, which concedes the reform to be a "consummation devoutly to be wished," which disclaims any desire to raise technical objections, and yet clearly shows that under the constitution the act cannot stand. If this be true, the sooner the constitution is altered the better. Its alteration is a most difficult task. But once the breach is made, we predict there will be not merely one but a half dozen of great and epoch-making amendments. An amendment enabling the state to protect workers from the hazards of their occupation will surely be among the number. Indeed, as one writer truthfully and pertinently says, workmen's compensation is looming up as a nation-wide issue. Ten states have already received reports from commissioners investigating the problem, and others are taking it up with evidently serious purpose. Pennsylvania among them. Even Russia has a workmen's compensation act. Governmental obligation to make similar provision for the common welfare in America cannot be shirked indefinitely. It is well in beginning, to see just where the country now stands. Apparently constitutional amendments will be necessary before the statutes now under consideration in several states can be established in conformity with the organic law of the land. Consequently the reform must now proceed along new lines. The proposal to classify certain employments as extra hazardous is held by the Court of Appeals to be within the power of the legislature. Nor is there any question of the legislature's right to abolish the defense of "contributory negligence" or the negligence of a co-employe, who is termed in law a "fellow servant."

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Increase of Sympathetic Strikes--Ten Thousand Singer Sewing Machine Workers Out--Welsh Coal Miners Rioting Again---Railway Workers Discontented--Tinplate Trade Vigorous.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, March 31.—The present year is proving itself to be wonderfully prolific in industrial trouble. It may be that this stirring of labor is a necessary consequence of the better trade which is prevailing all over the country. Labor is in demand and it is therefore coming to a better knowledge of its own rights. I have recorded strike after strike in recent times here which show for one thing the remarkable manner in which our trade unionists are showing that they feel that an injury to one is an injury to all. Big strikes have broken out suddenly and have spread with rapidity. When the cause has been sought it is found perhaps that twenty thousand men have left their work because one man has been unjustly dealt with.

Last year the Northeastern Railway strike and the Lancashire cotton strike were cases in point. This year another railway strike, since happily ended, had a similar cause and now a vivid story comes from Scotland where ten thousand men, women and girls employed at the great Singer Sewing Machine works, near Glasgow, have struck. The dispute originated on March 21st in the polishing department where three time workers were withdrawn and twelve girls on piece work instructed to take over the scrutiny operations previously done by the former women. A claim for extra remuneration was refused and the girls left the factory. A deputation waited upon the manager who insisted that work must be resumed before negotiations were opened. Subsequently another representative was sent to the management, who informed the delegates that they had not been invited. Employes of thirty departments left off work during the day, and at a mass meeting decided not to re-open negotiations until the management invited a conference.

A strike committee representative of each department sat for three hours during the afternoon of March 23rd and at the close it was officially reported that they had unanimously decided to press their demands for increased remuneration for the girl workers, but strongly recommended that no demonstration be made against the management.

The serious dimensions of the strike came upon commercial circles as a great surprise, the comparatively trifling nature of the wages dispute being regarded as likely to lead to an immediate settlement. The trouble among the workers spread rapidly however, and by night it was officially learned that the engineering section, the principal department still at work, had decided to join the strikers on March 23rd. Lively scenes marked the close of the deliberations of the strike committee but good order prevailed.

The strike amongst the Welsh coal miners involving over twelve thousand collieries still persists and recently rioting has again broken out in the strike area. This rioting, however, has been caused more than anything else by the resentment felt by the strikers in the action of their older union officials enforcing another ballot upon them as to whether the employers' terms were to be accepted.

It would not be out of place here to recall the origin of this dispute itself now eight months old. It concerns the price for cutting coal in the Bute seam of the Ely pit of the naval collieries, a constituent company of the Cambrian combine. The eighty men originally affected held that the seam gave "abnormal" conditions, and that at the price offered a living wage was impossible. The dispute led to a lockout of the naval colliery employes, and later all the Cambrian combine miners came out in sympathy. In October last, after the strike had been in progress for some time, F. L. Davis, on behalf of the employers, and Mr. Abraham, on behalf of the men's side of the conciliation board agreed on a price list for the seam, but this was rejected by the men. In January, further negotiations produced an offer by the employers that the price list referred to should be given a twelve months' trial, with assurances that no workman would be victimized, and that in cases where only low wages could be earned owing to work being performed in abnormal places such wages would be added to. These proposals which were at the time rejected by the men, will now again be the subject of the ballot just recommended by the men's leaders. The Federation's funds have been drawn upon at the rate of $120,000 a month.

Miners here are greatly interested in the new government testing sta-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

BUTTER TRUST ROUTED AT OLEO HEARING

Arguments as to the relative merits of oleomargarine and butter were dispensed with lavish hands to the judiciary general committee of the house at Harrisburg last Wednesday night at a public hearing on the Halferty oleomargarine bill, which aims to amend the present oleomargarine law.

One of the greatest surprises to all those in attendance was the attitude taken by the dairy and food department of this state. The department was represented by its attorney, Mr. Woodward, and Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust, at this hearing.

Many of the legislators and senators expressed very forcibly the opinion that Foust has betrayed his hand in offering opposition to this bill and shown without any question of a doubt, that he is catering entirely to the dairy industry of the state and that he is not single heartedly devoted to the public interests.

All agree that it is the duty of the dairy and food commissioner to enforce whatever laws the people enact but he is entirely out of his sphere when he attempts to interfere with the enactment of any laws. His method of attack through his attorney, Woodward, was criticised severely. Attorney Woodward argued or tried to impress the committee that this was a fraudulent bill and that it was drawn with the sole purpose of deceiving the committee and public at large, claiming there was nothing in the bill that would repeal section 4 of the present act and that the bill therefore, would be inconsistent. Woodward was finally compelled to back down and admit that this statement was mistaken and it was a marvel to every one how he could have failed to discover that sections of the new bill did provide for the repeal of this section. In addition to this a Granger, John McSparran, also tried to throw doubt on the matter by claiming that the bill as introduced by Representative Halferty entirely eliminated the provision for hotels and restaurants with regard to displaying signs in dining rooms, etc., showing that they served oleomargarine. This gentleman was also compelled to admit his error and admit that his statement was untrue.

On the whole the hearing furnished conclusive proof that there is absolutely just argument that can be advanced against the Halferty bill. Its enemies have resorted to all sorts of schemes and falsehoods in their attack.

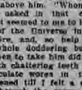
The laboring people of Pennsylvania are very much worked up over this situation and meetings are being called generally to formulate some plan to insist upon the appointment of officials who will administer the affairs of the dairy and food department without prejudice.

It was admitted by some of the Grangers who spoke against the Halferty bill that they wanted to kill the sale of oleomargarine so that butter would have the full privilege on the market. Their arguments were ridiculous and in fact their principal speaker simply delivered a panegyric on cows and absolutely evaded the real points at issue.

No doubt a great deal of this cow-

(Continued on fourth page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon



PASTOR RUSSELL IN LONDON.

ROYAL ROBERT HALL CHRISTIAN MASS MEETING—IN THE WORLD'S LARGEST AND FINEST AUDITORIUM—AUDIENCE ESTIMATED AT SEVEN THOUSAND—WHICH IS THE TRUE GOSPEL AND WHAT MUST OUR CREEDS SACRIFICE IN ORDER TO CHRISTIAN UNION?

LONDON, Eng., April 2.—Pastor Russell addressed the huge Convention at Royal Albert Hall. Few preachers are so well known in Great Britain as he. Many of the leading newspapers, both here and in America, publish his weekly discourses. He took for his text, "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ." (Romans i: 16.) He said:

Let us approach our subject reverently! With reverence, because many of our creeds are white with centuries. They were the creeds of our fathers and mothers. They must not be handled ruthlessly, unkindly. But we must approach the subject with courage because it is a Christian duty. For long centuries God's people have been divided into sects and parties, separated by creedal fences. At one time they gloried in their differences and destroyed one another in their zeal for what they believed to be the Truth.

Now we see more clearly that none of our creeds are without flaw. Now we are willing—yea, glad, to take the Truth wherever we find it and to acknowledge the error, though it be our own. The oneness of the Church requires that we should have this courage! The interests of the world demand it! We have come here realizing that the time for covering errors, of which we are ashamed, is past; that the time for reverencing God and His Word has come. Whoever thus approaches the subject cannot fail of a blessing from God, in harmony with the Master's prayer, "Sanctify them through Thy Truth; Thy Word is Truth" (John xvii, 17).

ARE WE NOT ALL CHRISTIANS?

Our topic must be, What is the Gospel of which St. Paul was not ashamed—"the faith once delivered unto the saints"—"one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism" (Jude 3; Ephesians iv. 5).

The speaker showed that the Roman Catholic Church, in order to unite with others, would need to cut out of her creed everything not found in the Bible—prayers to saints, homage to pictures and images, the sacrifice of the mass, holy candles, holy water, Purgatory, the infallibility of the Pope and the general theory that the clergy alone are the Church and brethren of Christ, and the laity are merely the children of the Church. He acknowledged that so great a concession could scarcely be expected at once; that the study of the Bible must prepare Catholics to accept it as the only standard of the "faith once delivered to the saints."

The Protestant Episcopal creed next had attention. Little that was objectionable was found. One point alone could cause any hesitancy, he was sure—Apostolic Succession. He urged that no Scripture could be found sustaining this theory in clear terms. On the contrary, he gave numerous citations in proof that the twelve Apostles only possessed plenary inspiration and were directly under Divine control—St. Paul taking the place of Judas. These are the twelve foundation stones of the New Jerusalem, and the foundations of the holy temple mentioned by St. Peter—the twelve authorized by the Master to bind or to loose from doctrines and practices (Matt. xviii, 18).

ELECTION — FOREORDINATION — PREDESTINATION

The Westminster Confession, the foundation of the majority of Protestant creeds, distinctly emphasizes the teachings of Brother John Calvin. We can all agree that the words elect and election, predestinated and foreordained are Scriptural terms and that a truth must underlie and pervade them. But it will give none of us any pain to repudiate entirely the peculiar definitions attached to these words by Brother Calvin. Surely we are all prepared to deny that a God of Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power foreordained and predestinated from before the foundation of the world that everybody but the "elect" should go to eternal torment! If we cannot all agree as to what these terms mean, we can unite in denying the atrocious doctrines of the past which have so greatly dishonored our Creator and ourselves and which have driven so many honest minds away from God and from His Book.

Baptists and Disciples, Pastor Russell declared, have something further to surrender. Surely they may keep water immersion. Surely they may claim that, more fully than sprinkling, it represents the underlying thought expressed in the symbol. The unreasonable and unscriptural thing which they must renounce in favor of union is that water immersion is a test of membership in the Church of Christ. They must admit that Cornelius, at least, was accepted of the Lord and begotten of the Spirit before his baptism in water (Acts x. 47).

The Pastor could not think that the Baptist and Disciple brethren would have much difficulty in rejecting water immersion as a test of Christian fellowship, if once they saw the matter in its true light, thus: The Disciples, in holding that immersion in water is for the remission of sins, are claiming, in fact, that all not thus immersed are lost—doomed to eternal torment, according to their theory. Baptists should see the absurdity of claiming that only the water immersed are members of the Church of Christ, for thus, according to their theory, they doom to eternal torture, as unsaved, all of their Christian brethren who have not been immersed. Surely Baptists and Disciples, therefore, may be expected to promptly and heartily repudiate these test features of their theories.

The Methodist Creed was next examined. It was commended for the prominence it gives to the Love of God and His forbearance with the misrepresentations of those who honestly seek to be His children. The speaker asked the Methodist brethren to forego the worshiping of their Church and to give the more homage to the Lord. He admitted the masterfulness of their organization, but reminded them that their Episcopacy is not modeled after anything shown in the New Testament. It does not even pretend to be an authority along the lines of Apostolic Succession. They must admit that the establishment of its Bishopric was, at least, semi-fraudulent—a supposed emergency, born of the error that an Episcopal ordination was necessary to an authority to preach.

HELL AND PURGATORY MUST GO.

Unitedly we must all acknowledge that we grossly misunderstood the teaching of our Bible when we believed and taught that our Almighty Creator prepared a great hell, manned with fire-proof demons, with the foreknowledge that all of our race would go thither except as a certain few would be specially rescued by the Savior, after His coming, when He was not sent for over four thousand years after the fall. Looking back to the "Dark Ages," we behold with horror the terrible effects of this blasphemous doctrine upon good men of that time, who thought they were copying the Divine spirit and methods when they burned one another at the stake.

As we have learned that Purgatory is not taught in the Bible, so also we have learned that this hell of our forefathers is unscriptural—that the Bible hell is the grave, the tomb, the state of death. This just penalty for sin is what the Bible everywhere teaches. We now know that the Hebrew word sheol of the Old Testament, and the Greek word hades of the New Testament refer to the grave, the state of death, the tomb; and that they are so translated more times than they are rendered hell. We now know that in old English literature the word hell was so used as signifying a pit, a covered place, a grave. The pastor announced that free pamphlets, discussing the word hell and the parable of The Rich Man and Lazarus, etc., would be distributed by the ushers.

THE DIVINE PLAN OF THE AGES.

With our hearts and heads agreed to discard those features of our creeds not found in the Bible and, as far as possible, to harmonize what we do find therein, what is the result? Is it the Gospel of which St. Paul was not ashamed? The speaker submitted that it is, and believes that all Christians could heartily unite and fellowship upon its broad basis.

John Calvin and our forefathers were right in declaring that the Scriptures teach the "election" of a little flock;" but they were wrong in claiming that the great mass of humanity, the non-elect, are "passed by" routed for eternal torture. On the contrary they all go to the Bible hell, the grave. They are all unconscious there. The Divine promise guarantees the resurrection of the dead, both the just and the unjust, by One Who gave His life for their redemption—"Who died, the Just for the unjust" (1 Peter iii. 18.)

In a word, merely the "called of God" are being dealt with in the present time, although the remainder of mankind are having a "witness" and are learning lessons which will be valuable to them when their trial time shall come. We have not in the past sufficiently noted the difference between the Church and the world. The Church is invited to walk the "narrow way" in the footprints of the Redeemer, bearing the cross with him. The faithful are promised a share with Him in His heavenly glory, honor and immortality.

But nothing is said about tormenting the world. The entire race of Adam has been under condemnation for six thousand years. The coming of Jesus and His death were not intended to increase man's condemnation, but, by providing for their resurrection, to set them free from Adamic condemnation—to give to each and to all a full, fair opportunity to demonstrate their love of sin or love of righteousness, when the latter shall be fully as easy as the former—during Messiah's glorious reign of righteousness—the thousand years. The reward for well-doing will then be human perfection in a sinless Paradise restored.

REALIZING WESLEY'S IDEAL.

Brother John Wesley lived in a time when practically all Christians had accepted Brother Calvin's theory that God had foreordained the great mass of humanity to eternal misery. Brother Wesley's heart was tender and sympathetic. He could not believe that his gracious Creator and loving Redeemer could possibly have been guilty of originating such a diabolical Plan. Wesley's heart and tongue repelled. Let others preach foreordination to torment for non-elect infants, as well as the gray-haired in a fiery hell. He could not do so. He must preach a God of Love who would not condemn His creatures to torture—at least not without some opportunity. But handicapped by the error respecting hell poor Brother Wesley was in a sad dilemma. He knew not how any could get to the awful place without Divine foreknowledge. And he knew not how to harmonize such Divine foreknowledge with Divine Love. Why should such creatures as Divine grace could not save from eternal torture be created at all?

Noble Christian Brother, he preached to the best of his light. Now with the clearer light upon God's Word, we can see that Brother Wesley and Brother Calvin both contended for Bible truths which they knew not how to harmonize. Now we see that this Gospel Age is the time in which God is calling and drawing and sealing with His Spirit and with the Truth His "very elect," the Bride of Christ, the members of the Body of Christ, the Royal Priesthood. Now we can see also that the Free Grace, which Brother Wesley realized must be a part of the Divine Program, belongs to the coming Age. Then all the blind eyes shall be opened. Then all the deaf ears shall be unstopped. Then the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep. Then "whosoever will may come and take of the water of life freely" (Rev. xxii, 17.)

THE GOSPEL AGE HARVEST.

Pastor Russell declares that the signs of the times, in conjunction with the prophecies of the Scriptures, clearly indicate to him that we are living in the "harvest time" of this Age, which is drawing to a close—in the dawning time of the New Dispensation, which will soon be ushered in. He wished his hearers to clearly distinguish between this teaching and the common teaching represented in all of our creeds. Our hymn books like our creeds, tell of the End of this Age as the end of hope—"the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds," in a huge bonfire. The Bible on the contrary, shows that the most blessed days of the world's experiences are about to be ushered in. The election of the Church completed, the saints, glorified with the Redeemer on the spirit plane, invisible to men, will take control of earth's affairs. God's Kingdom under the whole heavens will be established. Satan, the present spirit Prince, will be dethroned and deceive the nations no more for a thousand years.

The reign of Messiah in the glory of Divine power will constitute the Sun of Righteousness, Light and Truth and blessing to refresh the poor, death-stricken world. Healing will be in the beams of this Sun of Righteousness—Restitution, uplifting from sin, degradation and death. As the reign of Sin and Death terminates the reign of Righteousness unto life everlasting will begin. The wonderful inventions and blessings of our day are but the forerunners of still greater blessings. Verily "the night is far spent and the day is at hand"—the great Day of which Jesus and the Apostles and the Prophets continually spoke. It will be doomsday only for all the systems of iniquity and unrighteousness.

"NOT ASHAMED OF THE GOSPEL"

Have we not all felt more or less ashamed of the unsatisfactory presentations of our various creeds? said Pastor Russell. Is it not time that, from self-respect, as well as from respect for the Almighty, we repudiate them? Have I not presented to you this evening the Bible message which the angels proclaimed at the birth of Jesus—"Behold, we bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people?" (Luke ii. 10). No Gospel message reached anybody before Jesus "brought life and immortality to light through His Gospel." This "great salvation began to be spoken by our Lord," as the Apostle declares (Hebrews ii, 3). None heard it during the first four thousand years, and not more than one-fourth of humanity have heard it during the last two thousand years. And the message which has been proclaimed for centuries past is certainly not "good tidings" as a whole, though it contains precious truths.

What I have expressed this evening is "good tidings of great joy" to the saintly few of the elect class now. And the lesser blessing of restitution will shortly be "good tidings" to all people. It will fulfil the Divine promise of our first parents that "the Seed of the woman" shall crush out evil, "shall bruise the Serpent's head." It will also fulfil the promise to Abraham, bound by God's oath—"In thee and in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." It accounts for every text appertaining to Election, as well as to every text teaching Free Grace. It shows the Justice of God in permitting the death penalty. It shows the Love of God in providing the redemption for all, by a "Ransom for all." It shows the Wisdom of God in the ordering of all the various steps of the Divine program. It will show the Power of God in bringing back the dead to life and in uplifting all the willing and obedient of earth to human perfection and an earthly Paradise. And surely the exceeding riches of God's grace, of His Wisdom, Love and Power are all demonstrated in His wonderful favor toward the saintly few now being developed as the Bride, the Lamb's Wife! (Ephesians ii. 7).

Let us, beloved brethren, lay aside every weight and hindrance. Let us come quickly into the "narrow way" and walk in the footsteps of the Redeemer and make our "calling and election sure" to a place with Him in His Throne, and in His great work of blessing and uplifting humanity.

THE CENTURION'S STORY.

ANTONIAN TOWER, JERUSALEM, PROVINCE OF SYRIA

In the eighteenth year of Tiberius Caesar, and of the governorship of Pontius Pilate the eighth year.

Sergius, Centurion of the Tenth Legion, to Marcus, the Prefect, Alexandria, Greeting.

And now, noble Marcus, I have that to write unto you which will make those patrician eyes of thine grow big with admiration. Marcus, this day I have seen a man. I write it on thy tablets, "Sergius has seen a man," and to thyself admit that though thou hast campaigned in Gaul and in Britain and hast chased the Scyths over the unnamed reaches beyond the northern sea and hast thyself been chased by that fiery group of Bactrians that were once near to taking your hide and mine to make them battle trophies with, on our most luckless campaign beyond the Assyrian river. Yes, Marcus, admit it. You have never yet seen a man, for I swear by every god in the calendar there never was but one, and an hour ago I saw him die.

And such a place to look for a man. True, these Jews can breed a warrior as those who fought the Maccabees can swear, but no soldier this man. A teacher, Marcus. Think of it! A preacher and wonder-worker who used not to play at arms, but at words—the guest of long-robed Pharisees at dinner, the entertainer of any wayside crowd with barbaric Hebrew syllogisms—a sort of religious Esculapian who healed the sick. Some aver, too, that even he raised the dead. If that be true, he has now a proper task to raise himself, for it is but a moment since I clamped him in a rock hewn crypt, with the seal of Caesar on the door.

Ha! ha! the seal of Caesar! I bow to the earth in reverence for our great Caesar, our divine Tiberius, but ye gods, Marcus, what folly! To put the seal of Caesar on a tomb. I tell you I saw the blue seal of death clamp this one's lips together, and do I not know that seal? Have I not seen it frame itself upon a hundred—upon a thousand—upon unnumbered men? Upon women that the sword of the ravisher cut down; upon children that starved when the invading armies had swept the country like a fire, and famine and fatigue had dried the mother's breasts? I have seen it in every stage of wasting back to nature that ensues until the separate grinning bones of hideous death are sport for dogs or habitats for worms, and I say again, ha, ha! What seal of emperor or gods is half so strong to keep a man entombed as that unturning process of the universe that grinds life into being with pain and sorrow and grinds it out again at the last with sorrow and pain. Caesar's seal to keep the dead dead! ha! ha! ha! ha!

But, Marcus, at the same time, I write these words and pause to scoff at man's mischance of nature, yet I tell you that if there be ever a time when Nature would rue her work upon the frame of a human being; when rocks and hills and trees and birds and glistening seas and whispering winds and booming thunders, and all the vast impeopled constitution of the universe would, with one voice, cry out "Come back, come back, oh, man! come back! and live thy life and work thy mortal will again upon us and among us," it would be for this man Jesus.

For, by the way, it is of him, Jesus the Nazarene, that I write. You know of him before from our long habit to set down each to the other the curious that we see and hear. As once I wrote you of the rumors that came to me, I thought him half a charlatan and all a fool. To begin, the priests like him not. He has a mind that cuts like a Damascus blade, a tongue that blisters when it strikes a rogue. He hath more keenness to discern a rascal than any I have ever known and so the priests like him not, but, ye gods, the man is brave. He feared nor heaven, nor earth, nor hell, and when he loosed himself upon these priestly vultures, he made their feathers curl. I warrant you, with mere word, he singed them as a cook a fowl. Now, some loose word of his stirred up the charge that he would be a king like Caesar, and these venomous priests came to Pilate with it. You know our worthy governor, who, if he should read this line, would love me even less than he does, which, God wot, is little enough. Pilate would sell the blood in the veins of his emperor at so much a measure, if thereby he might pacify the leaders of the people while he squeezed the milky fatness out of the land into his own coffers. So from Pilate, an order of arrest was easy as a prescription for sore eyes from a doctor. Those hulking cowards that call themselves the Temple police were to make the arrest, but I am detailed with a guard to police the police.

It was at night and quietly, not to say decently. There were two reasons for this. One was that these sneaky priests could never get up the courage and the other was that Pilate is a foxy old crow and knew as well as the Jews that to take the Nazarene at noon time in the heyday of his popularity with the gaping, adoring crowd around, would be to precipitate a riot and not Vulcan himself, the god of Smoke and Fire, knows where a tumult among these Jews would stop. So, at night, we jostled down the dry ravine called Kedron and up the rough and tangled sides of the mountain called Olivet. Here, amid the shadowy recesses that hide themselves beneath the tangle of olive trees that cover a part of the hill it was his wont to retire at night. To the place where, all alone, he kept his tryst with the Hebrew God, Jehovah, whose representative he claimed to be, a treacherous hound called Judas, one of his own, guided us. It may have been the clank of sword upon armor, it may have been the grinding of a grieve upon a rock that revealed our presence, for we went quietly enough, you must be assured, for, of all the cowards in whose breasts fear ever grew, commend me to this sneaking bunch of Temple Priests. Whatever it was, the party heard our coming, and I, who, though in the rear, have perhaps an ear for such things, caught the quiet, masterful tones of a commander of men speaking to his followers.

It was a little nook, dark as the Cave of Death itself, but suddenly we all stopped, hushed with expectancy. Just ahead of us in the shadow were the low murmuring tones that did not come from our own people. Then a trembling priest upheld high his torch before him and I saw, Marcus, a vision in the night. A huddled, startled group of men for back ground and before them a figure. No, not a figure, a face, yet the poise of the head, the commanding dignity of the features, the absolute mastery of the soul that stood out, and the visage upon which my eye there. No ghost this. The face I could not describe since every feature seemed so perfect that they blended into the one perfect character of a man. Forehead and eyes and mouth, I saw, and wavy hair flung back and beard enough, with heavy brows, but no feature stood out—all was subject unto the character, unto the face as a whole, unto the soul of the man who himself looked, subject unto nothing. My mind ran back through all the kingly souled men I have seen. Onones, the Parthian; Leontes, the Thracian, and that great German chief, whom you and I saw fall in the little skirmish beyond the Danube. These three men walked through my imagination today with the stately majesty of gods. Not Zeus, himself, could be more kingly than they, yet there in the shadow, with only the flickering light from the torch upon his face, plus some strange luminous glow that seemed to be upon his hair and for which I could not account, was one who somehow flung these other men out of memory. There he stood in the shadow, and yet his face was light. Lighter, I swear, than the combined rays of all the feeble flickering torches the cowardly priests held above him. "Whom do you seek?" he asked in that calm voice of his that seemed to me to have the strength of the Universe in its tone and timbre, and, so help me Jove, if the whole doddering bunch that were so keen to take him did not stand there with chattering teeth and husking, inarticulate words in their throats. I listened till I felt a chill go shivering through the group and then, from my place in the rear, in that disgust for the cowards which my heart felt, I answered respectfully, "We seek Jesus, the Nazarene." He took a step forward further into the circle of the lights that flickered more each minute from the cowardly trembling of those who held them, and said in that same voice of his, which reminded me now of the far off murmur of a cataract: "I am he."

(To Be Continued.)

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Haverhill, Mass., March 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I would like to express my appreciation of the way you give your readers the benefit of these sermons, printing one each week. They certainly are very helpful, giving such light on the Scriptures, making them all so reasonable and harmonious. Hoping you will continue to print them, I remain

Yours respectfully,
IDA J. LESLIE.

Bloomington, Ill., March 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

If your paper does not arrive I miss it so much, for I am one of the shut-in ones, and our dear Pastor Russell's sermons are like food to the hungry soul. It is sweet in communion with the holy spirit. And the letters of congratulation to you are so refreshing, too. In fact, I am very lonely without your fine, large printed paper. And now I wish to ask the dear Lord to bless and strengthen you, for we are all being tested, and I am sure you will have your share for standing firmly at your post, sending out the glad tidings of good things to God's dear people, the consecrated, as well as to all that will read.

Yours in the service of the Truth,
LYDIA M MIER.

Roseboro, N. C., March 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Some time ago I sent in my renewal for another year. I wish to thank you for the noble stand you take in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, also Sunday school lesson which are very helpful. You can count on me for a subscription as long as you continue to publish the sermons.

Yours truly,
W. H. BULLARD.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order for which to pay for one year's subscription to your very interesting paper, especially for the way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons. You surely will receive your reward for well doing.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. KLEOPFERT.

Freed, Pa., March 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It would certainly be a very great loss indeed not to be able to get our beloved Pastor Russell's sermons. And may the dear Lord bless the editor of the Labor Tribune. I appreciate the Tribune above any paper printed in the world.

Yours truly,
J. L. FREED.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money for renewal of my subscription to your good paper, which I highly appreciate, and look forward eagerly every week for it to read Pastor Russell's sermons, which contain the blessed Truths. May you be blessed accordingly as you help to spread the good news which is to all people.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. S. BRONNER.

Wilmerding, Pa., March 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We look forward with great pleasure every week to the visits of your clean paper with Pastor Russell's sermon in and the reliable information you give us on the labor question.

Yours truly,
JOHN HETTENBAPGH.

Everett, Mass., March 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I would like at this time to express my appreciation of your paper. The labor news items are very interesting, but the beautiful sermons by Pastor Russell printed in such clear type and attractive style make the paper of double value to me. I hope you will long continue to publish the sermons. Surely they are glad tidings of great joy.

I wish the paper the best of success.

Very truly yours,
LUELLA F. MAC GREGOR.

Siegfried, Pa., March 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been a reader of your paper for some time and I have enjoyed it very much. I hope you will continue the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday school study feature and Pastor Russell's sermons, as I enjoy them more than any other feature.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN F. DAY.

Sparks, Nev., March 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The sermon by Mr. Russell which was printed in your paper last week contained such grand truths that I wish to say I am glad to be a subscriber.

Yours sincerely,
CARL ROSSOW.

Garnett, Kan., March 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am this day renewing my subscription to the Tribune through the Bible House. I appreciate your method of publishing Brother Russell's sermons above all the other papers that publish them, also the Sunday school lessons and the appreciation letters of commendation. I expect to be a subscriber to the Labor Tribune as long as it publishes Brother Russell's sermons, and that I expect to be until the door is shut. God bless you in your labor of love.

Yours sincerely,
J. C. JACKSON.

Kansas City, Mo., March 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been taking your paper for nearly five years and like it very much. I especially appreciate Pastor Russell's sermons and that you print them in full and in such good, clean type. I have read many sermons from the world's most famous preachers, but Pastor Russell excels them all in my estimation. I intend to continue taking the Tribune as long as it contains the sermon printed in the satisfactory manner as at present.

Yours respectfully,
HORACE C. GALLOWAY.

Glens Falls, March 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to express my appreciation of the sermons which you publish weekly by Charles T. Russell. They are most helpful to a clear understanding of the Bible. I hope to be a subscriber as long as you continue to publish them.

Yours very sincerely,
MRS. CLARA AKINS.

Muscatine, Iowa, March 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just finished reading the sermon in your valuable paper and think it an especially good one to hand to friends, so I enclose money for which please send me copies of the March 23 issue. I enjoy your paper so much and am glad to note that you have added the Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible studies. The letters of appreciation are encouraging, too.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. J. W. MILLAR.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money order for another year's subscription. It would be a very great loss indeed to me not to be able to get your paper, and I prize it all the more on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and the splendid clear type you print them in. Wishing you continued success in the work, I am

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH LAWSON.

Huntington, W. Va., March 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am very much pleased with your paper and more especially because of the presentation of the scriptures and the way they are handled by Pastor Russell. Hoping you will continue the publication of his sermons and hoping you success in your work, I am

Respectfully,
B. B. BRALEY.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. E. D. Allen, City.
Clayton F. Landis, Lancaster.
Mrs. Theresa Bott, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Blanche Wilcox, St. George.
Oscar A. Olson, Chicago.
William Meyer, Carthage.
Mrs. J. Stout, Kansas City.
Albert Plath, Schenectady.
Mrs. E. M. Coomes, Brooklyn.
Horace Eck, Dayton.
Mrs. Julia M. Boyd, Winthrop.
Miss Upton, London, Eng.
H. J. Shearn, Somerset, Eng.
J. L. Cain, Brooklyn.
C. B. Kerney, Dayton.
E. N. Pangborn, Alhambra.
Mrs. Florence V. Ray, Boston.
Mrs. Meriam Jones, Artesia.
H. L. Bemis, Minneapolis.
Thomas Cox, Hopkins.
William Kleopfert, Minneapolis.
Mrs. S. Bronner, Buffalo.
Oliver Scott, Morgantown.
John Schmardeback, Danbury.
Joseph Lawson, Brooklyn.
R. N. Johnson, Rochelle.
W. H. Merryman, Baltimore.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

NEW COTTON PICKER.

Machine Performs Better Work Than Human Labor.

Mechanism has at last been invented which appears to solve the problem of harvesting cotton by machinery. The cotton machine is so adjusted that it picks only the bolls that are ripe or fit for harvesting and leaves those which are not matured. In one field a month or more may elapse before all of the plants are ready for picking, and for this reason it is necessary to cover the ground at least twice by the machine, which operates so rapidly and is so efficient that the percentage of ripe cotton left after the machine has done its work is so small as to be insignificant as compared with the great waste which results from careless picking by the negroes. The machine picks about ten pounds of seed cotton per minute, or 6,000 pounds per day of ten hours. On the first trip it gathers 90 per cent of the ripe cotton, and the remaining 10 per cent is picked on the second trip.

An average of thirty horsepower is required to operate this interesting cotton picker. A gasoline motor of thirty horsepower is usually installed for the service. Beneath the engine are what are termed two picking attachments swung under it, and a pair of canvas bags hang out behind. It moves over the field as fast as a man walks, the wheels passing along the spaces be-

COTTON PICKER, SHOWING MECHANISM.

tween the rows of plants. The cotton is picked over by the revolving steel fingers, which catch the lint, but leave the plant uninjured, so that later bolls may mature. The picking machinery is on two drums which hang from the frame of the tractor.

An endless chain of upright cylinders of small diameter follow each other around the drum. From these cylinders the needles or spindles which do the picking project horizontally into the plant. In operation each part has its individual movement. The drum carries the cylinders around; the cylinders force the needles into the plant at the proper angle, to twist and catch the cotton.

Every motion is delicately adjusted. While the needles move fast enough to catch the fiber, their speed is not fast enough to throw it out of the receiver. The cylinders bring each needle into place at the proper time, so that there is never a space large enough for an open boll to pass through without being stripped of its contents. The drum is moving backward at the same rate that the whole machine moves forward, so that the picking needles do not move horizontally through the plant, but merely turn in it. In the cylinders of each picker are no less than 816 of the steel fingers which harvest the cotton. But one man is required to operate the engine, while he also steers the mechanism.

Meerschaum Getting Scarce.

The valuable material from which meerschaum pipes are made is continually getting scarcer, and the large industry which has flourished in Vienna, Budapest, Nuremberg, Paris and in the Thuringian town of Ruhla seems endangered. The manufacture of meerschaum pipes is much more important than is generally supposed. The town of Ruhla alone has been exporting in round figures pipes to the value of about $1,500,000 annually. The finest grade of meerschaum is found near Eski-Scheir, in Anatolia, Asia Minor, in a hollow which in early days was a lake in which the meerschaum was precipitated. Meerschaum is also found in other places, including Thebes, Egypt, the Bosnian mountains in the neighborhood of Grubschitz and Nuendorff in Moravia and in some sections of Spain and Portugal.—Consular Report.

How Clouds Get Their Fringes.

Tyndall used to explain to popular audiences with the aid of a brilliant experiment that the blue color of the sky is owing to floating particles of invisible dust that break up and scatter the short waves which are the blue waves of light. This, as has recently been pointed out, occurs principally at a great elevation, where the atmospheric dust is extremely fine, while in the lower regions of the air, where the dust is coarser, the scattering affects all the rays, or colors, alike. The brilliant fringes of clouds seen nearly in the direction of the sun are largely due to dust, which especially accumulates in the neighborhood of clouds and refracts the sunlight around their edges.

Crust of the Earth.

It is now believed that the solid crust of the earth cannot be thicker than sixty-two miles. From the earth's internal reservoir heat radiations are believed to be passing away into space continually, but this loss is compensated for to some extent by the heat received from the sun.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

Portland Cement Ranks Third to Coal and Iron.

The growth of the portland cement industry has not ended, and its present relative importance is rarely understood. Its increase in size and in commercial influence brings with it certain consequences which might well be borne in mind at the present moment. We can no longer feel that the cement industry is small and unimportant and that its condition is purely a matter of private or local interest. On the contrary, it must be realized that the soundness of the cement industry has now become a matter of interest not only to cement manufacturers, but to commercial and financial interests generally.

In capital employed it probably ranks third only to iron and coal among the American mineral industries. It certainly far outranks in this respect all the gold mining industry of the United States and Alaska. Even the copper industry falls into lower place, for Finlay has recently estimated that the value of all the copper mining and smelting plants of the United States is only $110,000,000. From the banking point of view, therefore, we are dealing with one of the three great extractive industries of the world.—Edwin E. Eckel in Engineering Magazine.

Control Valve For Dye Vessels.

A new isothermal valve has been invented by Alfred Baldwin of Keighley, England, and is now in operation whereby when the temperature of a thermometer placed in the dye vessel reaches any fixed point it completes an electrical circuit which by means of an electro magnet automatically shuts off the steam. By this means the range of temperature can be kept at 205 degrees to 206 degrees F. Since the employment of steam the temperature in a dye vessel has varied from 208 to 210 degrees on the side where the steam was admitted down to 202 degrees on the opposite side. This difference of 6 to 8 degrees possibly accounts for unevenness in dyeing. By this new control valve it is claimed that 95 per cent of the damage can be avoided, and there would be a saving in steam of 50 per cent in open vessels to 85 per cent in closed vessels.

Trade Unionism.

Two wrongs never did make one right. If the other fellow does not show that he knows what trade unionism means and overlooks patronizing the labels of this organization, that is no justification for you to imitate his example. We boast that our international is a real trade union. Let us be sure we make good. We can do so by eternally and always insisting on getting the union label on what we purchase. We cannot afford to be just card members. We must be the real goods or nothing.—New Era.

Between Friends.

Bess—He said my face was a perfect poem. Jess—It is—like one of Browning's. Bess—What do you mean? Jess—Some of the lines are so deep.—Toledo Blade.

MAPPING THE NATION.

United States Geological Survey Preparing Huge Atlas.

More than one-third of the area of the United States has been surveyed and mapped by topographers of the United States geological survey in connection with the preparation of a detailed topographic atlas of the country.

The maps represent areas called quadrangles and show by a system of contour lines all topographic features, giving elevations as determined by the survey's spirit level work. The quadrangles are areas limited by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude and differ in size with the latitude of the areas and with the scales of the maps.

The maps are of uniform size, but are engraved on three scales. The quadrangles mapped on the largest scale cover 15 minutes in latitude and in longitude, and the scale of the map is 1.62,500, or about one inch to the mile. The quadrangles mapped on the next largest scale cover 30 minutes in latitude and in longitude, the scale being 1.125,000, about one-half inch to a mile. The quadrangles mapped on the smallest scale cover one degree of latitude and longitude, the scale being 1.250,000, or about one-fourth inch to the mile.

Topographic work has been completed in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia and will be finished in Maryland during the next field season. In only five states has less than one-tenth of the area been covered.

It is not yet possible to make an estimate of the number of sheets that will form the completed atlas, but it will probably exceed 8,000.

NOVEL BOAT PROPELLER.

Device Has Three Pairs of Blades Arranged to Form a Screw.

A new speed propeller for which much is claimed has six blades so arranged as to form a perfect screw. It is so designed that each blade in every revolution gets solid water regardless of the speed, the blades being in sections of two, with a difference of four

SIX BLADED PROPELLER.

inches in diameter of each section, the rear pair of blades being the largest. Tested on a twenty-six foot motorboat equipped with a ten horsepower engine this propeller is claimed to have added three miles an hour to the speed, at the same time doing away with much of the jarring and shaking which are so usual in small motorboats.

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Astrology and War.

It has been stated on what is said to be good authority that a representative of the Prussian government asked of a French astrologer the proper time to pick a quarrel with France. After carefully comparing horoscopes of high officials he answered that any hour in the afternoon as near as possible midway between the 9th and 14th of July, 1870. On the 11th of July William snubbed Benedetti, the French emissary, and on the 12th friendly relations ceased.

Very Awkward.

"Your Albert is going bald, ain't 'e, Mrs. Smithers?"

"Yes, Mrs. Peters, 'e certainly is gettin' 'igh 'eaded, and it makes it very awkward for the pore dear. When 'e washes 'e 'as to keep 'is 'at on 'is 'ead to tell where 'is face finishes!"

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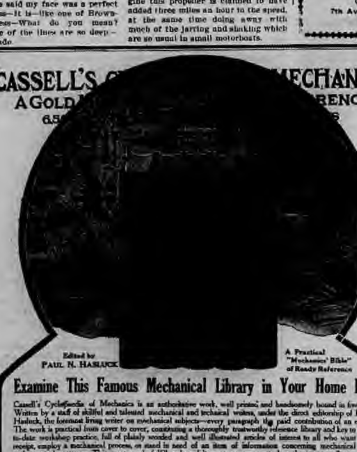

MECHANICS

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Edited by PAUL N. HASLUCK

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

SURROUNDED BY HEAVENLY HOSTS

II Kings 6:8-23—April 5

"He shall give his angels charge over thee to keep thee in all thy ways."—Psalm 91:11.

WHEN war was declared by Syria against Israel the invaders sought to gain an entrance into Israel's army in the mountain passes, but God through the Prophet Elisha forewarned the Israelites. When this had happened several times the Syrian king concluded that there were traitors amongst his counsellors, but was answered, No! the Prophet Elisha surely warns Israel's king of anything that you plan secretly.

Learning that the Prophet was living at Dothan, near the Syrian border, the king sent a detachment of soldiers to capture him. They came by night. Elisha's servant, arising early, saw that the little city was surrounded. He ran to his master in fear, but the latter, unperturbed, answered, Fear not; for they that be with us are more than they that be with them. These words sounded strangely untrue to the servant, until the Prophet prayed for him an opening of eyes, which revealed a vision of angels, chariots and horses, with the appearance of fire.

The angels of the Lord, Elisha's defenders.

The lesson to us is that whoever are God's servants, and wherever they may be, Divine power, like a mighty army, surrounds them. Modern inventions and discoveries are more and more revealing to us secrets of nature and hinting at far more beyond. Whoever has knowledge of wireless telegraphy, X-rays, radium, etc., can readily believe that the Almighty God may have thousands of agencies and powers invisible to men whereby he can work all things according as he pleases.

"The Angel of the Lord Encampeth Round About Them That Fear Him and Delivereth Them."

Angels are beings of a grade a little higher than man—beings with spirit bodies instead of flesh bodies. "Thou madest man a little lower than the angels." The Scriptures declare that the angels are sent forth to minister to or serve all those who are heirs of salvation. They encamp around about God's servants in the sense that Divine agency and power are everywhere and ready at any instant to be exercised as much as need be for the accomplishment of God's will. The same God who willed that Elijah should flee before Jezebel arranged that Elisha should be specially protected. But we are to remember that only those who are in covenant relationship with God are under this special watch-care and protection.

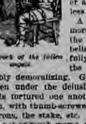
We are to remember also that there are fallen angels, called "wicked spirits," and that these are on the alert to entrap and ensnare humanity through spirit mediums, spirit rappings, tippings, clairvoyants, ouija-boards, etc. God's people are warned against these, and they in turn should warn the world of the great danger resulting from any association with these fallen angels, who misrepresent themselves to be our dead friends.

Many are being misled by these evil spirits. They have introduced various false doctrines and continually seek to entrap the human will and, if possible, to gain control over it—through obsession. Curiosity is one of the main baits to the hook of spiritism.

Spiritists, including mediums, are being deceived. They think that they converse with the dead. They will indeed acknowledge that there are "wicked spirits," "lying spirits," as the Bible says; but they do not acknowledge that they are *all* wicked. The fact is that they have only partially realized the depth of Satan's power and deceit.

Comparatively Few Have Yet Learned of God's Love

Only God's consecrated people have yet learned of his love, and they very imperfectly. The tactics of Satan and his demon hosts for centuries has been to blind the whole world and, as much as possible, God's people respecting his true character. By misrepresentations of the Scriptures and some interpolations and some mistranslations they have succeeded to a wonderful degree in putting light for darkness and darkness for light. This is shown in the creeds of all denominations—some in a greater and some in a less degree.



The work of the fallen angels.

A century or more ago, when the creeds were believed more fully than today, the effect was terribly demoralizing. Good men and women under the delusions of those creeds tortured one another, often to death, with thumb-screws, racks, burning-irons, the stake, etc. Their hearts were not so much worse, perhaps, than ours; but their heads were more deluded. Believing thoroughly in the doctrine of eternal torment, etc., they sought to copy this misconception of the Divine character and dealing.

At the recent meeting of the San Francisco Patternmakers' association each member gave his personal gift of $10 to the thirty members of the craft on strike in Los Angeles.

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BANKS AND SAVINGS

A dollar in your pocket and more coming—the chances are you will spend the dollar, probably for something you do not need. If that dollar was in the bank you would add to it until your accumulations were sufficient to make a money making investment. Many of the larger bank accounts were started in a small way and gradually builded to their present size. You can do as well—it's well worth trying and making the start helps.

Debts grow rapidly, but savings grow just as rapidly if given a little attention. You should do it systematically though. Start an account today and add to it regularly—every pay day—if only a dollar or two at a time. You will soon be surprised to see how it grows.

Good sense and judicious forethought impel a man or a woman to look ahead and provide for the contingencies of the future. It is not merely to save your money and thus prepare to meet accidents, sickness or loss of employment. There are many things which might happen to produce an unusual strain on your resources. If they do happen you are prepared to meet them if you have used your resources properly, and if they do not happen the consciousness that you are prepared enables you to do better work and increases your happiness. Your funds will be absolutely safe if deposited in any one of our banks.

He did not like to ask for a receipt—it looked too much like doubting the other man's honesty. The other man was very busy at the time and forgot to give him credit for the amount paid—it had to be paid again. Ever had that experience? All the trouble, all the worry, all the unpleasantness would have been avoided had the payment been made by check instead of cash. Why not place your money in one of our banks and pay all your bills by check? It is the one safe way.

Some one may say what is the use of saving money—why not enjoy it and have a good time? But look ahead and see what happiness the future has in store for you if you make regular deposits in the bank.

The Safety of That Deed

or any other valuable paper in your possession will not bother you if you have a Safe Deposit Box in our Armor Proof Vaults—the largest and strongest vaults in the city—good sized Boxes for less than 10 cents a week—bulky articles stored either temporarily or by the year at moderate rates.

YOUR SAVINGS will also be absolutely safe if deposited in this strong bank.

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The Union Savings Bank

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FRICK BUILDING.

Complete foreign Department—Steamship Tickets on all lines—Foreign Currency bought and sold—Money Orders—All languages spoken.

Open Saturday Evenings.

Open Saturday Evenings.

No matter how small the bill may be—pay by check for safety and you follow the rule of the most successful corporations and firms, who keep a record of every transaction. This necessitates a bank account—have you one? If not, our banks invite you to have one.

Every pay day should be a calendar day for you to save money! If you wait a few days before depositing the chances are you'll be tempted to spend your money. If you deposit every pay day you'll gain instead of lose the money.

No boy ever became great as a man who did not in his youth learn to save money.—John Wanamaker. Acquire the saving habit now by opening a savings account with one of our large safe banks at 4 per cent interest, compounded twice a year.

Too many think they will open a savings account tomorrow—next week—when they get a raise—or when they get $50 in a lump. These seldom come here. Give us the man or boy who says: "I will deposit this dollar now!" He is the one who ultimately collects a lot of interest and becomes a valuable customer.

JOHN MITCHELL QUITS FEDERATION

NEW YORK, April 1.—The resignation of John Mitchell as chairman of the trade agreement department of the Civic Federation and from the federation itself in obedience to the ultimatum of the last convention of the United Mine Workers, giving him until March 21 to quit the union or the Civic Federation, went into effect yesterday. It was said at the headquarters of the federation that his successor will not be appointed until the executive committee of the federation meets in the beginning of May.

This Company offers its Customers, in addition to its Large Capital and Surplus as protection, many features which make it the ideal Bank in which to do business.

2 per cent Interest on Checking Accounts.

4 per cent Interest on Savings Accounts.

Courteous Treatment. Prompt Service.

Permits the withdrawal of $100 from Savings Accounts without previous notice.

Open on Saturday until 9 P. M. for your convenience.

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John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO 19 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 13 1911 — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The New Congress Contains Fifteen Members Who Belong to Trade Unions. W. B. Wilson Gets Chairmanship of Labor Committee, Personnel of Which Forecasts Favorable Action on Vitally Important Matters.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In 1906 the labor representation committee of the American Federation of Labor decided to aggressively take the field against the re-election of certain congressmen who had been conspicuous in their antagonism toward all labor bills introduced in congress. Congressman Littlefield of the Second district of Maine, than whom there had been no more savage enemy of labor, courted a battle in the political campaign of four years ago.

President Gompers, together with two or three organizers and a similar number of international officials, entered the Littlefield district and made a memorable struggle to impress upon the citizens of that district the desirability of permitting the belligerent congressman to remain at home. Mr Littlefield, however, was re-elected by a greatly reduced majority. This entrance of labor into the political arena and its spectacular and heroic fight against such gigantic odds in the State of Maine subsequently crystallized into action, in various parts of the country, a determination on the part of trade unionists to follow the lead of the American Federation of Labor.

The first campaign of the trade unionists, that of 1906, secured the election of six congressmen with active membership in the trades unions: Wilson of Pennsylvania, Nichols of Pennsylvania, Sherwood of Ohio, Hughes of New Jersey, McDermott of Illinois, Carey of Wisconsin.

In the elections of 1908 the above were all re-elected, and in addition the following card men were added to the labor group: Anderson of Ohio, Murphy of Missouri, Martin of Colorado, Jameison of Iowa.

A steady growth in numerical strength of labor members in congress is shown. In 1906 six trades unionists were elected. The fall of 1907 saw our lead increased by the addition of four more trades unionists, making ten in all. The congressional elections of 1910 still further increased our numerical strength by 50 per cent, there being fifteen members of congress actively affiliated with the trades unions, as follows: Wilson, W. B., coal miner, Blossburg, Pa., Democrat; Lee, Richard E., blacksmith, Pottsville, Pa., Democrat; Martin, John A., locomotive fireman, Pueblo, Colo., Democrat; Cary, William J., commercial telegrapher, Milwaukee Wis., Republican; Berger, Victor L., Typographical union, Milwaukee, Wis., Socialist; Hughes, William, Textile Workers, Patterson, N. J., Democrat; Buchanan, Frank, Structural Iron Workers, Chicago, Ill., Democrat; McDermont, James T., commercial telegrapher, Chicago, Ill., Democrat; Lewis, David J., coal miner, Cumberland, Md., Democrat; Smith, Charles B., railroad telegrapher, Buffalo, N. Y., Democrat; Anderson, Carl C., musician, Fostoria, Ohio, Democrat; Sherwood, Isaac R., Typographical union, Toledo, O., Democrat; Roberts E. E., metal miner, Carson City, Nev., Republican; Farr, John R., Typographical union No. 5, Scranton, Pa., Republican; Maher, James P., hatter, Brooklyn, N. Y., Democrat.

The assignment of members of the labor group to the various committees by the Democratic caucus has been agreed to. Up to this time the Republican minority has not selected its members on the various committees, therefore only Democratic labor member assignments are available at this time. Labor has the chairmanship of the labor committee, it going to W. B. Wilson. Assignments are as follows:

W. B. Wilson, chairmanship of labor committee; also member of mines' committee; also merchant marine committee.

Richard E. Lee, chairman mileage committee; also member naval affairs and liquor traffic committee.

John A. Martin, member interstate and foreign commerce, territories; also committee on expenditures in war department.

William Hughes, member ways and means committee. This committee also is a committee on committees.

Frank Buchanan, member of naval affairs and labor committees.

James T. McDermont, member agriculture and expenditures and department of commerce and labor committees.

David J. Lewis, member military affairs and labor committees.

Charles B. Smith, member Indian affairs, liquor traffic and irrigation committees.

Carl O. Anderson, member invalid pensions and District of Columbia committees.

Isaac R. Sherwood, chairman invalid pensions and member expenditures in navy department.

James P. Maher, member public lands and labor committees.

Because the railway mail clerks have been forming local unions and securing charters from the American Federation of Labor, Second assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart instructed the division superintendents to inform the clerks that the de-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

AMERICAN ACADEMY DISCUSSES EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND COURTS.

MORE than any other one topic, employers' liability for accidents to workmen was discussed last week at the annual convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held at Philadelphia. The most prominent authorities in the United States on matters of social and economic welfare and on jurisprudence, took part in the deliberations, as might have been expected from the highly representative and influential character of the Academy's membership. And special attention was naturally given to the two mine disasters news of which had just been received as the convention met. From John Mitchell down, the labor spokesmen present voiced their horror at the slaughter of life in the mines—especially at the failure of the country to provide for the care of the survivors.

It is highly significant that speaker after speaker publicly protested against the attitude of the courts toward employers' liability legislation. Organs of radical opinion have long complained on this score. The courts can no longer console themselves however, with the notion that their attitude is under attack only in quarters where radicalism congregates. The most thoughtful and scholarly minds in the country have been roused by the shameful subservience of the courts of certain states to the influences which typify reaction and opposition to all genuine social progress.

Geo. W. Anderson, a national authority on socialogical questions, in his address before the Academy avowed emphatically his belief that the courts have repeatedly disregarded the constitution and intimates that it is time effective measures were taken to curb their usurpations of legislative functions. He cited opinions of Mr Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court in support of a statement that the New York Court of Appeals distorted the law and the constitution in order to veto the New York employers' liability act.

United States Labor Commissioner Neill in an address following Mr. Anderson's declared he believed the New York courts were honest in their interpretation of the law and constitution, "but," added Mr. Neill, "their decision certainly does prove the necessity for the amending of the constitution of the United States in order to permit effective legislative treatment of this all-important problem of the proper care of those whose labor carries on the country's industries."

Pennsylvania and every other great state of the union will be forced to face before long the necessity spoken of by Mr. Neill. Legislatures owned by great corporation interests have contemptuously dismissed the demands of labor for many years, but the day for this disdain of the people by their servants is rapidly coming to an end. American labor—which composes ninety-five per cent of our population—is wakening to the fact that its rights and the rights of all humanity have been forced by our laws and institutions to give way to the "rights" of organized greed and concentrated capital.

With this wakening, both courts and legislatures would do well to watch themselves. They are alike under suspicious scrutiny. Employers' liability, as it is called, is bound to come. The National Labor Tribune, however, prefers to call it workmen's compensation or industrial insurance, as it is called in European countries, since these names bear record of the fact that it is not the employer who is asked to pay for injuries, but the industry itself, which means again that the cost of insuring the lives and limbs of workers is to be born by the consumers of the whole community.

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GENERAL J. WARREN KEIFER, WHO OFFERS TO FIGHT AGAIN

THERE are few civil war generals living, yet General Joseph Warren Keifer of Ohio, who is one of these few, does not feel himself too old to give further service to the country. When the troops were ordered to the Mexican boundary General Keifer, who has just closed a term in congress, tendered his services to the president in case there should be war. Keifer was a major general in the civil war, also in the Spanish-American war. He was speaker of the national house of representatives back in the early eighties and after being out of congress for twenty years re-entered the house and served three terms.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Welsh Miners' Convention Discusses Cambrian Strike--Anthracite and Iron Ore Workers May Strike--Singer Machine Workers Determined--British Pottery Crisis Over--Tinplate Trade Brisk.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, April 7.—The strike of twelve thousand Cambrian miners goes on from week to week the men showing almost increasing determination to stand out against the employers' offers despite the extreme poverty and suffering which is prevailing in the district. Unusual importance attaches to the annual conference at Cardiff on March 27 of the South Wales Miners' Federation, owing to the situation that has arisen from the prolonged strike of Cambrian Combine Collieries men. The outcome of the discussion was a resolution to support the strikers by regular payments of the strike levies. W. Abraham, M. P. President, was unable to be present owing to a cold, and W. Brace, M. P., Vice President, who occupied the chair, said, in reference to the strike, that the real reason the Miners' Federation of Great Britain had requested a ballot to be taken was that they considered the time had come when the views of strikers themselves should be ascertained. The strikers, having decisively rejected the owners' terms, it was the duty of the whole coalfield to support the strikers. He then emphasised the necessity of increasing members' contributions as recommended by the executive.

Practically the whole of the morning session was occupied with the discussion of the strike, and finally a resolution was unanimously adopted calling for the regular payment of levies in support of the strikers. It was pointed out that there was $250,000 in the Central Fund, but that the whole of this was not available for strike purposes. In the course of the discussion a strong and almost general feeling in favor of a national stoppage found expression. Advocates of this course considered it the only weapon left with which to fight the owners successfully. No resolution embodying this feeling was submitted, however.

At the Westminster Palace Hotel, in London, on March 30, two conferences were held to cosider Winston Churchill's Mines Bill, one convened by the Mining Association of Great Britain to consider the bill as it affects the colliery owners, and the other by the Miners' Federation to discuss the bill as it affects the interests of the workmen. It is proposed when both the interested parties have completed their separate examination of the provisions of the bill to hold a joint conference.

The conference of the Miners' Federation was in general agreement with the main provisions of the bill, but there are certain details on which they asked for amendment.

The meeting of the Mining Association was one of the largest meetings which the association has held, representatives of the coalowners from all the mining districts in Great Britain being present.

The discussions at both conferences foreshadowed a keen and a prolonged fight on the committee stage of the bill. The bill goes to a grand committee of not more than eighty members, selected from those members of the House of Commons who have special knowledge of the coal-mining industry. The representatives of both sides feel so strongly on many of the more important provisions as affecting the conduct of the industry and the safety of the mines that there must inevitably be prolonged discussions and a stubborn fight on many of the clauses.

A meeting of Welsh anthracite colliery owners on March 23 decided to give a month's notice to the miners to secure a complete stoppage on May 1; 15,000 men are affected. This action is taken owing to the depression in the anthracite trade as the result of a decrease in the demand from the Continent attributed to the mild winter.

Havelock Wilson, addressing a meeting of sailors and firemen in Liverpool on March 23, said that they had resolved that on one particular day and at a particular hour all the men engaged in the world's shipping should take a rest if they did not get the justice that they asked for. General Secretary Colter of the Cooks' and Stewards' Union, said that the strike would probably take place at the end of May.

The Cumberland Miners' Association in consequence of the high market in ore, are demanding an increase of twelve cents per shift on the present make-up, without any qualification. The men desire a reply within ten days. Failing compliance with the demand, a ballot of the whole district will be taken on the question of a general stoppage. One company has

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LATEST NEWS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS

President Francis Feehan and Secretary-Treasurer Timothy Donovan of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district, went to Indianapolis night before last to attend the meeting of the international executive board. The board has summoned Gibbons, Kophart and Friday, three of the men who figured in the recent fake convention and pretend to have authority to speak and act for the United Mine Workers of the district to be present and explain upon what they base their claims. It is believed the international board will take steps to prevent miners from being imposed upon by these representatives of the so-called "vigilance committee." The international board will probably issue a letter of instructions to the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district, warning them on no account to pay dues to anybody but Secretary-Treasurer Donovan. The international board has already seated George Dagger as international board member, repudiating the claim of W. P. Friday, chosen by the Gibbons "convention."

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There was a chorus of "I told you so's" at district headquarters last Saturday when it was announced that S. A. Whetzel, designated by the "vigilance committee" to act as secretary-treasurer in place of Timothy Donovan —who was merely elected by the miners of the district—had thrown up the job. Whetzel is supposed to have been shown by some real friend the serious responsibilities he was assuming in receiving and paying out moneys belonging to the United Mine Workers organization.

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The effort the paid agents of the non-union operators are making to have it appear that it was obligatory on President Feehan and his executive board to call a special convention in February is a sad affair. One only needs to read the constitution in order to see how utterly without foundation this argument for the validity of the Gibbons "convention" is. The constitution (which the rumpites talk about but carefully avoid quoting) will settle their bluff bill in equity. The article which they allege makes the calling of a special convention on petition of fifteen locals compulsory is merely permissive. It says not that the President shall call it but that if he sees fit he may. Here it is (Article V. Section 1.)

"The District convention shall be held annually, commencing the third Tuesday in February, to be held in Pittsburg, Pa. Providing, however, that if, in the opinion of the President and Executive Board, any question of sufficient magnitude shall arise before, or in the convention of the International body, which would demand the postponement of the District convention, they are hereby authorized to postpone it. Special conventions may be called by the President, acting under the advice and with the consent of the Executive Board, or at the request of fifteen Local Unions."

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As was anticipated, the international executive board last week repudiated the recent strike order of T. L. Lewis, the late international president, in the Tuscarawas field and order the miners of the Y. & O. Coal Company mines to return to work. The miners at Budd mine resumed Monday and the Thompson miners on Tuesday. The men at the Manifold mines had never stopped.

THE SHOP GIRL'S WORKING DAY.

A NUMBER of western states have passed the eight-hour law for women. It forbids their employment for more than 48 hours in any one week. In many industries, including department stores, young girls and women now work an average of 54 hours a week. A reduction of six hours a week means a reduction of 312 hours in 52 weeks, equal to 39 eight hour days in a year. Thus by one stroke of legislation the burden of toil is very materially lightened for a large and most important class of workers—the mothers of the coming generation.

What will the employers do about it? Some of them fought it bitterly and on the Pacific coast, at least, threatened to discharge their girls and women and install male Japanese in their places. But they cannot do that without bringing on a social crisis that will probably be worse, for them, and for everybody else, than the eight-hour day. They will doubtless appeal to the courts. If defeated there, they may try to revise wages downward to pay for the extra help they must hire. But one thing they would do well to remember: The same power that placed a humane limit upon the shop girl's working day may do a great deal more in the same direction.

In the long run, a few employers cannot beat the many-headed people at the game of government. And in this country we have come to see that the regulation of the conditions under which the mass of the people earn their daily bread is a matter well within the legitimate sphere of government. It promotes the common welfare, and whatever promotes the common welfare is in the end to the advantage and profit even of employers.

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The San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council has decided to demand representation of labor on the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific exposition committee.

STEEL ORDERS ON INCREASE

The Steel Corporation subsidy companies booked orders for approximately 1,000,000 tons of finished products in March and the prospect is that April contracts will be equally large, although prospective railroad orders for equipment are not encouraging.

The shipments of finished material in March also were heavy, especially of light products, the distribution of wire being record-breaking. It is announced that the Chilean battleship will be constructed in American yards.

Since April 1 rail contracts have slightly exceeded 100,000 tons, including 72,000 tons for the Harriman Pacific lines, 15,000 tons for the Seaboard Air Line. Car and locomotive negotiations were barren of important results, but contracts for 5,000 cars are pending. Railroads closed for 7,000 tons of bridge material, including 4,000 tons for the Great Northern. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company ordered 6,000 tons of plain structural steel for the Altoona shops and the Louisville & Nashville ordered 1,300 tons steel center sills for cars.

Eight Hour Labor Law Not Valid

(Tribune Correspondence.)

PHILADEDPHIA, April 10.—Justice Stewart filed an opinion in the Supreme Court today reversing the ruling of the Superior Court, which upheld the constitutionality of the act of July, 1897, commonly known as the eight-hour labor law.

The decision was filed in the case of John F. Casey, a contractor engaged in the construction of a filtration plant in Pittsburg. Casey was arrested, charged with violating the act, in that he had permitted workingmen to labor more than eight hours a day. He was convicted and on appeal the Superior Court upheld the conviction and the validity of the act.

Justice Stewart in reversing the ruling, discharged Casey and holds that the act offends the seventh section of Article 3 of the Constitution which forbids special legislation regulating labor.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY MINERS KILLED

SCRANTON, Pa., April 8.—The gloom of the greatest mining disaster that has visited the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania in the last forty years lies tonight over the little mining town of Throop, three miles north of here, where seventy-two men met death in the lower levels of the ill-fated Price-Pancoast mine in the fire of Friday afternoon.

Sixty-eight of the victims were miners whose lives are believed to have been snuffed out in 20 minutes by the poisonous gases on the lowest, or China level, of the Pancoast workings, 750 feet below the surface.

Not content with this, however, the dread white damp lapped in four of the rescuers, Walter Knight, mine foreman; Isaac Dawe, fire boss; John R. Perry, common councilman of North Scranton, and Joseph E. Evans, foreman of the government mine rescue car.

The 68 miners were entombed by the first burst of flame and had practically no chance to escape. The blaze started in the engine house of the mine hoist, located on the China level and constructed of wood, contrary to the state mining regulations. The miners on that level were at work in the tunnels more than 1,000 feet from the shaft opening and almost before they were aware of the impending danger the only exit was choked with flame.

It was at this time that Knight, Dawe and Perry lost their lives. They

(Continued on fourth page.)

BIRGINGHAM, Ala., April 8.—With more than a hundred miners still imprisoned in shafts, estimates of the probable number of victims of the Banner mine explosion at Littleton, 18 miles from here, are tonight growing hourly.

About 165 men, who with the exception of nine or ten were all convicts and nearly all colored, were entombed by an explosion of gas or dust just after daylight today.

The fan which supplied air to the shafts was destroyed, and most of the shafting at Shaft No. 2 was rendered useless. This was a new cut and was taken to indicate that the explosion was far underground.

Rescuers tonight worked in shifts searching for bodies and attempting to reach survivors. Fifty convicts have already been rescued, a number of whom did not know there had been an explosion.

The dead so far recovered are two—both negroes. Hope for the rescue alive of more than half of the 100 men still imprisoned has been abandoned.

Think All Are Dead.

An official statement tonight gave the number of dead as the result of the explosion in the Banner mine at Littleton, as 115, segregated as follows: 85 negro convicts entombed; 20 white convicts entombed; five free white men entombed; five bodies of negro convicts recovered.

It was shown by a checking of em-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

A REMARKABLE SERMON.

A GREAT CROWD AT ROYAL ALBERT HALL, LONDON, HEAR PASTOR RUSSELL'S DISCOURSE ON THE TRUE CHURCH, PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

LONDON, England, April 5.—Again Pastor Russell had a most intelligent and attentive audience, amongst whom were many ministers of all denominations. His text was, "The Church of the First-borns, whose names are written in heaven."—Hebrews 12: 23.

He urged that the subject be approached prayerfully and honestly—that all who see that there was but one Church in the beginning, established by the Redeemer, see also that there will be but the one Church in the end, the Church Triumphant in glory, "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife." For the same reason that there have been doctrines many amongst the followers of Jesus, there have been churches many, as representing those doctrines.

As last Sunday the question was, "What is the True Gospel?" and as we found that true Gospel more or less scattered in all the various creeds, and none of them the pure and unadulterated Gospel, so tonight we should be prepared to find that the one true Church of Christ for the past eighteen centuries has been scattered here and there amongst various denominations, and that not one of these denominations is the true Church. Not one of them can claim to contain all the "wheat" and none of the "tares." Not one of them can claim to contain all of the saints and no hypocrites. The time was when the various divisions of the Christian Church severally laid claim to being the one and only Church. But that time has passed, so far as the people are concerned, and has passed so far as the majority of the clergy are concerned.

"THAT THEY ALL MAY BE ONE."

I am not here to charge intentional wrong-doing on the part of any of the divisions of the Christian Church, said Pastor Russell. On the contrary, I shall assume that the framers of the various creeds were sincere, honest men; and that the original followers of those creeds were sincere, and that a few today may be equally sincere. I shall assume, however, that the majority of Christians, ministers and laymen, realize that the sectarian fences are largely composed of misconceptions of the Divine Word and Plan and that the causes which originally led to Church divisions have considerably disappeared. If we can now recognize one true Gospel we may all reunite, in harmony with our Master's prayer, that "All may be one, as Thou, Father, and I are one."

I remind you again of the simplicity of this Gospel which recognizes the broad outlines of the Divine Plan and allows each individual to see as many of the finer lines of the same as his spiritual development will permit. On that broad basis of Christian union the early Christians were one and reprobated any division. St. Paul rebuked those who said, "I am of Paul; I am of Apollos; I am of Peter" (I Corinthians i, 12.) As only Christ died for us all, He alone must be recognized as our Savior. As He is the Head of the Church and the only Head, He only must be recognized. As all ye are brethren, so the class distinction as between clergy and laity must be abrogated that we all may be one Church with one Lord, one Faith and one Baptism and one God and Father over all (Ephesians iv, 5.)

"BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS."

How the divided Church, with clashing creeds, appears to the Almighty, He tells us, calling it Babylon—which signifies confusion. And who can deny the appropriateness of the name? In times past Catholics have applied this name to the Protestant sects, and the Protestants in turn have applied it to the Church of Rome. But when we come to examine the Scriptures on the subject they seem to include all—the Church of Rome being represented as the mother Church and the various Protestant Churches as her daughters. The charge of harlotry which the Lord makes against mother and daughters must be acknowledged, although with some this harlotry has been more open and pronounced than with others.

Using the Jewish marriage ceremony as the basis of the figure, all Christians, as members of the true Church, are declared to be "espoused to one husband, which is Christ" (II Corinthians xi, 2.) Under the Jewish custom the espousal brought the woman under the same obligation of chastity as though the marriage had taken place. Thus the Church, by her vow to her Lord, is obligated to the full, although the marriage with the Heavenly Bridegroom will not take place until His Second Advent and the change of the espoused from earthly to heavenly conditions, for "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God" (Revelation xix, 7; John xiv, 3; I Cor. xv, 50.)

Spiritual harlotry is the condition in which the espoused of the Lord becomes affiliated with and joined to the world—thus the Church of Rome became affiliated with or united to the civil government of Rome; and when the Roman Empire went to pieces the Papal Church entered into covenant relationship with various divisions of the civil government; and some of these paramours she still has, while others have left her. France is gone, Portugal also, and Italy. Spain is moody; Austro-Hungary is her chief reliance at the present time. She is well treated in America, but not joined to the American Government. She is well entertained and given every liberty in Germany and by many in Great Britain, but these countries are not her paramours.

"LIKE MOTHER, LIKE DAUGHTER."

The Greek Church is joined to the Russian Government; the Church of England to the British Government. The Lutheran Church is married to several European governments. Others of our Protestant Churches, having no opportunity for affiliation with earthly governments, have become united to wordly systems, worldly organizations of their own, in which, as a rule, wealth, mammon, sits at the head of the table. "Like mother, like daughter" is an old saying. Instead of charging this whole matter upon others, let us each recognize and take to heart our own share, for which we are responsible.

As the doctrinal errors which caused our divisions gradually develop during a long period of darkness, so our development along the lines of spiritual harlotry were gradual. It is not for us to quarrel with the facts, which are undeniable, but to sincerely repent of the wrong condition and renounce it. Coming back to the one faith, we should come back also to the one Lord. So doing He will graciously receive us and thenceforth His name alone will be quite sufficient. We will no longer need to style ourselves Roman Christians, English Christians, Lutheran Christians, Calvinistic Christians—but all such names will be abhorred as reminders of the unfaithfulness which we now de[illegible] As the same Christian was sufficient for the early Church it is sufficient today for all heartily glad to abandon errors of the past and to come together as the one "Church of the Living God."

As for the one baptism, let us concede what the Scriptures claim and declare, namely, that the water immersion is merely a symbol or picture of the burial of the individual's will and interests in death—like unto and fellowship with our Lord's self-renouncement, even unto death. Thus all of the consecrated, of whatever denomination, can be recognized as members of the one true Church if they are dead with Christ to the world, its hopes and aims—buried with Him by baptism into His death, which death to the flesh (accepted by the Father) constitutes us members of the one Body of Christ, the true Church. If thus baptized into His death, we shall share also in His resurrection, says the Apostle (Romans vi 4, 5.)

THE CHURCH IN THE WILDERNESS.

Is it asked, Where has the true Church been during all the eighteen centuries since the Apostles died? We answer that the Scriptures picture her as going into the wilderness condition, out of public view, for twelve hundred and sixty years of this time. As pride, pomp, arrogance and error came into prominence, meekness, gentleness, love, simplicity, gradually retired. Through the long period of the "dark ages" no history of the true Church was written, just as no such history or record of her can be written today.

Since none of the various denominations is the true Church, therefore the history of none of these gives her history. As her members are Scripturally declared to contain not many wise, not many learned, therefore scattered amongst all the various creeds and churches, and some outside of them all, the espoused, chaste "virgin" of the Lord is not a prominent feature in Church affairs and is wholly unknown to the world. Indeed, these, while in the world, are not of it and usually are disesteemed. As the Master said, Marvel not if the world hate you. Ye know that it hated Me before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love its own (I John iii, 13; John xv, 18, 19.)

If, then, the spirit-begotten ones, constituting the Lord's betrothed virgin Church, are few, and if that few be scattered amongst the four hundred millions nominally styled Christendom, it follows that they are greatly in the minority and could have compartively little influence today even if they were ever so determined and energetic. The masses and classes rule. Wealth, learning, earthly interests and earthly power are better pleased with present conditions, than with those which God's Word promises will be established when Messiah shall take to Himself His great power and begin His reign of righteousness.

Babylon, as the Scriptures declare, is great, influential, powerful—mother and daughters. She will never consent to a recognition of the saintly few in her midst, whom she considers foolish in claiming to be "the elect" and true Church. To apply the Apostle's words, She esteems the saintly class "fools all the day long," "the filth and off-scouring" of the earth. To her they are the impracticables. To her they are insurrectionists, always crying out for the simplicities of the Gospel, the rights and liberties of the individual in person and conscience, for holiness unto the Lord, not merely in name, but in deed and in Truth. For this true Church class, so small a minority in Babylon to wait for the conversion of the worldly masses of the various systems to see "eye to eye" with them in this matter and to reform all these various systems would be to confess folly and to be led of unreason.

"COME OUT OF HER, MY PEOPLE."

In such a matter we need the wisdom which comes from above and the faith and courage to follow it. The Lord's prayer must be our guide respecting His will concerning us—us who have by faith and consecration and begetting of the Holy Spirit been adopted into the one True Church "whose names are written in heaven." He prayed for us and not for the nominal mass, who are really parts of the world and thoroughly deceiving themselves in supposing that they have either part or lot or inheritance with the Church. Thank God that we now see that this does not mean that all except the saintly will be eternally tormented, but merely that none except the saintly, 'copies of God's dear Son'', can be members of the glorious "little flock", which God predestinated He would gather from every nation people, kindred and tongue.

Of this faithful Church the Lord declares, "My sheep know My Voice and they follow Me." We hear His Voice assuring us that it is His will that we who belong to His chaste, espoused virgin class should all be one—should no longer be separated into sects and parties by creedal fences. The Lord declares that He gave Bablylon time for repentance and she repented not. He declares that His sentence against the Babylonian system has already gone forth—that from the Divine standpoint, already "Babylon is fallen! is fallen!" from Divine favor. What would be the wish of our Beloved, to whom we are bethrothed. What is His message to us?, It is written, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins and that ye receive not of her plagues"—her troubles (Revelation xviii, 4.)

Since the nominal systems are not in that consecrated condition of heart, hungering and thirsting for the Truth and for righteousness and dead to self-will, therefore it is hopeless to think of their surrender of their interests, theories, etc. The very most they could think of doing would be to federate—to agree not to war with each other. Far better would it be to have some theological battles and air their inconsistencies before the wiser public of today. But whatever Babylon may do, mother and daughters, the course of the saintly few, the real Church, which is shortly to come from the "wilderness" leaning upon the arm of her Beloved Bridegroom, is clearly set forth. The saintly should unite in heart on the principles and doctrines of God's Word, and should stand free in the liberty wherewith Christ has made them free from all human bondage and sectarianism.

Why should the Lord permit the formation of these great wards and divisions in mystic Babylon? He has permitted only such things as He is able to make work out bessings for His very elect, His "little flock," who soon shall be joint-heirs with Christ in His Kingdom. Babylon's strong sectarian walls styled "orthodoxy," and the great brazen gates of wordliness will afford the saintly few the very test they need to demonstrate themselves "overcomers" — "more than conquerors," for such overcomers only will constitute the members of the Bride class. All the promises are made to the "overcomers" and there must needs be permitted subtle evils for their testing.

UNION OF THE ONE TRUE CHURCH.

In a word, our Lord's prayer will be realized by the "overcomers." They will be one with Himself and with the Father; them will be "one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God, the Father." But as far the nominal systems their future will be destruction as systems, though many of God's dear people in them, failing to overcome, will be "saved so as by fire" in a great time of trouble with which this Age will terminate and the New Age will be ushered in (I Corinthians iii, 15.)

You have my plea, Christian brethren, for the fulfillment of the Master's prayer in the union of "The Church which is the Body of Christ," "the Church of the First-Born, whose names are written in heaven." This union will not necessitate any reorganization as a new sect or new Church. It is the true Church, the only one which God has ever recognized. Babylon, without it, would not be in any sense of the word recognized of God, and, as soon as the "overcomers" shall have escaped from Babylon, Babylon will come in remembrance before God that He may give to her the cup of the wine of His wrath, and suddenly, in one hour, her fall will occur (Revelation xvi, 19; xviii, 10.) To the true Church the Lord all along intimated that their oneness is as members of Christ, and not in earthly organizations. We do not read, Gather together unto Calvin, Luther, Wesley, Paul, Apollos or Peter, but, "Gather together my saints unto Me, saith the Lord, those who have made a Covenant with Me by sacrifice." "They shall be Mine, saith the Lord, in that day when I come to make up My jewels" (Psalm l, 5, Malachi iii, 17.)

When all of the sanctified shall have been delivered, the clock of the Universe will strike the hour which closes the present Dispensation, and opens the New; and "the salt of the earth" having been removed from Babylon, corruption will swiftly ensue. Flee out of Babylon! Deliver every man his soul! Let us use the light of "Present Truth" to the extent that each enjoys it. It will guide us in respect to all the affairs of life—into closer fellowship with God and the Savior and the brethren; and into separateness of mind and heart and service from Babylon. Let Babylon proceed with the good works in which she takes pride. The work of the saints, the Lord declares, is to "build one another up in the most holy faith," that eventually it may be said, "The marriage of the Lamb has come, for His Wife hath made herself ready."

THE CENTURION'S STORY.

(Continued from Last Week.)

When the man uttered these words that group of hirelings wilted to the earth in rows as if cut down by some giant sickle. Am I a coward? No. you know that I am not; but when he had finished speaking, I was on my knees, my helmet in my hand. I write the truth, by Castor and Pollux I do. I said I was not a coward. These others fell before his glance because his eye swept them as a scorching fire, because they were arrant cowards. I fell upon my knees in admiration of the man. But while I looked, the kingliness seemed to retire. That self assertion of a high-born majesty went back a little into the face of him. Something as though a man could do, yet would not do what he could. Once, I am told, when a woman pressed upon him in a throng for healing and touched the hem of his garment, he said, "My power goeth out from me." Now, it was as though his power went back into him from without. Even the cowards felt the change. And that sneaking hang-dog of a Judas disentangled himself from the crouching group and went forward, saying, "Master, I salute thee," and kissed him on the brow. With that the curs became very brave. They swarmed around him like jackals and began to hustle him—such treatment as I permit not to any prisoner in my charge; but before I could act, a great raw-boned giant of a Galilean had swung a rusty fish knife that he plucked from out his tunic so hard at Malchus, the cowardly leader of the cowardly pack, as to hew off an ear. For a moment, the prisoner became a king again. With one swift word, he rebuked the Galilean and forbade him to use his sword. His followers looked in amazement at this. Terror seized them. Since their Master forbade them to be brave, they, too, became cowards and disappeared in the darkness in a panic of fright. At the same moment, Jesus, himself with a quick motion of the hand, had touched the ear of Malchus, and I, who was pressing forward at the moment, declare to you in all solemnity, Marcus, my friend and brother, that the wound upon the head of Malchus, disappeared as though it had never been there.

Conquering my amazement, with a few stout blows I brought about order, and formed the party for the march back to the Temple, leaving the priestly police in immediate charge as were my orders from Pilate. I had thought that the dogs would lead him to the Temple where their public trials are held, but, no. After we had reached the city, they go trailing off to the house of that old he-wolf Annas, whose son-in-law Caiaphas is High Priest. Annas strutted like an ostrich, his beady old eyes sparkling with a serpentine light. The Nazarene's hands were bound behind his back but he stood beautifully erect and bore himself nobly, answering the yappings of the sanctimonious cur with boldness and dignity. Deceived by his seeming meekness, one of the jackals presumed to strike him in the face, rebuking him for his answer to Annas. Then, you should have seen the Nazarene. The light came into his eyes; the color into his cheeks and I could have sworn he was no less than a king as the mantling blush of outraged dignity mounted his temples. He fixed those orbs that seemed to blaze upon the man and said: "If I have spoken falsely, testify to it; but if truly, why do you strike me?" The man slunk from before him and Annas, seeing he could make nothing of him, bound him over to Caiaphas, his dear, sweet son-in-law, a hungrier wolf than old Annas even, if hungrier there be. This meeting at the house of Caiaphas was more public. The rumor that the prophet was in custody had spread like wildfire through the city and many of the Scribes and Pharisees and elders among the people were present. I could not make sense out of it myself, for such things are irksome to me, but I could see that they were all lying like Greek traders, and that with all their lying, he came squarely off triumphant. I wish, Marcus, you could have seen him, wearing a fine sort of dignity that was almost contempt and yet not quite, for in his face was more a look of patience and forbearance. You know our Roman contempt for weakness, and sometimes we regard forbearance as weakness, but I swear to you, Marcus this man was patient and stronger than a rock at the same time. I am not given to superstition. I have seen the inside of every priestly game that every religious rascal has played, and my good sword has searched the heart of a trickster or two of them, but yet I grew to believe in this man as I looked at him. "Whatever else" said I to myself, "the man is no mere magician." I remembered what happened in the garden on the mountain and, by Zeus, I think he had it in his power to strike every accusing eye blind and every lying tongue dumb and yet he bided his time till the examination was almost concluded, when Caiaphas let fly some kind of question that stirred him all up and quick as a flash, he answered something straight and sharp about the Son of Man and the Clouds of Glory. I did not catch it, perhaps, nor guess its significance, but the effect was like tossing a hornet's nest into the crowd. Those old grey-beards got up on their toes and howled and uttered such foul language in religious phraseology, with clinchings of their fists and demonstrations of hatred as I did not think were possible. Old Annas, who was egging Caiaphas on, tore his tunic from top to bottom and others did likewise. The young fellow surrounded himself with such an armour of majesty as had its being in the pure essence of manhood and in his fine strong innocence, and I looked him to stare them all out of countenance and go forth a free man.

(To Be Continued.)

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

N. S., Pittsburg, Pa., April 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

In reply to the inquiry of B. G. Williams in your valuable paper of March 30th, as to why Pastor Russell does not use a title, such as Rev. or D. D., would suggest that no doubt his close study of the Scriptures has revealed to him the fact that the use of such titles is not sanctioned by God's work. For instance, the name reverend is used but once in the entire Bible and is there applied to God alone. (See Ps. 111: 9.)

For the same reason conscientious ministers would shun to be called Father, as the Holy Word tells us, "Call no man your Father upon the earth: for one is your Father which is in Heaven."

We note that Mr. Russell has Scriptural authority for using the title Pastor, as we read in Eph. 4: 11.

We further note that humility is one of the essentials of the Christian character and is always a mark of true greatness according to Bible standards.

"Let him who would be greatest among you be servant of all."

Sincerely, in the interest of Truth,
E. L. BRICKER.

Rochelle, Ill., March 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money order. It is with great pleasure that we again renew our subscription to your valuable paper. We are glad to know that you continue the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons and that you have added the Sunday school lessons also. You are certainly giving the glad tidings a prominent place in your paper and we thank you for it. Let the good work go on. Pardon delay in sending subscription price, and we thank you for sending paper.

Yours very truly,
R. N. JOHNSON.

Oakland, Md., April 5.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

It gives me pleasure to renew my subscription for your valuable paper, which is a most welcome visitor to my home, for we know it always has a message of Truth from our dear Lord through our dear Brother Russell. I hope you will continue to publish the sermons until the harvest is finished, and may the dear Lord bless your part in the harvest work.

Sincerely yours in His service,
B. P. WYNINGS.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 6.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We enclose our subscription for another year. We would not want to be without the visits of your paper. We appreciate the way you print the sermons and the prominence you give them in your paper. You will get your reward for your efforts to spread this Gospel that will soon bring a blessing to all people. We enclose the name of a new subscriber. We are

Sincerely yours,
MR. AND MRS. C. B. FOLL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Already a subscriber to your paper, I am going to ask a favor in having you send me an extra copy of last week's issue (March 21). I received mine, but as I send them to others not feeling able to subscribe to your worthy paper, I would like to have a copy to retain for myself. Wishing you continued success for the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons and the benefit they are doing us, I remain

Yours truly,
M. E. WILSON.

Alvin, Texas, April 4.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We are new subscribers to your paper, but like it very much. It has large print, gives all the labor news, but we like it especially for Pastor Russell's sermons and the Sunday school lessons. He makes the Bible very plain in regard to its true teachings. Wishing you continued success and trusting that you will always publish the sermons, which are indeed glad tidings of great joy which shall soon be unto all people. We also enjoy reading the many letters of appreciation of the sermons coming from all parts of the country. May God bless you.

Yours respectfully,
MR. & MRS. GEO. WEISSGERBER.

Erlanger, Ky., April 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to thank you for publishing Brother Russell's sermons. The paper I have been taking was such fine print, and I am glad to have one that is better for old eyes. Also glad for the knowledge that I hungered for years for and thank the Lord for His Word, as I understand it from the Bible students' studies by C. T. Russell.

Yours with love for the Truth,
MRS. KATE MOREHOUSE.

Canal Dover, O., March 30.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We wish to thank you for the excellent way you print the sermons in full and the clean type. We also enjoy the letters from the dear friends and the Sunday school lessons from the Brooklyn Tabernacle. We know of no other way where such a widespread good can be done than you are doing in publishing the sermons, and you have our heartfelt thanks.

Yours truly,
C. F. HARBOLT AND WIFE.

THE BIBLE DIGEST

Is proving a very helpful aid for practical study. Many letters received from the dear friends indicate their high appreciation of the work. The work contains about 5,000 quotations and references upon over 100 subjects and doctrines of the Bible. The fifth part gives many startling statistics of the day—the social, financial, political, moral and industrial conditions protending the great transition to the new order, the Millennium. Order at once while the supply lasts. Price 25 cents a copy, post paid.

H. BOEHMER, 104 Erie Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

Oil City, Pa., April 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have often thought of writing you. I have been reading your valuable paper for nearly one year. I have other papers but I prefer the Tribune, as it is such plain print and easy to read for dim eyes. I do enjoy reading it on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. I hope you will continue the good work of spreading good news of glad tidings which shall be to all people. I will renew my subscription soon. I hope you will receive your reward.

Yours with best wishes for the Truth
MRS. J. A. HUMPHREY.

Grove City, O., April 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed money order for renewal of my subscription. I appreciate the Tribune as one of the pioneer papers in printing our Pastor Russell's sermons and am sure you are wielding a mighty influence for truth and righteousness for the care you show, both as to style and the fine large type used, making the paper easily read. Thank you, dear editor.

Yours truly,
V. W. BEAVER.

Orbisonia, Pa., April 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

In your issue of March 30 I note a letter from B. G. Williams, in which the question is asked, "Why is it that Mr. Russell does not sign his name something like this: 'Rev. Pastor C. T. Russell, D. D.'?"

While I am not authorized to reply on Pastor Russell's behalf, I would suggest the following as a possible reason: Since it is written of Jehovah God in Psalms 111: 9, "Holy and Reverend is His name," it would be manifestly improper for Pastor Russell or any other member of the human race to arrogate to himself a title which belongs to the Supreme Lord of the Universe alone.

Again, although there is Scriptural authority for using the title, "D. D.," I feel sure Pastor Russell would not wish to apply it to himself, as your readers may judge by looking up Isaiah 56: 10, 11, part of which reads as follows: "His watchmen are blind; they are all ignorant, they are D—D—s, they cannot bark; dreaming or talking in their sleep; lazy, loving slumber (ease)." Let those who feel the conditions fit their case sign themselves "D. D."

With continued appreciation of your admirable courage, your satisfactory type and your publication of Pastor Russell's sermons in full, I remain

Yours respectfully,
G. W. SEIBERT.

Shartlesville, Pa., April 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

A question is asked through your paper or last week's issue why Pastor Russell does not use titles such as Rev. and D. D. The scriptures seem to be a guide to the church in almost everything as to what we should do. Since the twelve apostles are selected by the Lord to be a foundation for or of the church, they being more highly honored than the other members, and by a study we finding that these twelve did not make use of such titles, it would be somewhat without authority for any other servant of the church, to use them, though highly favored such servant may be. The Lord says, My Kingdom is not of this world. John 18: 36, hence much of the honor bestowed upon the members of his body, is future. Pastor Russell wrote three short articles as given in last week's issue with this title showing that he is a minister of the Word, possibly all that is needed. He undoubtedly would give a more satisfactory answer if requested, after his return from Europe, if not sooner.

I appreciate your service greatly through the publishing of the sermons so well, and am glad to see the subscription list gradually increasing. Others are falling into line to give full reports of the sermons, but considering neatness, size of type, etc., yours still lead.

Yours Respectfully,
IRWIN D. RIEGEL.

Belvidere, Ill., April 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

In renewing my subscription I wish to thank you for the uniformly nice manner in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons and for the careful proofreading thereof to avoid confusing mistakes, which seldom occur.

The wide reading given to his sermons by your valuable paper must certainly accomplish much toward scattering the darkness and error still blinding so many who call themselves Christians and so every well wisher of his race can well bid you God-speed in the good work.

Faithfully Yours,
DR. R. L. ROBIE.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

G. R. E. Gilchrist, Wheeling.
H. Manske, Chicago.
Mrs. E. A. Hayes, Portland.
Miss C. Thompson, Omaha.
Dr. A. H. Cox, Stephens Store.
John Kingfeld, Sandusky.
S. P. Merrill, Thetford Center.
J. C. Rickey, Jamestown.
O. R. Wilkins, Sr., Oxford.
Irwin D. Riegel, Shartlesville.
J. William Grant, Beverly.
A. W. Russell, Jefferson City.
Mrs. A. Chapin, Belchertown.
H. C. Wolf, City.
R. H. Vance, Miller.
V. W. Beaver, Grove City.
C. R. Fitner, Rome.
B. R. Montague, Rome.
W. S. Gibbons, Rome.
C. B. Foll, Harrisburg.
Mrs. Mary Bowne, Pottstown.
B. P. Wynings, Oakland.
R. L. Robie, Belvidere.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

CRUSADE AGAINST RATS.

Movement in Great Britain to Exterminate the Pests.

A public meeting was recently held in the Guildhall in London which had for its object the discussion of a plan for the destruction of rats and other vermin in the interests not only of public health, but also of agriculture and commerce. A resolution was adopted for the immediate appointment of a royal commission to inquire into and report upon the whole subject.

One of the speakers said it was calculated that there was one rat to every acre of ground in England and Wales and that the agricultural loss caused by rats now amounts to $73,000,000 a year. It was suggested that if rats were exterminated British importations of grain might be greatly reduced in value, even to the extent, it was remarked, of some millions of dollars annually. In the last ten years 646,000 rats have been captured and destroyed in the port of London. At present the monthly destruction ranges between 3,000 and 4,000.

Fear was expressed of the communication of disease, especially the plague, by rats brought in ships to the United Kingdom from some foreign ports unless thorough measures were adopted for their extermination. In the bacteriological examination that was made last year in London it was found that only three rats were infected with plague, but in 1902 of 6,000 rats so examined in Glasgow not less than 120 were discovered to be so infected.

The scope of the resolution urging an inquiry and the appointment of a royal commission was very broad, as it suggested the appointment of such commission to inquire into:

(1) The increase of vermin and the steps to be taken for their destruction. (2) The question of what creatures are or are not harmful to man and his industries. (3) The safety and efficiency of the various viruses on the market and other means advocated for such destruction.

ASHES ON OCEAN LINERS.

Ejection of Furnace Waste a Problem on War Vessels.

Ejecting ashes from the holds of great vessels has come to be almost as great a problem as coaling. Storing the ashes in the hold until the end of the trip would require more labor and time than the slowest vessels can afford, and the old fashioned method of hauling the cinders to the deck in buckets and throwing them over the side has long since been forgotten. When marine engines were beginning to develop and the coal consumption increased the ash hoist was introduced and was regarded as a solution for the ash problem. But this also entailed much time and labor, and when much more powerful engines came into service the hydroinjector, by which the waste was blown through an aperture in the ship's side above the water line by water pressure, was adopted.

This system is still used by the merchant marine, but in the case of battleships it entailed cutting the armor plate, which was expensive and also exposed vital openings in the vessel's side which might be entered or enlarged by shells. A machine was then invented to crush the ash, and it was expelled through an opening in the ship's bottom by pneumatic pressure. A great many battleships were equipped in this manner, but as they increased in size another problem presented itself. The ash had to be kept clear of the main condenser suctions and the stern tubes, so in the latest pattern of the English battleship the ash is ejected below the water line, but above the bilge keel, by combined water and air pressure after the clinkers have been crushed.

Relief Photography.

A new method of treating a photographic negative in order to produce the effect of stereoscopic relief in the picture has been invented by Messrs. Maublanc and Lallier in France. It depends upon the use of jets of light thrown upon the negative in the process of reproduction in such a way as to emphasize the lights and shadows. It is of special value for portraits. Lines of light and shadow are caused to surround the borders and salient points of the face and figure, thus giving to the portrait a realistic appearance of solidity like that obtained by viewing in a stereoscopic two images of an object photographed from slightly different points of view. It is said that an ordinary negative may be employed to produce this effect, but the best results are obtained with negatives taken specially for the purpose.

Salted Railway Sleepers.

Railway sleepers used in south Russia are salted for preservation. The discovery of the efficacy of salt for the purpose was made accidentally some twenty-five years ago. The telegraph poles of Sebastopol soon rotted below the ground, and one of the staff tried the experiment of putting a pool of salt into the hole prepared for the reception of the base of a pole. The wood lasted five times as long as usual, and the experiment was repeated and extended to railway sleepers. Crude sea salt, such as is recovered along the Crimean coast, is used.

"But why do you cry so, Frau Maier?"

"The sight of Vesuvius reminds me so of my poor dear Henry. He, too, was always smoking."—Fliegende Blatter.

The Flowing of Metals.

It is perhaps not generally known that one of the most important properties of metals employed in striking coins and medals and stamping and shaping articles of jewelry is that of flowing under pressure. Standard silver is remarkable for this property, which precisely resembles the flowing of a viscous fluid. The flow takes place when the metal is subjected to rolling, stamping or hammering, and the particles of the metal are thus carried into the sunken parts of the die without fracturing, and a perfect impression is produced.

The Banana in Medicine.

Recent experiments indicate that the juice of the banana may be efficacious in the treatment of diphtheria and other maladies of the throat. A substance resembling pepsin and called bromelin has been isolated from banana juice and has been shown to possess the property of dissolving albuminaceous matter such as forms the obstructing membrane characteristic of diphtheria. Dr. Flascher employs a sirup made from bananas in cases of bronchial affection. A crystalline substance called mannitol is obtained from the banana and is employed in the composition of various remedies for throat and lung troubles.

Coal Mined by Machines.

Almost exactly 50 per cent of Indiana's coal production in 1909 was won by the use of machines, the machine mined product amounting to 7,408,829 short tons. In 1908 the machine mined coal amounted to 5,294,092 short tons, or 43 per cent of the total. Machines of the chain breast pattern appear to be preferred in the mines of Indiana, 391 out of a total of 631 in use in 1909 being chain machines. Of the others 227 were pick machines and 12 long wall. In 1908 out of a total of 507 machines in use 332 were chain machines, 140 were pick machines and 35 were long wall.

War on the English Starling.

The department of agriculture is just now waging a war on the importers of the English starling. The pestiferous English sparrow now unnumbered in every section of the country probably never would have been inflicted on the nation had it not been for some faddist's notion, and in the case of the starling the government is strenuously opposed to repeating and adding to the sparrow nuisance. Moreover, the starling is an eater of small grain and is capable of causing vast devastation in the fields.

The Tree Frog of Paraguay.

In the manner of disposing of their eggs many species of frogs exhibit remarkable peculiarities. A tree frog, native of Paraguay, makes its nest in a bush overhanging a pond. The lower ends of a number of leaves are drawn together and fixed in that position by a number of empty egg capsules. The eggs are also covered with a shield of empty capsules to protect them from the sun and air. When the eggs are hatched the plug at the bottom appears to fall out and the tadpoles tumble into the water.

THE WORLD'S LUMBER.

Immense Productivity of the Tropical Forests.

Certain foresters who have recently been looking into the wood conditions of the tropics have brought back word which should serve to cheer the lumbermen and the paper manufacturers. One English investigator, Dr. H. N. Whitford, says we have a dim and hazy appreciation of the wonderful forests of the tropical and semitropical countries. In our own Philippine Islands there are 25,000,000 acres of virgin forest so heavily grown with timber that it has been estimated that they would produce no less than 200,000,000,000 board feet of timber. The United States forest reserves probably amount to 200,000,000 acres of land, and yet these would not produce at the highest estimate more than 400,000,000,000 board feet, which shows how much more productive the tropical forests are.

An acre of Philippine forest, in other words, will produce four times as much wood as an acre in the temperate climate of the North American continent. When one thinks how many thousands of square miles of virgin tropical woodland there are in the interior of Africa and South America it scarcely seems time to despair utterly. Lumbermen will soon exhaust all the available timber in this country if there is no provision made for renewing the supply, but when they learn to draw upon the tropics for their supply there will still be enough wood left in the world to supply kindling and timber until our forests can be regrown.

POUND SEVENTH VERTEBRA.

Japanese Method of Resuscitation in Cases of Drowning.

An English scientist, Professor A. Abrams, has recently been making a special study of the semi-miraculous restoration to life practiced by the Japanese, and, while he does not fully explain why the men come back to life after being to all intents dead, he does tell how it is done, and this in itself is interesting. In jujutsu if a man is knocked out, beaten senseless, killed or otherwise mauled and if a man has been killed by a sunstroke or by drowning the restorer rolls the patient on his face and extends his arms sidewise. Then he strikes the patient on the seventh cervical vertebra with his wrist severely and regularly until the patient recovers consciousness. Immediately he is placed in a sitting posture, his arms rotated, and he is aided in walking, for otherwise he relapses into unconsciousness immediately and in some cases dies at once.

This system of pounding the seventh vertebra has been found peculiarly beneficial in some acute heart diseases, and the effects of the treatment under Japanese manipulation seem almost miraculous at times. As yet there seems to be no clear medical explanation of the effects of pounding the seventh vetebra, but the genuineness of the cures and resuscitations frequently described by travelers is now scientifically established by Professor Abrams' investigations

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Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, commenting on the habit of calling new birds by old home names regardless of specific differences, recalls the fact that the familiar name of "robin redbreast," first given to the European redbreast, is now borne in North America by a large redbreasted thrush, in the island of Jamaica by a tiny crimson throated kingfisher and in British Guiana by a ground starling which happens to present the suggestive coloring.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

EASTER SUNDAY'S LESSON

II Kings 11:1-20—April 16

"Blessed are they that keep his testimony, and that seek him with the whole heart."—Psalm 119:2.

JEZEBEL'S daughter, Athaliah, on the death of her husband, became Queen Dowager of the Kingdom of Judah, her son Ahaziah becoming King. In Oriental lands the King's mother is still the highest authority in the Kingdom, as, for instance, in China. This was the custom with the Jews. As Queen Dowager, Athaliah had exercised a powerful and baneful influence against the true God and His worship and in favor of Baal worship. Hers is not the only instance in which the intermarriage of the kings of Israel with the daughters of foreign kingdoms brought great injury. Her mother Jezebel was another notable illustration. And we remember that it was Solomon's foreign wives who ensnared him.

A proper recognition of the antitype, or spiritual significance of that item of Jewish law, should be observed by all and is applicable to Christians, who constitute, from the Divine standpoint, "a holy nation, a peculiar people." Christians are not to be unequally yoked with unbelievers. Christians are to come out from the world and be separate. This, however, does not apply to nominal Christians, but only to the spirit-begotten class, who have made a full consecration of themselves to the Lord. These are counselled to marry "only in the Lord"—only the consecrated. Those who disregard this Divine injunction endanger their own spiritual development, as well as their own happiness and the happiness of the worldly person with whom they become yoked.

Infant Joash secreted in the temple.

Murdering For Power

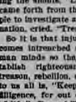
When King Ahaziah was slain by Jehu, his mother, the Queen Dowager, realized instantly that this meant her loss of rank and power—the power and honor and riches which her selfish, proud heart so loved. She realized that the moment her grandson ascended the throne she must vacate her position in favor of her daughter-in-law. Her selfish, proud heart resolved that on no account should this be. Rather, she would be a murderess. Forthwith she caused her grandchildren to be slain, except one, an infant, who was hidden by his aunt in a room used for the storage of sleeping mats, and, in our lesson, styled a bed-chamber. Subsequently, he was nursed until his seventh year, in one of the rooms connected with the old temple, which was in disuse during Queen Athaliah's reign, as she favored and upheld the worship of Baal.

One lesson for us here is the power of pride. We may well hope that many could not be influenced to become murderers, even with such inducements. But not many of us will ever have such a temptation either to grasp a throne or to retain hold of one already possessed.

Since we are not kings and queens and have not their temptations, let us note that the same principle of hardheartedness operates in the business world, in the social world and in the family. In the business world, it operates to the destruction of a rival concern. In the social world, it cuts rivals, prompts to misrepresentation, slander, etc. In the home, as between parents and children, brothers and sisters, it frequently means injustice. The correction for all this is a love of righteousness which will lead each to love and to obey the Golden Rule and, as nearly as possible, to comply with the Divine will, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and all thy mind and all thy being and all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself."

Crowning the Boy King

The young King was named Joash. He was kept in hiding six years and, in his seventh year, was crowned. Jehoida, the High Priest, whose daughter had rescued Joash, superintended the inauguration ceremonies. With great wisdom he called together the chiefs of the nation at a festival time, when their coming would not be thought strange. Likewise the guards were so disposed as to give every protection to the young King and leave the palace without protection. The ceremony passed off successfully. The Queen Dowager, hearing the shouts, "Long live the King!" came forth from the palace to the temple to investigate and, realizing the situation, cried, "Treason, treason!"



Crowning the infant Joash.

So it is that injustice sometimes becomes intrenched and fortified in human minds so that an attempt to establish righteousness is considered treason, rebellion, outrage. The lesson to us all is, "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life."—Prov. 4:23.

A Faith Cure.

Towne—Do I understand you to say that Spender's case was really a faith cure? Brown—Yes. You see, the doctor and the druggist both trusted him.

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Demonstrate with a dollar—Preaching without practicing fails to interest guileless children. They demand to be shown. Teach your children how to save by the best and most graphic method—by opening saving accounts with one of our banks.

"Be a tight-wad"—Any one can be a "good fellow" as long as his money lasts, but it takes some nerve to save. Some people will say mean things about you if you do not buy all the time, and others will say mean things if you do. The advantage of being a little stingy comes later, when the "good fellow" is down and out and you are taking things easy. Open an account today and get a start.

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Some one asked Mark Twain: "Of all your books which do you consider the best?" To which he replied promptly: "My Bank Book." How to get one: Earn some, spend less and deposit the balance with one of our banks.

LIABILITY WINS IN JERSEY

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed and Governor Wilson has signed an employers liability act. The bill was prepared by a commission appointed by the Governor and headed by William B. Dickson, who recently resigned as first vice president of the United States Steel Corporation. Although embodying substantially the features of the law of this state, which was recently held to be unconstitutional, an effort was made to so frame it as to escape the invalid provisions of the New York statute.

One of the differences is that the bill as passed, although containing the compensation schedule scheme, does not attempt to make it obligatory.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Conference on Legislative Proposals Held at American Federation of Labor Offices--Old Age Pensions, Workmen's Compensation and Restriction of Judicial Vetoes of Legislative Acts Are the Subjects to Which Priority Will be Given.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Nearly all the card members of congress responded to an invitation to meet in conference at American Federation of Labor headquarters shortly after the convening of the extra session of congress. The conference was informal and a general discussion of matters affecting labor were discussed. Several congressmen, not members of the labor group, but whose loyalty has been proven, were also present.

All legislation which has been before congress relating to labor was discussed, and in addition some attention was devoted to old age pensions, workingmen's compensation and nullification of laws by the courts.

Congressman W. B. Wilson (coal miner) has given much attention and study to a statute for old age pensions. It must be borne in mind that under the constitution as at present framed a law of this character would not stand the test of the courts. For the next step would necessarily be the amendment of the constitution. This is such a tremendous task that it is problematical whether that could be accomplished at all or not for the purpose desired. In view of these obstacles another plan has been evolved, which, in the light of statutes already in operation, appears to give hope of accomplishing tangible results. The details of the undertaking are numerous and cannot be taken up and fully explained and comprehended until several points at issue are reconciled.

There is a disposition among many members in congress, in addition to the labor group, to enact a law taking away the assumed right of courts from declaring acts of congress unconstitutional.

Conferences of labor members have been held frequently since their first entrance into congress in 1906, and the practice is to be continued.

The assignment of Republican members to the various committees of the house of representatives has been completed, and it is now possible to make public the personnel of all standing committees. The labor committee, in which the labor movement is intensely interested, is composed of the following representatives:

William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania (coal miner, Dem.), chairman.
Walter L. Hensley of Missouri (Dem.).
James P. Maher of New York (Dem.).
Ben. B. Rouse of Kentucky (Dem.).
David J. Lewis of Maryland (coal miner, Dem.).
William Schley Howard of Georgia (Dem.).
Frank Buchanan of Illinois (iron worker, Dem.).
Finly H. Gary of Indiana (Dem.).
John J. Gardner of New Jersey (Rep.).
Edward B. Vreeland of New York (Rep.).
E. H. Madison of Kansas (Rep.).
Willis C. Hawley of Oregon (Rep.).
John M. C. Smith of Michigan (Rep.).

All members of the house of representatives who are members of labor organizations have committee assignments. In addition to the assignment already made public the following have just been made:

Cary of Wisconsin (Rep.)—committee on education, also on District of Columbia committee.

Farr of Pennsylvania (Rep.)—committee on education, also committee on claims.

Roberts of Nevada (Rep.)—committee on alcoholic liquor traffic, also committee on irrigation of arid lands.

Berger of Wisconsin (Soc.)—committee on District of Columbia.

Congressman Sulzer has introduced his bill in the house, to create a department of labor with the secretary a cabinet member. The following excerpts from the bill gives a general idea of its character and scope:

" * * That there is hereby created and established an executive department of government to be called the department of labor, with a secretary of labor, who shall be the head thereof and a member of the cabinet, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the senate. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of labor, which shall be charged with the duty of acquiring information upon all subjects relating to the welfare of the laboring people in the various industrial centers of the United States, and especially information which may be useful to the congress of the United States in the proper discharge of its legislative duties. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of immigration, which shall be charged with the duty of gathering information as to the number, nationality, character, and occupation of persons or classes of persons coming into the United States, the place of their contemplated settlement, and such other facts and circumstances concerning such persons or classes of persons as may be helpful in determining whether or not they belong to the classes of persons whose admission to the United States is prohibited by law, and in ascertaining whether the laws regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States are being violated. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of naturalization, which shall be charged with the duty of securing information as to the number and character of petitions for naturalization filed in the various courts exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings, the manner in which such petitions are prosecuted and disposed of, and such other facts and information with respect to such petitions as may be considered useful and necessary in the administration of the naturalization laws. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of children, which shall be charged with the duty of investigating and reporting to the department such facts relating to the birth rate, infant mortality, the physical, moral, educational, and industrial conditions surrounding children, and such other facts relating to child life as the secretary of labor may direct. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of industrial relations, which shall be charged with the duty of gathering information relative to the relations between employers and employees, the number of strikes and lockouts, the cause thereof, the industries involved, the number of persons participating, the extent of the unemployment caused thereby, and such other facts relating to the same as may be considered useful and necessary for the full understanding of the causes of such controversies. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of conciliation, which shall be charged with the duty of mediating between employers and employees when controversies arise between them, and of endeavoring to settle such controversies by conciliation before they result in strikes or lockouts. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of labor statistics, which shall be charged with the duty of gathering information and statistics concerning the conditions of labor in the principal industries of the United States, and of publishing annually reports thereon. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of industrial education, which shall be charged with the duty of promoting industrial education in the United States by such means as may be provided by law. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of manufactures, which shall be charged with the duty of fostering, promoting, and developing the various industrial, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, mechanical, and fishery interests of the United States. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of mines, which shall be charged with the duty of gathering information concerning the mines and mining industries of the United States, and of publishing annually reports thereon. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of public roads, which shall be charged with the duty of gathering information concerning the public roads of the United States, and of publishing annually reports thereon. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of the census, which shall be charged with the duty of taking the census of the United States as provided by law. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of standards, which shall be charged with the duty of fixing standards of weights and measures, and of testing and certifying the accuracy of all weights and measures which may be submitted to it by the various departments of the government, by the states, municipalities, or by individuals. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of lighthouses, which shall be charged with the duty of establishing and maintaining lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and other aids to navigation. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of steamboat inspection, which shall be charged with the duty of inspecting steamboats and their equipment, and of licensing officers and pilots. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of navigation, which shall be charged with the duty of enforcing the navigation laws, and of collecting and publishing statistics relating to the merchant marine. * * *

"That there shall be in said department a bureau of fisheries, which shall be charged with the duty of promoting the fishing industries of the United States, and of publishing annually reports thereon

Pastor Russell's Sermon

WHY A RESURRECTION?

THE RESURRECTION DOCTRINE PECULIAR TO CHRISTIANITY BUT KNOWN TO NO OTHER. WHAT IF THE DEAD SHOULD NOT RISE, WOULD THIS AFFECT CHRISTIAN FAITH AND DOCTRINES AND PROVE THEM ALL FALSE? — PASTOR RUSSELL PROVES IT SO.

LONDON, England, April 16.—The London Tabernacle was crowded to hear Pastor Russell's Easter sermon on "The Resurrection Hope the Only One." His text was from I Corinthians 15: 12-18:—"How say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead? . . . If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain and your faith is also vain . . . Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished." He said:—

For years God's people have had excellent Bibles, and thus have been blessed far in advance of our brethren who lived during the Dark Ages. But we have read our Bibles too carelessly and often have most of ous wondered at the great stress St. Paul laid upon the resurrection. Rarely is the subject preached upon now and rarely is it ever thought of except as an absurdity. The reason for this is not far to seek. From childhood we have been taught that nobody is dead—that in dying everybody, good and bad, becomes more alive than ever before; that this aliveness in the saintly few means spiritual powers and an immediate entrance into heaven, death being swallowed up in life. The unsaintly masses also, we are told, have quickened sensibilities after dying—they become more alive, more able to appreciate and suffer pain.

Our Catholic neighbors tell us that the majority immediately go to Purgatory, there to be tried by various sufferings and tortures and later, enter heaven. Our Protestant teachings have been to the effect that the unsaintly masses, unfit for the presence of God and the holy, will be consigned to an eternity of awful torture and made very much more alive to suffering than before. Thus we have been taught to believe that death is a portal or door into an intenser life—that nobody is dead. Many of us perplexed ourselves, and were perplexed by others, with questions respecting how there could be a "resurrection of the dead" if nobody is dead. We avoided the question, or gave the answer, "Mystery; go run and play."

Some, indeed, attempted a patchwork of the matter and told us that those in heaven were happy, but not so happy as though they had bodies and that after thousands of years of craving for a body (which they had used for only a few years), they would get it back again for all eternity. Others said, "No, our bodies have been only a clog and a hindrance and from the moment of death we will be better off without them; and we do not know why the Bible should teach a resurrection of the dead, to get back bodies that we would be glad to be rid of." Respecting the wicked, we said that after roasting for centuries without a body, then, to intensify their pain, the body would be resurrected and they would have double suffering. What bosh! What foolishness! Is it any wonder that many of the bright minds of the world learned to doubt everything connected with religion and the Bible? Rather the wonder is that seeing things so obscurely, we did not all repudiate everything.

NOW WHAT DO WE FIND?

With the clearing of the mists of ignorance and superstition, with a better light reflected from one page to another of the Bible, the resurrection subject clarifies and the statements of Jesus and the Apostles and Prophets, which we thought so strange, become luminous and soul-satisfying.

When once we see that "the wages of sin is death" and not eternal torment; and that the Bible hell is the tomb and not a fiery furnace; and that all mankind go to sheol, to hades, just as did our Savior; then we begin to see that what we all need is to be saved from sheol, from hades, as was the Savior. A resurrection-salvation is thus the salvation hope of the Church and of the world.

What a relief this gives us as respects parents, children, neighbors, friends and the heathen, who have died out of Christ, unsaintly! What comfort it brings to know that they are sleeping in the great prison-house of death, unconscious of the lapse of time, waiting for the Redeemer, Who will as King set up His Kingdom in glory, associating His Bride with Himself for the blessing of all the families of the earth. The bringing forth of the prisoners out of the prison-house of death will be to set before them under the glorious provisions of the New Dispensation an opportunity for life everlasting, by obedience to the laws of the Kingdom under the assistance of the Heavenly One—the alternative being, not eternal torment, but death—Second Death.

ALL SOULS GO TO SHEOL.

Some one may say, "Pastor Russell, what about the soul? If the body goes to sheol, hades, the tomb, where goes the soul?" I reply that it is the soul that goes to sheol, to hades, the grave, the tomb, the state of death. Although the words sheol and hades are translated grave more times than translated hell, nevertheless they refer, not to the mound of earth, which is in the nature of a monument, but to the secret, hidden condition, preferably styled the tomb, the abyss.

The Prohphet David wrote, "Thou wilt not leave my soul in sheol (the tomb, the state of death), nor suffer Thine Holy One to see corruption" (Psalm xvi, 10.) St. Peter quoted this on the day of Pentecost and explained that it is a prophecy in respect to Christ Jesus. David's soul was not delivered from sheol, and he did see corruption, and his sepulchre the Apostle could refer to. But he, being a Prophet, spoke those words respecting Jesus, that His soul would not be left in sheol; that his soul would not see corruption. St. Peter says that this prophecy was fulfilled in our Lord—in that He was raised from the dead on the third day. He tells us that Jesus was put to death in the flesh, but quickened in spirit—a spirit Being far above angels and principalities and powers and every name that is named. Our Common Version Bible declares that our Lord's soul was saved from hell—hades (Acts ii, 27-31.)

David, in the Old Testament, used the word sheol. St. Peter, in the New Testament, used the word hades. There is no dispute amongst scholars as to what is signified. The words sheol and hades are well known to refer, not to a place of suffering or torture or animation of any kind, but to the unconsciousness of the death state. Jesus arose from the dead, from hades, the grave, and not from a place of torment. The so-called Apostles' Creed declares that Jesus descended into hell, but arose from the dead on the third day. All scholars know that nothing in the words sheol and hades has any relationship to fire or pain or suffering or consciousness, and thus this phrase of the Apostles' Creed is universally explained.

As Jesus descended into hades, so do all mankind. As the Father raised Him from the dead on the third day, so it is promised that He will raise us, the Church, from the dead. More than this, the unjust also, those who have not been approved of God in the present life, shall all be awakened from the sleep of death. They will come forth informed respecting sin, having lived under the reign of Sin and Death. They will come forth that they may learn the ways of righteousness, the reward of which is life everlasting. The glorified Jesus and His glorified Church, the Bride, will be the Royal Priesthood, whose special work for a thousand years will be the uplifting of mankind, not only from the tomb, but also to perfection of life, "every man in his own order" or rank. The uplifting will bless as many as are willing lifting them from the degredation and meanness and imperfection into which all have fallen by one man's disobedience, under the laws of heredity.

BURST THE BARS OF DEATH.

In the poetic language of the hymn, Christ Jesus "burst the bars of death" in His resurrection. It was not possible for Him to be holden of death, writes the Apostle (Acts ii, 24.) The Divine verdict went forth that He had been faithful and that to Him should come the reward of life upon the highest plane—the divine nature (Ephesians i, 20, 21.)

Our fancies may legitimately picture that the holy angels marveled at the Redeemer's experiences from the time that He left the heavenly glory and was made flesh and dwelt amongst us until, by His resurrection change, He returned again from the earthly nature to the heavenly plane, "far above angels." As they sang at his nativity a rapturous song of glad tidings of great joy to all people, so they were filled with amazement, surely, at how the Father permitted Him to be tempted and tried and poured for Him His cup of suffering, which he drained to dregs. They marveled when "He died, the Just for the unjust." They looked and wondered, as hour after hour He remained in the tomb—dead. Their loyalty to the Heavenly Father was tested during that period, but was rewarded when they beheld that Divine power raised Him up even to a more excellent glory than that which He had before.

With what alacrity the angels must have acknowledged the risen One, in harmony with the Father's declaration, "Let all the angels of God worship Him." "Worthy is the Lamb to receive glory and honor, dominion, might and power." The point to be specially noticed is the change of nature which our Redeemer experienced in His resurrection. That change did not take place during the three days of Jesus' burial, but during the three and a half years of His ministry, which ended with His resurrection. When thirty years of age He gave Himself—He surrendered His earthly privileges and rights and hopes into the Father's hands, to be obedient to everything which Divine providence might permit. At that moment His sacrifice of His flesh was accepted. The evidence of its acceptance was the impartation of the Holy Spirit, which as a dove rested upon Him and exercised a quickening and illuminating influence upon His mind, enabling Him to understandd more than human things and to perform more than human acts.

It was Jesus, a New Creature, begotten of the Spirit at Jordan, that did the mighty works of the Father. His flesh, His humanity, was gradually laid down sacrificially, in harmony with the Divine providence. He drank "the cup" which the Father poured for Him.

DIVINE POWER "BROUGHT FROM THE DEAD THE GREAT SHEPHERD."

This Easter Sunday celebrates the momentous event of our Lord's resurrection from the dead. His resurrection is either a truth or a falsehood. In our text St. Paul assures us that if it is untrue, our faith, our hopes, our preaching and teachings are of no avail—useless. If the resurrection of the dead is impossible, then the resurrection of Jesus was impossible. If the resurrection of Jesus did not take place, then we have no proof, and no ground for believing, that Divine power could resurrect the Church. If Devine Power "brought again from the dead the great Shepherd of the sheep," it is Jehovah also who will bring us from the dead by Jesus, in God's due time.

Let none avoid the question! Let all decide at once! Either we believe in a resurrection from the dead, or we do not believe it. If the resurrection be a myth then, says the Apostle, all those who fell asleep with faith in Christ are perished—they are not in heaven, Purgatory nor eternal torment. If we believe in the resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust, then, logically, we must believe that they are dead, except in the Divine promise, purpose, arrangement. The decision of this resurrection question is a most momentous one, as it affects practically every doctrine of the Christian Church. If we get straight the doctrine of the Ransom effected through the Redeemer, and the doctrine of the Resurrection of the dead, all of our absurdities, which have troubled us so long, will fall out of the way, and all of the Scriptures will be found harmonious in teaching Divine Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power.

CHRIST THE FIRST-FRUITS.

"But now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first-fruits of them that slept" (verse 20.) Ah, thank God, the Apostle did not mean to insinuate the possibility of our Lord's not having risen. Merely, he would put the question that we might see how weighty is the subject—how much depends on the answer. He exultantly answers, "Christ is risen!" We rejoice in this for several reasons. First, how sad it would be if He who laid aside His glory and was made flesh and tasted death on our behalf should have lost by His loyal endeavor to serve us and to do the Father's will! How glad we are that He is risen, and that He was not raised again in the flesh, with the loss of His heavenly glory, but raised as the King of all, far above all others, and partaker of the divine nature!

Secondly, we are glad on our own account, and on account of all mankind; for if our Lord Jesus had not been raised from the dead it would have proven one of two things—either that He had not been faithful—up to the Divine standard, and therefore that His life could not be a satisfaction for the human life lost in Adam, or else had promised to raise Him from the dead if He would be obedient unto death, had been unable to do so; and if unable to raise Him from the dead, we, likewise, would be without hope, even if our sins were cancelled by virtue of His sacrifice.

The Apostle's words give a further suggestion: Our Lord in His resurrectin became ("the firstfruits of them that slept." This signifies that none was ever raised from the dead before Him. As another Scripture declares, "He was the first that should arise from the dead." There were indeed others awakened from the tomb, by Jesus Himself and also previous to His Advent. But they were merely awakened, not lifted fully up out of death conditions to perfect life. The Redeemer was the first to have such an experience. But the Apostle's words mean more. If Jesus was the first-fruits of them that slept, there must of necessity be after-fruits. And this the Apostle proceeds to prove, declaring that "as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive" (I Corinthians xv, 22.) Glorious resurrection hoped! Precious Bible! The one Book alone which teaches a resurrection of the dead, or that the dead are dead.

The Apostle proceeds to tell us that the dead will not all be resurrected together—at once—"but every man in his own order" (I Corinthians xv, 23.) The first order or rank will be the Church. Blessed and holy are all they that have part in the First Resurrection; * * * they shall be priests of God and of Christ and shall reign with Him a thousand years (Revelation xx, 6.)

This work of raising the dead will be the work of the entire reign of Messiah, as explained in our context: Christ must reign until He shall have put all enemies under His feet—the last enemy will be death. As during the Mediatorial reign mankind shall rise up out of their ignorance, weakness, sin, depravity, they will be coming out of death conditions into life conditions; they will be in process of raising up—resurrection.

This does not prove, however, that all of Adam's race will receive the gift of God, eternal life, but it does prove that all will be blessed with the opportunity of attaining that glorious reward. Whoever, after having the release from death put within his grasp, shall decline eternal life on the Divine terms will die again, but not because of Adam's sin—it will not be the Adamic death. That Second Death will be complete destruction. Those sinners will die the Second Death without hope of further redemption or resurrection.

THE CENTURION'S STORY.

(Continued from Last Week.)

But his speech, whatever it was, set them all gnashing at him like wolves and they began to cry 'Death to him, death to him.'' The mob circled round him, striking with clenched fists and spitting upon him. Some impudent fellow flung the corner of his own robe over his face, thus blindfolding him. Another struck him with the open palm and a third said, "If thou be Christ, prophesy who struck thee." I stood it as long as I could and then shouldered my way to the center of the mob. As the disturbance ceased with my presence, he glanced at me for a moment with a grateful eye. His fine nostrils were a quiver and once in awhile his long lashes swept his bruised cheeks as he seemed to struggle with emotions from which his whole frame trembled. Once again, as I stood there beside him, our glances met. In his own was a look of recognition that I had done him a favor and in mine, I presume, was a look of the surprise I felt in my soul. He answered me with a word: "They could have no power over me, except it were given them of my Father." Who his Father was I do not understand. At first I thought it might be some of those grey whiskers, but now I think not.

However, daylight had come in earnest now and I made up my mind that I would take the prisoner before Pilate and if so that he were guilty of any offense, he could be punished according to law and not barried like a quarry by the hounds. However, his enemies reached the same decision. It appeared they wanted to put him to death and they had to get a decree from Pilate before this could be done, so without my interference they hustled him away to Pilate's residence. Only I cautioned Caiaphas that if they showed the prisoner any more violence, I would take him out of their hands. Caiaphas and Annas scowled most beautifully at this, almost enough to give me warrant for knocking their heads together, a pleasure I hope to have some day.

I looked back as we went down the street toward Pilate's house and thought all Jerusalem was trailing behind us. The street was full. People were clamoring over the house tops and from the lower city came that distant confused murmuring that I have heard a time or two when trouble was breeding and I felt it in my bones that some great tragedy was impending. When we came to Pilate's house, there was another halt and more wig-wagging of white whiskers. It seemed today was some kind of High Day with these cattle and they would not profane their sacred garments by entering the house of a Roman. I settled their palaver in a moment by taking the prisoner away from them and marching him up on the porch. Pilate knows these Jews well. He has conned their prejudices and passions and reads them like a book, so he came down from the judgment seat where he was waiting and himself stood upon the porch beside the Jew. Annas, Caiaphas and the other jangling Doctors of the Law formed a semi-circle in front of the porch on the pavement with the crowd pressing on behind. I put me a man or two back of them with bared spears and yet could scarcely keep the crowd from flattening them against the wall. It was amazing to hear these accusers change their tune when they got before Pilate. All this prating in the houses of Annas and Caiaphas was about laws and doctrines and visions and such like trash, but lo! they came now harging this man with being an enemy to Caesar, setting himself up to be a king, refusing tribute and such stuff. Pilate in the meantime had sent Jesus inside while listening to their complaints. Then he strode in to talk to the man himself. I wish you could have seen the contrast. Pilate, tall, lean, chalky white of face with that fishy roving eye that sees naught but the glint of gold and those small spiked ears of his that hear nothing but the call of spoil and loot, before the Galilean Prophet. Pilate was a full inch taller than he, but the Jew! ye gods! The soul of him stood out in all its imperial majesty. There was a calmness in his poise, a certain possessiveness in his bearing that made him, in my eye, at least, the grander and nobler for the indignities he had just suffered. "Are you king of the Jews?" said Pilate, pompously, and waited for his answer. My noble Marcus, you would have snickered behind your shield to see the tables suddenly turned and the prisoner with regal assurance becoming the inquisitor. "Who told you to ask me this," he said. "Did it occur to you or did somebody suggest it?" Pilate gasped as he answered by asking contemptuously if he were a Jew. Then Jesus told him quite plainly that while he was a king, his kingdom was not of this world; that for this reason he had no military intention and no civil interests. It was plain enough to Pilate that he was a bright, keen man, though a dreamer, with no concern except in some sort of visionary, religious teaching. For this reason, and because Pilate is always glad enough to put a crimp in the power of the priests, I saw he was determined to save the man alive. Immediately, he went out and told the Jews that he found their charges unsubstantiated. With that, they broke a new bottle of perfume on his head, charging that he had stirred up a riot in Judea. Pilate side-stepped as quick as that wrestler you and I bet out sestercii on in the bout that night in Ostia when last we met. He has had a quarrel with Herod for a long time and here was a chance to get rid of a disagreeable duty and placate Herod at the same time, for Herod happened to be in Jerusalem at the birthday celebration of his brother, Agrippa, whom he loves as a weasel loves a fowl, so off he went, attended by the rabble, to Herod. You know what the Herods are like. This Antipas has more of the vices and fewer of the virtues of that Idumean breed than any other I have known. With smug assurance, Herod prepared himself to have sport with his Galilean subject, but Jesus stood before him in a silence that was dignified but for all that, contemptuous and full of merited rebuke. Herod tried in vain to get a word out of him and then had to have recourse to the cheap and vulgar use of his own brutal power, for here I could not protect but must needs obey. Under Herod's orders my own soldiers mocked and jeered at him. Snatching a purple curtain from the wall, they flung it round him like a royal robe and mocked and did obeisance after which Herod ordered him back to Pilate, still with his purple robe upon him. I thought that Pilate would have given in to the people, but I was wrong. He was still determined to save him, and after argument, sought to compromise by scourging.

(To Be Continued.)

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

New Haven, Conn., April 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
For several years I have enjoyed the good things in your paper and now it comes to my address. I recall the "Friday Evening Talks" of Beecher and the rich hyperbole of Talmadge, yet they do not begin to compare with the orderly systematic manner in which Pastor Russell presents the great Scriptural truths, showing them as one harmonious whole—"The Divine Plan." I'm sure all your readers must realise, as I do, that this sermon-feature of your paper adds to its moral worth a thousand fold, bringing God's approval as well as man's. Trusting you will continue to print the sermons so long as the Pastor is able to furnish them, I am,
Sincerely Yours,
MISS T. H. PERKINS.

Caguas, Porto Rico, March 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I wish to express my gratitude for promptly changing address of my paper here. I did so not to miss our dear Pastor Russell's weekly sermon; more especially so as I am separated from all "our people," excepting by correspondence, and I assure you its weekly coming is looked for and appreciated more than ever, and brings comfort and cheer to me. Thanking you again for your service in publishing the sermons so faithfully.
Very gratefully yours,
MRS. N. M. PARKER.

Camden, S. C., April 4.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Will you please send me as many copies of March 23d issue of the Tribune, containing Pastor Russell's sermon "An Old-Fashioned Revival Wanted in Wall Street," as you can spare. I want to tell you of my appreciation of your excellent paper, and especially to praise you for your early and honest printing of Pastor Russell's sermons, so wonderful and so needful at this time. Wishing you much success.
Very truly,
LUCY MINERVA FLOWER.

Rome, Ga., April 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am sending you three subscriptions to your splendid paper, which I welcome at all times with much delight. I enjoy all features of your good paper, but take the same strictly on account of the Pastor Russell sermons that you publish so full and in such clear, large type. So long as you continue these in like manner you may depend upon me as your regular patron, and will secure for you every additional subscriber possible. May our heavenly Father's richest blessings attend you for the splendid service you are rendering Him in spreading these good tidings of great joy which shall ultimately be to all people.
Yours truly,
C. R. PITNER.

Jackson, Mich., April 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I see that my subscription to your valuable paper run out April 1 and I write to tell you that I am renewing through the Watch Tower B. & T. Society. I have been a subscriber for the Labor Tribune since April 1, 1907, and every year the paper seems to grow more valuable to me on account of the nice way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons—large print and the sermons in full. I also like to read the nice letters of appreciation from the dear friends of the Truth and the Tabernacle Bible studies.
Sincerely your friend,
MRS. DORA SHAW.

Canton, Ohio, April 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have been reading your paper for the past few months and wish to tell you that I am well pleased with it. I appreciate the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons, for I am especially interested in them because they are a great help and blessing to me. For I had heard the bad tidings of great misery for a number of years, but now I greatly rejoice in the glad tidings of great joy as Pastor Russell holds them forth in his sermons, which are according to the faith once delivered unto the saints.
Wishing you success in this grand work that you are doing, may your paper reach many hearts that are hungering for the Truth.
Sincerely yours,
PAUL SHUSTER.

Cameron, Canada, April 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have only recently become a subscriber to your excellent paper, but because it already holds first place with us among our newspapers, I feel prompted to express my appreciation of it and of the fearless and wholesome manner in which you advocate for liberty and justice.
The spirit of liberty, of which your valued paper is a worthy mouth-piece, is abroad in the land and will neither be repressed or shackled.
One of the admirable features of your paper is the clear type and excellent paper which make it a joy to read.
The weekly sermon from Pastor Russell well deserves the space and prominence which you give it, as it speaks forth a liberty of thought and study which can not but lead the thoughtful, intelligent mind to investigate more carefully the Book that has survived the ravages of many centuries of time, and find in the untrammeled study of its truths incontrovertible evidence of its Divine Inspiration.
May God speed you in every good word and work, and shortly may you be honored heralds of the ushering in of the age of freedom when—
Man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.
Yours for truth and right,
HERBERT PERRIN.

Dayton, O., April 8.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I would like to let you know that I appreciate the way you treat Pastor Russell's sermons in your valuable paper, the clear type being one of the main features, besides devoting one entire page to the sermons and letters of the dear friends may you continue to do so. I am sending my renewal to your paper and two others besides through the Watch Tower house. I have been taking your paper regularly for about four years and like it very much and will continue to take it as long as I am able and you continue to print the sermons.
Yours truly,
MAX MATHEWS.

Silvam Springs, Ark., April 5.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I desire to express my hearty appreciation of the noble work you are doing in behalf of the toilers of the country through your ably conducted paper, and more especially for the still greater work of disseminating the truth by the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons. The weekly visits of the paper are most eagerly awaited by me, I assure you. Surely a two-fold blessing will be yours.
Yours for the Truth,
JOHN M. ROACH.

Abilene, Kan., April 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I suberibed for your paper through the Bible House. I like the paper very much. It is clear white paper and large print. Especially do I appreciate Pastor Russell's discourses. I do not like to miss one of them, as they are very helpful to me. The Lord bless you. I remain,
Your truly,
CARL ANDERSON.

Wilmett, Ill., April 8.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Dear Sir and Friend of the Truth:
We hereby desire to extend to you our appreciation for your kindness and public spirit in publishing from week to week the sermons of our beloved Pastor Russell. We trust you will continue to spread the light of the true Gospel and thus bring happiness any joy to those who are sitting in darkness.
Very sincerely,
MR. AND MRS. L. F. SMITH.

Port Norfolk, Va., April 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Inclosed please find money-order for renewal of subscription to your paper for another year, as I enjoy very much the reading of Pastor Russell's sermons.
Thanking you for your past promptness in sending me the Tribune. I remain,
Yours very respectfully,
H. RAPP.

Rochester, N. Y., April 5.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Your much appreciated paper comes regular and the Pastor Russell's sermons are becoming more and more attractive.
Kindly accept my thanks for the same. Also for the other reports on the same page.
Yours respectfully,
R. A. BROWN.

W. Hoboken, N. J., April 5.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find money order for another year's subscription to your valuable paper.
This is our third year's renewal to the Tribune; and we take it solely because it prints Pastor Russell's sermons, and other interesting articles to a Bible student.
I think you are doing a noble work in publishing these sermons, for they are very instructing, and represent the "God of love" in his true character. Wishing you unbounded success, I remain,
Yours very truly,
H. R. MUNTZER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Walter Leuschner, Los Angeles.
Scott Reseau, Cullison.
C. H. Snyder, Pratt.
J. C. Jackson, Garnett.
John Stavrun, Elk Mound.
N. W. Merrill, Middleberg.
Dr. J. O. Williams, Houston.
Mrs. E. B. Lasson, Schenectady.
G. M. Preston, Oswego.
John Wilson, Shannonville.
Mrs. B. C. Pettingill, Victoria.
H. Farnsworth, Toronto.
E. S. Pepper, Belvedere.
A. H. Piland, Peabody.
Mrs. B. G. Van Aken, New York City.
Mrs. H. B. Andrews, San Antonia.
Mrs. M. E. Garinger, Chicago.
S. F. Laughlin, Aberdeen.
John R. Rogers, West Somerville.
L. C. Stone, Springtown.
Cyril Kuhn, Duquesne.
H. Rapp, Port Norfolk.
H. R. Muntzer, West Hoboken.

THE BIBLE DIGEST

Is proving a very helpful aid for practical study. Many letters received from the dear friends indicate their high appreciation of the work. The work contains about 5,000 quotations and references upon over 100 subjects and doctrines of the Bible. The fifth part gives many startling statistics of the day—the social, financial, political, moral and industrial conditions protending the great transition to the new order, the Millennium. Order at once while the supply lasts. Price 25 cents a copy, post paid.
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ALLEGHENY, PA.

16 TRUTH SERIES POST CARDS 10c
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POPULAR MECHANICS

WHEN DRAIN IS CLOGGED.

Simple Method of Clearing Out Obstructed Pipes.

An easy method of starting a flow of water in a washbasin when the drain is clogged is as follows: With stopper removed, fill the basin half full of water. Take a swab and work it up and down rapidly in the water. This sets up a pumping action that agitates the water in the pipe violently. Nine times out of ten it will bring the sediment right up from the trap and start a flow of water.

TWO METHODS OF STARTING A CLOGGED DRAIN.

If flushing is desired take a cork that will fit the drain in basin, cut a hole through it and attach a piece of rubber tubing to it, as shown in the drawing. Draw the other end of the tube over the faucet, place the cork in the basin drain and turn on the city pressure. It may be necessary to hold a cloth over the drainage holes in upper part of basin. This wrinkle will save dollars in plumbers' bills, as it is as efficient as a plumber's pump.

Oil Mills in Palestine.

Although the old style olive mills are fast being replaced by the modern French machines, serig or sesame seed oil is made in Palestine by the old and primitive methods except in one mill. The seeds are first soaked in water and then shelled by pounding in a large stone mortar with a huge wooden mallet. They are next roasted in an oven and then ground in a stone mill turned by a camel, the result being a thin grayish paste. This is then poured into a circular vat with a concave bottom. When the vat is full, the fluid being about three feet deep, a man gets into the vat and treads the paste with his bare feet, which brings the oil cake to the bottom, and as the oil comes to the top he skims it off with a brass bowl. A German at Sarona has lately begun the manufacture of this oil with a European machine, the seeds not being roasted, but simply crushed and pressed. The resulting oil is much lighter in color and commands a better price, but it is stated that by this process less oil is obtained from the same amount of seed than by the native method.—Consular Report.

Montan Wax.

Montan wax, of which considerable quantities are exported from Germany to the United States, is apparently one of those numerous products of the distillation of coal which American manufacturers should be able to produce themselves, reports R. P. Skinner, consul general at Hamburg. The term has been taken from the German without translation and means simply miners' or bituminous wax. This material is obtained by the distillation of the bitumen of sulphurous brown coal extracted by benzine by means of superheated steam. Technically pure montan wax has a melting point of 80 degrees C., and it is an excellent substitute for ceresine, deriving its great value from its high melting point, a quality much appreciated in the candle manufacturing industry. The utilization of this material at the same time facilitates the exploitation of deposits of sulphurous coal.

Death Roll of the Alps.

The number of fatalities due to mountain climbing in Switzerland has rapidly increased during recent years. According to an authentic compilation, ninety deaths were due to mountain climbing in the Swiss and Italian Alps during the year ended Dec. 1, 1910. To the above figures must be added eighty serious accidents, four of which had fatal effect. The causes of the accidents were ascending mountain peaks without a guide, landslides, defects in the haltesail (rope) and sudden setting in of fogs. For many years the English have had the greatest number of victims to lament. This year, however, the Swiss are at the head of the list, followed by the Germans, English, Austrians and Italians respectively.—Consular Report.

New Theory of White Light.

An English theorist, O. R. Williams of Manchester, has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that Newton was wrong in his accepted theory that all colors were contained in white light. He declares that the color is caused by particles in the ether of various color and that he, by a simple device made of a lens and a lacquered black plate with a scratch on it, has seen ether, the supposititious element upon which the scientific theories of light are based, and has made a study of its properties.

When Carbon Boils.

When an electric light hisses the carbon melted from one of the rods is actually boiling in the little crater formed in the end of the rod. The superheated liquid, with blinding flashes of light, moves and jumps about very much as water does on beginning to boil.

ADVERTISING TRICYCLE.

Unique Arrangement For Printing on Sidewalks.

A most ingenious arrangement by which a tricycle is converted into a complete printing establishment has been invented and patented by a Frenchman. It is chiefly to be used for printing advertisements on sidewalks, on smooth surfaced streets, on planks or boards to be used for fences, etc. As a matter of fact, it was patentered quite awhile ago, but for some reason withheld by the owner.

The tires of the hind wheels are fitted with spaces similar to those of a huge rubber stamp. A regular case of specially prepared type is supplied, and from this the advertisement is set up in the tires and locked up the same as in a regular printer's form. Two lines are, of course, the limit of the ad., and the length of these depends on the size of the type and on the diameter of the wheels.

Immediately behind the saddle is a reservoir with ink, which is automatically distributed to two regulation rollers of the width of the tires. On asphalt or other dark surfaces white ink is used; on board sidewalks, black. Chromatic effects may also be obtained by printing one line red and one block, or whatever color the customer desires.

PRESERVING RUBBER.

Best Results Obtained by Immersion in Distilled Water.

A number of Russian chemists have been conducting experiments to determine the best manner of preserving india rubber and preventing its deterioration. With rubber at the present prohibitive price anything which will serve as a substitute, make it wear longer or preserve the natural product would be most acceptable. Strangely enough, after testing a number of solutions it has been found that ordinary distilled water gives the best results. The rubber is simply immersed in it and allowed to take care of itself.

Tests of tensile strength were made upon rubber which had been preserved in water, limewater, a 1 per cent solution of sodium carbonate and a 2 per cent solution of glycerin in water.

The rubber in distilled water showed a tensile strength of 77 pounds, 62.7 pounds in limewater, 61.6 pounds in sodium carbonate, 57.2 pounds in glycerin and 39.6 pounds in boracic acid.

The Nature of the Aurora.

According to a theory recently enunciated by Professor Lenard, the aurora borealis is formed of cathode rays, emitted by the sun and deflected by the terrestrial magnetic field in the upper strata of the atmosphere. The velocity of these cathode rays must be nearly equal to that of light and very much greater than the velocity of cathode rays produced in the laboratory. Lenard concludes that these extremely "hard" cathode rays are emitted by unknown radio-active substances in the sun.

ENDLESS CARGO CARRIER.

Electrically Driven Conveyor For Loading Ships.

This automatic, electrically driven conveyor is used in loading and unloading the Mauretania and Lusitania. The motors are located inside the steel

ELECTRIC CARRIER FOR LOADING SHIPS.

frame, and the wiring extends from end to end, which makes possible the placing of push buttons at various distances, so that the motors may be started at any point.

The endless carrier moves at a speed of from 75 to 100 feet per minute, can handle 8,000 pieces of freight per hour and is operated easily at any angle up to forty-five degrees.

THE ELEPHANT SEAL.

Little Known Marine Animal Nearing Extinction.

The expedition recently sent out by the American Museum of Natural History and the New York Zoological society to Lower California under the leadership of Dr. Charles H. Townsend has been successful in capturing six young California sea elephants (Macrorhinus angustirestris, Gill) on Guadalupe island, says the Scientific American. These specimens, the first ever captured alive, were sent from San Diego, Cal., and arrived at the New York aquarium in excellent condition after their six day trip. For transportation they were crated separately and shipped by express without food or water en route.

Although not more than nine months old, the average weight of these animals is about 250 pounds and the length four and one-half to five feet.

The adult males reach a length of more than twenty feet. The species which is distributed among the small islands of the southern and Lower California coast is now verging toward extinction, and very little is known of its life history or habits. The common name of the species is derived from the fact that the male possesses a protrusile snout or proboscis. In the young males now at the aquarium this is only slightly developed.

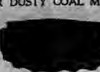
A Painting Hint.

Use shellac for the base when repainting a sign over red and the color will not bleed through and spoil the appearance of the job.

DU PONT

MONOBEL No. 2

A "PERMISSIBLE EXPLOSIVE" FOR GASEOUS OR DUSTY COAL MINES



Comparatively quick acting—adapted to mining bituminous coal for coking and anthracite coal. Practically fumeless. At least 135 cartridges, 1¼" x 8", in each 50-pound case

Cannot be properly exploded with anything weaker than a No. 6 (red label) Detonator

Write for Booklet

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Wilmington, Del. U. S. A

Composition of Greek Vases.

Experiments show that the black glaze of the Attic styles of vase is due to ferrous iron, probably as silicate, while the red glaze of the Mycenaean style is probably due to ferric iron. These views are supported by synthetic experiments. The complete analysis of fragments of vases shows that the Mycenaean pottery is much poorer in silica and richer in lime and therefore more fusible than the Attic.

Man as Quadruped.

A prominent German biologist maintains that man made a serious mistake when in his development he made a biped of himself. He contends that the backbone structure of man was designed for a horizontal position and that many of the ills which he is subject to are due to this departure.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

TOO MUCH MONEY—FREE-WILL OFFERINGS ONLY

II Kings 12:1-16—April 23

"Then the people rejoiced, for they offered willingly."—I Chron. 29:9.

SIXTEEN years passed after the incidents of our previous study and found King Joash in his twenty-third year. Already he had made suggestions to the priests respecting the repairs of the temple, which was considerably dilapidated, because the people were still halfhearted in the worship of Jehovah. The influence of the idolatry of surrounding nations was still upon them. Some of them still burned incense upon the altars of Baal.

Priests Poor Business Men

King Joash found that allowing the priests to collect the money and therewith to repair the temple showed no results. Not every good-hearted man has executive ability. The record does not tell that the priests were dishonest in the use of the money collected for their affairs. Nor does it say that they spent the money unwisely. Possibly the people did not have confidence in the priests and did not give so freely on that account. However, the King noted the fact that the temple continued to be dilapidated and called for the priests and said to them, "Why repair ye not the breaches of the temple?" The answer of the priests is not given, but the King's mandate was, "Now, therefore, take no more money from your acquaintances." The King passed over the matter as lightly and courteously as possible, without charging the priests with embezzlement or neglect.

Donating monies for temple repairs.

Church Begging Doing Harm.

There is a lesson in this matter for us. The people like to see results. (1) They want to know that monies that are donated for benevolent purposes are not all absorbed for office expenses. (2) Voluntary offerings have the approval of both God and men, rather than offerings that are importuned, coaxed, begged, wheedled from saints and sinners. Everybody who gives to the Lord's cause is advantaged thereby; he not only forwards a benevolent Cause, but stimulates and cultivates generosity in his own heart. It was our Lord who said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive"—where the giving is willing and voluntary.

Church begging is undoubtedly doing great harm. The remark has been made that the chief item of religion in some churches is begging for money—private solicitation, and also public solicitation, by the passing around of the collection box. Church fairs, church suppers, grab-bags, etc., etc., are still more reprehensible than the collection box and private solicitation. Some one has called such efforts the "milking of the goats." The Lord's people are supposed to be *sheep*; the world's people, *goats*.

Breaks in the Temple Wall

Viewing the spiritual temple we perceive that, outwardly, as represented by the magnificent churches of metropolitan cities, nothing more could be desired than what is now enjoyed. Describing the Church conditions of our day, the Scriptures portray our condition under the figure of the Laodicean Church, thus: "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot; I would thou wert cold or hot. So, then, because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of My mouth. Because thou sayest, I am rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked, I counsel thee to buy of Me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich, and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see."—Rev. 3:15-18.

Joash repairing the temple.

It is from the spiritual standpoint, therefore, that the temple of today needs to have repairs. Outwardly, the Church is rich; spiritually, she is poor. The majority of her educated, including ministers, have abandoned all faith in the Bible as the Word of God. Yet they are not known as infidels, but by the less harsh term, "Higher Critics," "Evolutionists."

The Duty of the Hour

Noting the spiritual impairment of the House of God, the Church, all who love the Lord and who worship Him should do their part, make their contribution, toward the improvement of these spiritual conditions. It is not to be left wholly in the hands of the clerical or priestly class. The people in general are to appreciate the situation and each delight to do his part in the rebuilding of the spiritual walls of Zion. Those spiritual walls consist of "the faith that was once delivered to the saints."

Pretty Bad.

"Was the play bad?"

"Well, I should say. Why, even the lights went out at the close of the second act."

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Money in bank sweetens every night the sleep of millions of people with tired brains and troubled hearts, and saves from utter desolation and want thousands of bereaved families every year.

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Foresight, as a rule, only comes to to a man when he is so old he has but little to look forward to. Have the foresight now by saving so much every week and putting in one of our banks.

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The need of a bank account is apparent to every thoughtful, industrious person. To look ahead and prepare for future requirements is an urgent duty. You're cordially invited to open an account with any one of the banks advertised in these columns.

The first step in buying or building a home is the savings account. Everybody should have a home of his own. A savings account with one of our banks, with regular deposits from the income, will provide the money for the first payment upon one. The sooner you begin, the sooner you will live in your own home.

Banking your money regularly not only means that you get interest at the end of the year on each dollar you deposit; but it also means that you are prepared for sickness or calamity; that you can buy a home; that you can educate your children; that you can have a business of your own—it means independence.

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UNION LEGISLATOR MAKES GOOD

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The incidents occurring in the lives of active trades unionists contain both pathos and heroism. E. R. Pace, a machinist, residing at Raleigh, N. J., was elected to the lower house of the legislature last fall. He stood alone—the only and first unionist member of that body. But he had initiative, courage and persistence. He introduced several bills and succeeded in getting three of them enacted into law.

One law allows the transportation companies to issue free transportation to widows or minor children of pensioned, furloughed, superannuated disabled or deceased employes.

Another relating to factory owners providing medical and surgical appliances in factories. It is provided that all factories in the state shall be equipped with certain medical accessories as first aid to injured or ill employes.

Also a law was enacted providing for the ten-hour day (maximum) in all factories after January 1, 1912.

This initial labor legislation will undoubtedly spur the unionists of North Carolina to seek to increase their number of members in the next session.

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Edited by PAUL N. HASLUCK

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Secretary Frank Morrison Issues a Reply to the Remarkable Declaration of Railway Mail Service Superintendent Against Unionism Among Railway Mail Clerks--New Labor Bills Introduced Include Mr. Wilson's to Compel Discontinuance of Injunction Practice

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—"Divine right" Baer, the coal king, will be compelled to enter the lists to defend his reputation if Superintendent Vaille of the Thirteenth division, railway mail service, has capacity to keep the pace he has set by his declaration concerning the rights of man employed in the railway mail service. Comment is needless. Just scan the statement of the superintendent published in the Seattle Times:

"The railway mail clerks have an organization," said Mr. Vaille this morning, "known as the Railway Mail Association. Its membership is confined to clerks in the railway service and it is recognized by the department and always has worked in harmony with it. This organization is a fraternal order. It provides its members benefits in case of accident and promotes the social interests of its members.

"Some of the younger element, however, believe that the association is not radical enough. It is these who are most active in organizing the labor union in the East. The object of the union is to procure for its members more pay at a cost of less work, ignoring the right of the service to the best work they can perform.

"Railway mail clerks have no place in the ranks of skilled labor, and for one to affiliate himself with a union is to place his work on a par with that of a stevedore or a mechanic.

"If they regard themselves merely as laborers working for hire, it is impossible that they should bring to the performance of their duties the enthusiasm born of love for their work and a full realization of the responsibilities placed upon them. No man who regards himself merely as a skilled laborer can be a good postal clerk and be the proper man for our service. A time server has no place in our service and it is better off without him."

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, upon receiving the information regarding the attitude of Superintendent Vaille gave out the following:

"The railway mail clerks are a mighty fine body of men. I know they do not share the opinion of Mr. Vaille in regard to mechanics, nor any other class of workers. I suppose Mr. Vaille is so in love with his work that he could not be coaxed to leave it by the offer of increased wages. He works for sheer love of it.

"Mr. Vaille does not regard himself as a skilled laborer. If he did, according to his statement he 'could not be a good postal clerk and be a proper man for the service. In other words, every man not a postal clerk, who works at any occupation no matter how skilled, is a time server. The man who builds the great guns and warships, the man who constructs the most delicate mechanisms in existence, according to Mr. Vaille are time servers, and would not be a class of men that should be employed by the Government.

"Now, let us look at the other side of the picture and see what there is about the work that Mr. Vaille does that calls for a master mind, or even special skill. Mr. Vaille is a division superintendent; he does not even have to know the offices in his division. The railway mail clerks keep them in mind. To perfect themselves they had to give several years to the work in the first instance, and are compelled to work a certain number of hours each day to keep themselves in possession of all the necessary information to do the work. All Mr. Vaille has to do is to carry out the instructions of the General Superintendent. What superior brain force is necessary to do that? He

(Continued on fourth page.)

THE DYNAMITING CHARGES.

ONE does not need to be a dynamiter or a sympathizer with the man who resorts to such unspeakably infamous crime in the supposed advancement of a cause, in order to question the methods employed in the arrest of McNamara and the other members of the Structural Iron Workers' union alleged to have been guilty of the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building and the loss of twenty-one lives.

The National Labor Tribune cannot find language too strong to express its horror and contempt for men who would resort to murder in the name of trades unionism. Neither murder nor any other form of lawlessness is what trades unionism stands for. The trades unionists of America are a body of honest, laborious, peaceable men, who have probably more respect not only for the laws of God but for the laws of the land than some of our great capitalists. It is a libel upon the people at large to represent trades unions as violent conspiracies, which secretly delight when strike riots are inaugurated and when property is destroyed.

If McNamara were proved to be what the detective Burns and his employers allege, he would deserve the worst that could happen to him. In going to his aid, the trades union press and the trades union leaders of the country are not apologizing for, or advocating, assassination. They simply refuse to believe that McNamara—a man hitherto of good reputation—is guilty. They will continue to refuse to believe him guilty until he has been proved so by evidence of the sort that the law requires—that is, evidence which does not leave a reasonable doubt.

Burns goes on to tell the newspapers what he can prove and what the has found, and professes to have a confession from Ortie McMonigal which damns McNamara. Well, the public will wait for the court trial. Why does Burns seem so anxious to try the case in advance in the newspapers? As for the alleged "confession," the public has grown as suspicious of confessions obtained under such circumstances as it is of detective-bureau evidence. Conspiracies to convict for the sake of a gigantic reward (the reward in this case is $100,000) have fastened on innocent men as their victims before. Let us hear McNamara's defense before we are sure that he is not the victim who has been selected in the present instance.

Insofar as the kidnaping of the prisoners is concerned, there can only be one opinion among decent, honest American citizens. The kidnaping was a detestable violation of law, and every citizen of the United States has a right to resent it. No man's liberties are safe if he can be stolen in this manner and hurried away to some distant point selected by his accusers for arraignment and trial. The governor of Indiana, who was a party to this outrage, is a fool or knave or both, and has disgraced his office. If he thinks there is any approval for his conduct among the people of Indiana, let him invite a referendum on the subject. A pretty protector of Indiana citizens this misfit in office is! Business men, capitalists, men of affairs, how many Socialists do you think Marshall, the midnight requisition governor, has made in Indiana?

Further comment on the case we reserve until we have at hand information more disinterested than that furnished by a detective working for conviction because conviction means that he will become a rich man. The least McNamara is entitled to at the hands of the public is suspension of judgment.

Among matters to be discussed at the approaching convention of the American Federation of Musicians in Atlanta, Ga., will be regulation of the importation of foreign orchestral organizations which may come under contract to the United States, and some positive action in the matter of regular army and navy bands coming into competition with members of the union in localities in which such bands may be stationed.

International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers will hold its annual convention at Cincinnati June 5.

UNIONISTS ARRESTED CHARGED WITH DYNAMITING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 22.—John J. McNamara, secretary and treasurer of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers was arrested here tonight by a squad of detectives, headed by William J. Burns, charged with complicity with the explosion which wrecked the offices of the Los Angeles Times, several months ago, killing more than a score of persons.

McNamara hastily arraigned, was committed to jail without bond. Instead of going to jail, McNamara was delivered to Burns' keeping and flashed away in an automobile. It is rumored he has been started back to Los Angeles, Governor Marshall having honored a requisition before the arrest was made.

The national board of the Internation association was in session in the American Central Life building in the heart of the city tonight when the raid was made and McNamara arrested.

The following officials of the union and members of the board were taken into temporary custody by the police: F. M. Ryan, Chicago, national president of the association; H. W. Legleiter, Pittsburg; P. A. Cooley, New Orleans; E. A. Clancey, San Francisco; M. J. Young, Boston; J. L. Butler, Buffalo, and H. S. Hockin of Detroit.

Before disappearing mysteriously with McNamara, Burns made a statement to the United Press, in which he declared:

"Indianapolis has been the headquarters of a band of dynamiters that has terrorized the entire country for a year. McNamara is their leader. They have dynamited four buildings here. They blew up the big bridge at Springfield, Ill. They destroyed the Lewellen Iron Works, on the Pacific coast. On March 23, 1911, they simultaneously blew up the court house at Omaha, Neb., and the office of Caldwell & Drake, at Columbus, Ind., contractors for that building. They blew up the Los Angeles Times office and killed more than a score of persons."

McNamara, himself, at the same time, said:

"The dynamiting of the Times was anarchy, pure and simple. No sane individual or organization would attempt such a thing. I am convinced that no labor union or any member of one, had anything to do with it."

Raid Sensational.

The raid on the office of the iron workers and the arrest of McNamara was sensational. Detective Burns, who has been working on the case ever since the Times explosion, came here today and held a protracted secret interview with Governor Marshall, exhibiting an indictment against McNamara, found in Los Angeles months ago. Governor Marshall secretly issued a requisition, giving Burns permission to take McNamara back to California.

Aided by a squad of local detectives, Burns raided the offices of the union. Every person found there was held under guard while McNamara was placed under arrest. Burns took McNamara hastily before Judge Collins, who had been notified and was waiting in his chambers to hear the case. McNamara was hastily arraigned. Judge Collins remanded McNamara to Burns, refusing to permit him to give bond. Burns took his prisoner, heavily manacled, into an automobile and started away with him.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, FIGHTING FOR RECIPROCITY.

THE man who equally with President Taft is responsible for the Canadian reciprocity agreement and who, like the president, is fighting for the success of that measure is the leader of the Canadian Liberals, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has been premier for the past fifteen years. Sir Wilfrid is the first French Canadian to hold this high position. He was born in the province of Quebec in 1841, was educated in McGill university, a Catholic college, and has been a member of parliament for the last forty years, twenty years of which time he has been the recognized leader of the Liberal party.

CONDITIONS IN IRWIN STRIKE ZONE.

The action and antics of the small business men of the towns in the Westmoreland strike region are grotesque and pitiful. Notwithstanding the fact that the company stores take from them what they consider their legitimate trade, they are ever ready to do their masters' bidding and comfort their cowardice by whispered criticism of the brutal bravery they themselves lack. These men have trimmed sycophancy to a point and called it policy, says Edmond McKenna in the United Mine Workers' Journal.

In Greensburg, and especially in Latrobe, committees, organized by them, have miners arrested for standing on the pavement opposite their stores. What fawning and flattery would be theirs did the indentures of their slavery permit the miners to spend money with these pussy-footed, slimy-souled Pecksniffs!

They are as careful and miserly about "law and order" as if it were an adulterated thing they tapped from a keg or measured over their counters with a false yard stick.

Hold Homes in Bond.

The real estate men in Greensburg have a rent agreement which is a war measure and well suited to the liking of the lords that let them do business on their domains. The United Mine Workers tried to rent some houses in Greensburg for miners whose families were ill or otherwise in more deplorable condition than the rest.

The following is a clause in the document they were confronted with. It bears the legend, "Articles of Agreement:"

"Which said rent the lessee agrees to pay regularly as it may fall due, in default of which the lessor may without notice, re-enter upon and take full possession of the premises, or at his option enter judgment against the said lessee. And the lessee, as a security for the payment of all rent falling due under this lease, hereby grants, bargains and sells to the lessor, all the kitchen and household furniture, and all property, goods and merchandise of the lessee upon the premises, or to be brought thereon, without any exception; and should the rent at any time be unpaid, or the goods removed from the premises, the lessor may follow the goods, take possession of them, and for all rent due sell them at auction on three days' notice, and for all rent not due hold them in possession in the meantime as security, the said lessee hereby waiving the benefits of all law or usage exempting any property from liability for rent, and the said lessor not waiving any remedies given by existing laws."

The councils in the various town and boroughs, where base and cowardly corruption, unvexed by honesty, is dominent, are made up of this kind of material.

Babies Die in Tents.

It would be utterly impossible to give a full account of the horrors of this campaign of the mine owners against their revolting workmen. Here and there a few details may be given, which in some measure show the depth of their baseness and the crown of their cruelty.

Of 23 babies born, some in tents and some in partitioned off parts of public halls in the towns, twenty-three died in a short time from exposure. Many of the mothers died also.

There were 11,728 children in the whole field when the strike began.

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 22.—Led by Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee and the Rev. D. L. Schultz, of Pittsburg, 1,500 striking miners of the Greensburg district, and 100 women and 150 children, marched in the rain yesterday through the principal parts of the town and later held a big rally. Rabbi Coffee, looking over the miners, said that they were teaching the church a lesson of brotherly love rather than the church teaching them. He made this the theme of his address.

Arriving at Tunkay's hall, the miners filled the large room and hundreds stood in the aisles to hear the addresses.

Rabbi Coffee said that miners in

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Colliery Enginemen Discuss New Mines' Bill--British Government Issues Report Comparing British and American Wages, Hours of Labor and Cost of Living--Singers' Strike Over--Move to Amalgamate British Railway Unions.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, April 13, 1911.—The new mines bill which is now before the house of commons and whose provisions are being carefully studied on one side by the miners' unions and on the other by the mine owners' associations, is held by everybody to contain many necessary amendments to the old mining law. For non-mining readers the bill is highly technical, but to mine workers its provisions mean much. The Enginemen's and Boiler Minders' Association, at its last meeting, discussed the bill from the point of view of the colliery winding engine men. The clause which declares that a steam boiler shall not be placed underground in any new mine or seam opened after the passing of the act was held to be a noteworthy one and it was desired that the clause should be extended to prohibit the working of boilers in all mines. The raising of the age at which persons might be placed in charge of any apparatus worked by mechanical power or underground haulage was also regarded as a thing which will lessen accidents and deaths. The making of signals uniform throughout the coal field would make it easier for engine winders changing from pit to pit.

The union was, however, quite opposed to the proposal that all persons employed at winding engines should periodically be examined by a duly qualified medical man at intervals not exceeding twelve months. It was held that this differs from the provision that skill and knowledge by previous training should be certified by a board of examiners is useless except in making the continuity of the winder's service depend upon the caprice and will of colliery managers and doctors.

A British government publication issued on April 11th gives five hundred pages of an elaborate study of the cost of living in 28 of the principal industrial towns of the United States, together with the wages and hours in certain occupations. A comparison is made between these and similar conditions in England and Wales. The towns selected for the inquiry lie in the eastern third of the United States, two being on the Mississippi and the rest being evenly distributed, from north to south, between that river and the Atlantic. This area is industrially the most developed portion of the country, and contained in 1910 three-fourths of the population. The population of the 28 towns was over 15,000,000.

As regards the cost of living statistics are confined to rent and food. Wages comparison is restricted to three industries common to all towns—the building, engineering and printing trades. The data refer to February, 1909. The date to which the similar inquiry in the United Kingdom related was October, 1905, and for comparisons a slight adjustment is required.

The results of the inquiry may be summed up as follows:

(1) Rents—The American workman pays on the whole a little more than twice as much as the English workman for the same amount of house accommodation, the actual ratio being 207 to 100. The minimum of the predominant range of rents for the United States towns as a whole exceeds by from 50 to 77 per cent, the maximum of the range for towns in England and Wales for dwellings contained the same number of rooms.

(2) Food—The food consumed by an average workman's family in England and Wales would cost, in the United States 38 per cent more than in this country.

(3) Wages—In the three selected industries the ratio of weekly wages in the United States in 1909 to the weekly wages in England and Wales in 1905 is 242 to 100 in the building trades, 213 to 100 in the engineering trades, 246 to 100 in the printing trades, and 232 to 100 in all the trades together. Allowing for a slight advance in wages in England between October, 1905, when the English figures were taken, and February, 1909,

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

OLEOMARGARINE'S BRIGHTENING OUTLOOK AT HARRISBURG.

The Tribune is in receipt of considerable congratulation this week from the labor unions and consumers in general throughout the state thanking us for the support and attitude that we have taken in urging the passage of the Halferty oleomargarine bill, and considerable appreciation has been expressed from all sources of the efforts on the part of the representatives and senators at Harrisburg in sustaining and urging the early passage of this bill.

There has never been a food product sold in Pennsylvania that has been so maligned and legislated against as oleomargarine. This is due largely to ignorance on the part of many who do not really know what oleomargarine is and who might be considered prejudiced against this all important food product.

During the time the bill was on second reading Representative J. T. Allman from Juniata county, whom it is also alleged is an officer or employe of the State Grange, endeavored to kill the object and purpose of this bill by offering an amendment to provide that oleomargarine be sold only pure white. That is just the point and objection that the consumers of the State of Pennsylvania have against the drastic oleomargarine law that is now in force. They do not want to be compelled to buy oleomargarine that is white like lard, but do want to buy oleomargarine that has a pleasing yellow color, that is attractive to the eye and of a color which they have been accustomed to seeing in pure butter and butter substitutes.

It certainly is a mystery why Mr. Allman, representing an agricultural district, or any other representatives from a similar section, or any farmer or dairyman, should be opposed to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine within the State of Pennsylvania. A careful investigation has been made through the entire State of Pennsylvania and it is found that 99 per cent of the pure butter that is sold in the State of Pennsylvania is not manufactured within the state, but is bought at Elgin or Chicago, Illinois.

Statistics show that over 60 per cent of the farmers in Pennsylvania are not going to the trouble of churning their milk or cream into butter, but are selling their milk and cream direct to consumers in their immediate vicinity or shipping it to the large gathering stations, and are buying oleo for their own use, thus making a double profit.

During the past summer a careful canvass was made covering the greater part of the dairying sections of Pennsylvania and it was found that the average dairyman and farmer were not opposed to the manufacture and sale of Oleomargarine, so long as it was properly branded and sold as Oleomargarine. There is nothing used in the manufacture of Oleomargarine that is not produced on the farm and at the present time, owing to the unjust law in Pennsylvania, there is no one manufacturing Oleomargarine in this state. This certainly is a detriment to the farmer, because his products are not being used but the products of the farmers of the west are being used and shipped into this state and sold under protection of the interstate Commerce law.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

JESUS NO LONGER A MAN.

SINCE HIS RESURRECTION HE IS "THE LORD OF GLORY"—BEGOTTEN AND BORN OF THE SPIRIT, "PUT TO DEATH IN FLESH, QUICKENED IN SPIRIT."

LONDON, England, April 23.—Pastor Russell preached in London Tabernacle to a crowded house. His theme was the resurrected Lord, no longer a man, but ascended where he was before—made partaker of the divine nature. His text was, "**He was put to death in flesh, but quickened in spirit.**"—1 Peter 3: 18. The speaker said:

In the past those of us who continued to believe in the resurrection of the dead, held some inconsistent theories respecting the matter which served to make the resurrection, doctrine the more absurd in the minds of those opposed. For instance, we claimed that the Logos, the Son of God, left the heavenly or spirit nature and, according to the Scriptures, was made flesh, and that He was resurrected from the dead a human or fleshy being and ascended to heaven with a body of flesh. In the same breath we acknowledged that human nature is a little lower than the angelic; and thus, while still wishing to honor the Redeemer and to see wisdom and love in the Heavenly Father's Plan, we assumed that the Savior, since His ascension, has had a body inferior to that of the angels and out of harmony with his surroundings; and that this is to be to all eternity a part of the cost of human redemption.

How absurd! Do not the Scriptures particularly tell us that in his resurrection the Son was highly exalted by the Father, far above angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named? Do they not tell us that "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God"? Do they not tell us that the elect Church, in order to be the Bride of Messiah and His associate in the heavenly Kingdom, must be "changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," in order that she may be made like Him, and because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom?" We have been too careless in our study of the Divine Word. On this subject, as upon others, we have assumed that our foregathers of the "Dark Ages" understand the matter thoroughly. We forgot that those who lost so much of the Holy Spirit that they could burn fellow Christians at the stake were quite likely to be more or less confused on all questions. But "the path of the just is as a shining light, shining more and more unto the perfect day," and it is now our privilege to learn the way of the Lord more perfectly, in the light now shining upon the Bible through the aid of our wonderful concordances and other Bible study helps.

BEGOTTEN OF THE SPIRIT—THEN BORN.

Our difficulty on this subject arose from our failure to understand that human and spirit natures are distinct, and that God has provided two distinctly different salvations for mankind—the salvation of this Age being exclusively spiritual, while that of the next Age will be exclusively human. We are not to think of these natures as blending, but according to the Lord's Word, we are to view them as distinctly separate. Whoever is of the human nature is earthly, fleshly, whether perfect or degraded. Whoever is of the spirit nature is heavenly, whether perfect or degraded. Thus, when "the Logos was made flesh and dwelt among us," He was human, though unblemished. And the fallen angels are still spirit beings, although cut off from Divine favor and fellowship. In other words, human nature is not an imperfect form of spirit nature but a totally separate and distinct nature.

The Logos, the Only Begotten of the Father, "was made flesh" (John i, 14.) He was not a spirit being incarcerated in a body of flesh and wearing it as a garment, or living in it as a house. He became like others of the race, except that "his was holy, harmless, separate from sinners," while all others are sinners, imperfect. Like other men, the man Jesus was not a dual being—a spirit being living in a human frame. He was merely human.

But the Redeemer became a dual being when He received the begetting of the Holy Spirit at the time of His baptism. Thenceforth, for three and a half years, until His crucifixion, He was dual. The flesh was the same; but the spirit-begetting received from the Father constituted Him a **new Ego**, a new person. He not only thereafter had new hopes, based upon Divine promises, but He had a new mind or new will specially illuminated, quickened, enlightened by the Holy Spirit. From the time of His baptism His flesh (all that belonged to His human nature) was given up to die in the carrying out of the Heavenly Father's purposes. Thenceforth the Spirit-begotten One waited merely for the accomplishment of His sacrifice according to the Father's will, and for a new body, a glorious spirit body, in the resurrection—His completing or perfecting as a New Creature.

THREE AND ONE-HALF YEARS OUR LORD WAS A DUAL BEING.

Hence, during the period of our Lord's ministry, for three and a half years, He was a dual personage. So far as form and organism were concerned He was a man, but so far as mind and purpose and interests were concerned He was changed—a New Creature, a spirit being; earthly things had passed away. The new Creature followed the instruction of the Divine Word and providences to the extent of mortifying the flesh—surrendering it fully for the accomplishment in it of the Divine will. "The cup which My Father hath poured for Me shall I not drink it."

The great Teacher Himself gives us the picture of a human birth as illustrating the experiences through which He passed and the similar experiences through which all of His faithful followers must pass in order to reach the place of heavenly glory. This picture contains three distinct views—(1) begetting—(2) quickening—(3) birth. These three steps were illustrated by our Lord's own experiences. He was begotten of the Holy Spirit at the time of His consecration at baptism. He was quickened or energized by that Holy Spirit after His forty days' experience in the wilderness when He began His active service as "the Messenger of the Covenant," selecting His Bride, the Church.

When He finished His sacrifice at Calvary the man Jesus was dead, and the New Creature Jesus, spirit-begotten and quickened and developed, was three and a half years old. According to the Divine Program, He slept in hades, the tomb, and on the third day was born from the dead, raised up by Divine power as a New Creature, being given a spirit body of divine nature — glory, honor, immortality; "Him hath God highly exalted" (Philippians ii, 9.) He did not lose His personality, His identity, and could therefore properly say, "I am He that liveth and was dead" (Rev. i, 18.)

"NOW THE WORD IS THAT SPIRIT"

II Corinthians iii, 17.

Thus was our Lord "put to death in flesh and quickened in spirit"—made alive in spirit, a Spirit Being. True, He was also quickened by the Spirit. It was the Father's Spirit or Power which raised Him from the dead, as the Scriptures declare (Romans viii, 11.) Indeed, as the Apostle reminds us, all the blessings of Divine providence are of the Father. From Him cometh every good and every perfect gift.

He Who thus ascended up on high, the Prince of glory and partaker of the divine nature, is the same Who first descended to the earthly nature, yea, Who was humbled even unto death, even the death of the Cross, and went to the tomb as the sinner's substitute or ransom-price. The forty days which intervened between the Redeemer's resurrection and His ascension taught two great lessons:

(1) That the crucified One was no longer held in the bonds of death, no longer a prisoner in the grave.

(2) It also taught that the Risen One was different in many respects from what He was before He died. No longer was He a man. No longer was He flesh. The body of flesh prepared for Him for the suffering of death had served its purpose. He needed it no longer. The Father had raised Him up to the plane of glory again. As a quickening spirit He was with the disciples during the forty days, instructing them during the few moments of each of His seven or eight appearances. But He was teaching them equally when invisible to them. He noted their perplexities. His several appearances were in different forms—as a gardener, as a traveller, as a purchaser of fish on the shore of Lake Tiberias, calling out, "Have you any fish?" and then, "Drop the net on the other side."

He "revealed" Himself to the disciples in various ways in connection with those materializations and then straightway He "vanished" out of their sight, to be present with them, unseen, for days. For identification He appeared on two occasions in a body bearing the marks of His crucifixion. During those forty days the faithful Teacher established the faith of His followers in Himself as the glorified Messiah, their Heavenly Bridegroom. Who would later come again and receive them unto Himself and at that time give to them also a similar resurrection "change," that they should be like Him, "see Him as he is" and not as He was, and share His glory—because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God" (1 Corinthian xv, 50.)

"ABOVE THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE SUN."

St. Paul, the last of the twelve Apostles to be called to take the place of Judas, needed, as well as the others, to be able to witness to the resurrection of Jesus. Of this He tells us, saying, "He was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve; after that He was seen of above five hundred brethren at once; after that He was seen of James; then of all the Apostles; and, last of all, He was seen of me also, as of one prematurely born" (1 Corinthians xv, 5-8.)

In the ordinary course of events St. Paul would not have seen the Lord until His resurrection, when he himself would come forth as a member of "the Church of the First-born." He therefore describes his view of Jesus on his way to Damascus as being like that of one born before the time. In other words, St. Paul saw the Lord as He is and not as He was. He saw the Lord of glory, and not the man Jesus. The appearance was glorious indeed. In various parts of the Bible angels in their normal condition are pictured as bright-shining ones. Thus one of the Prophets fell as dead before an angel of the Lord, whose face shone as the sun. Thus John the Revelator, granted a glimpse of the glorified Christ, fell as dead before Him. The effect of this great light above the brightness of the sun upon the eyes of Saul of Tarsus was destructive and a miracle was necessary for their repairment.

Thus the Lord identified Himself in glory with His former self, the man Jesus. These lessons of the Lord should not have gone unheeded. We should not have thought of the glorified Messiah as a man. The effect of the wrong thought has not only beclouded our appreciation of the Savior in glory, but has also confused many respecting His Second Advent. It is safe to say that even yet the majority of those who are expecting the Second Coming of the Son of God and His establishment of His Messianic Throne are looking for Him as a glorified man, forgetting that He sacrificed Himself as a man, and that He took not back that sacrifice, but received exaltation to the more excellent glory than that which He had left to become our Redeemer.

These wrong expectations respecting Messiah's Kingdom have turned the hearts of many in a contrary direction. They have reasoned correctly—that the establishment of an earthly Kingdom, with Christ the King in the flesh and His saints joint-heirs with Him in His Throne, also in the flesh, and with an earthly court—would be a condition of things inferior to the present one and apparently very inadequate for the accomplishment of the great things which the Bible promises Messiah's Kingdom will secure.

The proper thought respecting the resurrection of our Lord and His present glory shows us clearly that His Kingdom, when it shall be established, will, indeed, be a heavenly Kingdom, a spiritual one. From this standpoint only can we see the force of the Apostle's contrast, when he pictures to us how Satan, ambitious and scheming to be the Emperor of the world, took the path of disobedience. He indeed gained his desire and is the "Prince of this world"—over a sorry Empire, in which sin and death reign. On the other hand, the Apostle points us to the fact that our Redeemer, loyal to the Heavenly Father to the core, humbled Himself to take the human nature, to be crucified; and that therefore God has exalted Him and will give to Him the Kingdom now usurped by Satan, the Prince of this world.

Satan will be bound for the thousand years of Messiah's reign. The spiritual Prince of darkness will be deposed and the spiritual Prince of Light and Truth, as the Father's honored Agent, will be inaugurated as King of kings and Lord of lords. And "He must reign until He shall have put all enemies under His feet"—the last enemy being death, Adamic death, the death introduced through the deceptive lie of "Satan, who was a murdered from the beginning and abode not in the Truth" (John viii, 44.)

St. Paul, according to the Greek text, institutes a comparison between Satan's course and that of the Logos (Philippians ii, 6.) He there implies that Satan was ambitious and sought to grasp Divine prerogatives, but that the Logos "did not meditate a usurpation to be equal with God," but, on the contrary, humbled Himself and made Himself of no reputation. Nevertheless, eventually, in the outworking of the Creator's great Program, the One who humbled Himself will be the Exalted One, and the one who exalted himself will be abased. The Apostle urges the Church to follow the example of Jesus—"Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God, that He may exalt you in due time" (1 Peter v, 6.)

CHURCH OF THE FIRST-BORNS.

As the Only-Begotten of the Father was begotten of the Holy Spirit at the time of His consecration, as an embryo New Creature, and as He was born of the Spirit or perfected as a New Creature in His resurrection, so also the Scriptures indicate must be the course along which the Church is to follow Him. None can be born of the Spirit unless first he has been begotten of the Spirit and quickened of the Spirit. It is through this spirit-begetting, quickening and birth that the "elect of God," called during this Age to a change of nature, are made New Creatures—"members of the Anointed One," the Christ, the Messiah, the Mediator between God and the world, under-kings, under-priests, under-judges, in association with their Lord, the Chief-Priest and Bridegroom.

In the present life the new nature is merely begun, and, as the Apostle declares, we have it as a treasure in earthen vessels—in earthly bodies. He again declares that all the spirit-begotten ones are in a conflict in which it is required that they shall prove themselves "overcomers." Their special conflict is with their own flesh. The New Creature, the new will, must mortify the deeds of the flesh, the de-good flesh" and demonstrate its loyalty to God and the principles of His righteousness. Otherwise it will not be accounted worthy or "meet for the inheritance of the saints in light" (Col. i, 12.)

The First Resurrection, or Chief Resurrection, is to be that of the Church. It must be completed before the world's resurrection can begin. And concerning this First Resurrection it is stipulated that none can have share in it except the blessed and the holy. And for these a reward is promised, that they shall be priests unto God and shall reign with Christ a thousand years—on the earth, over the earth, as earth's spiritual Empire and Ruling Government, to put down sin and to uplift righteousness.

THE CENTURION'S STORY.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Now, Marcus, I have bent the lash over many a back and often with something of compassion since perhaps there is a vein of the woman in me, but by my commission from the Emperor, I swear that never did it seem a thing more pitiful. With a regal sweep of his arms, the Galilean bared his white and glistening flesh to the sting of the lash. His flesh was perhaps not more tender than another's, but the godlike beauty of his torso was such that it seemed a sin to mar it and there were whistling scourages and interlacing lines of bloody blisters that puffed themselves to be cut the next moment into a score of jetting, crimson fountains as the next lashes were neatly laid across. The man was full of blood, Marcus, and I had thought the cutting, knife like whips would have drawn him dry ere yet the prescribed punishment was done. I am not mawkish over such things, but I was sick in my soul at the spectacle. The scourages tore his back to pieces, but think you, the deepest of them touched his spirit? No! They flung again the rough and purple robe over his bare and bleeding shoulders and from somewhere came a hastily woven crown of that little thorn bush you have seen by every Syrian roadside, and rude hands jammed it down upon his brow. A reed was placed in his hand to signify a sceptre and again the soldiers had sport with him ere Pilate was satisfied that he had done enough. The shouts and jeers and gibes of the soldiers in the court could be heard by the mob outside and like Pilate, I would have thought it had pacified them; instead, it only seemed to fire their blood.

These Jews scoff at our gladiatorial combats and call us barbarians. But to lash an unarmed, helpless, good man until his tender flesh is ribbons and his full veins are empty is justice with them and Divine justice at that. Pilate himself went out again to the mob and pleaded for the life of his prisoner. He did his diplomatic best—I give the old fox credit for that, but the wolves had smelt blood; they would not be denied.

Pilate made yet one more appeal. Himself he led the prisoner out. A pool of blood had formed where he stood for the scourging. His feet were wet with it and every step he took upon the marble pavement of the Judgment Hall was stained crimson. A Roman Judgment Hall stained with the blood of a man adjudged innocent. Again, I say, ha, ha! That Roman justice which was once our boast may only be laughed at where Pilates are the judges, but anyway, there stood the Pilate, his face, hot and flushed and angry. With a little push, he sent the scourged man tottering forward to the baluster. The Nazarene recovered his pose instantly. No droop to his shoulders, no pathos in his face and no pallor on his cheeks. Only a slight tightening of every line of every feature and a certain added rigidity of pose, as by sheer force of an unconquerable will, he lifted himself above his pain and above his weakness and above that nausea which scourging causes and stood there, the finest figure of a man that I have ever seen. This, my Marcus, was our hero at his greatest moment; at least his greatest, up to then.

"Behold the man," said Pilate. "Know that I find no crime in him." But those bearded old women rent their skirts again and filled the air with clouds of dust which they tossed high, venting shouts and shrieks of disapprobation. "Away with him," they cried, "Crucify him! Crucify him! His blood be upon us and upon our children." Then I saw the face of Pilate change. In his mad impatience he was yielding, but on the instant came a serving maid from his wife and whispered in his ear, what I know not, but a warning I am sure, with some touch of superstition in it, for the pallor of his cheek was heightened and he straightened for a moment as though one had stuck a knife in him. Again he turned and pleaded earnestly for the life of the man. Ye gods, but it was sickening!

A Roman and a Procurator pleading with this rabble and yet, by Hercules, had I not had more spirit than Pilate to let them nag him thus, I myself would have pleaded for this noble piece of man flesh ere I had seen it tottering to the cross. I too, would have sued upon my knees for his life, but the fiends would not be denied. Pilate grew more embarrassed. At length he called for water and a basin. The Jews clamored. Jesus looked calmly on. The water trickled through the Roman fingers and splattered on the pavement, washing out the stain of one of the Nazarene's footsteps. Pilate, too, was seeking to wash from his heart the stain of giving up to death an innocent man for political reasons. Marcus, I am not squeamish. I might sell a man or a race of men to death to make more secure the power of Rome, but by my father's ancient shrines, I swear that I could not have found it in my heart to give this man up to death, though the throne of the Caesar's themselves would be saved from falling thereby. Pilate hath often thanked God before for endowing him with few compunctions, and now, he doubtless does so again.

(To Be Continued.)

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

East Boston, Mass., April 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please renew my subscription as I would not be without the Tribune because of its beautiful type and paper and the grand way Pastor Russell's sermons are presented. May the Lord bless you in the continuation of the good work.

Yours in the Lord.
C. W. WEYHE.

Oswego, Kan., April 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am the recipient each week of your excellent paper. A very dear friend in the truth brings it to me. I appreciate its many good qualities, too numerous to mention, but most of all Brother Russell's sermons and trust that your subscription list may be many times what it was ere you began to publish these powerfully instructive sermons. May the Lord bless you and bring you his richest blessings. I have been reading Brother Russell's works since 1881 and they have given me more comfort than all other writing except the Bible, and they are keys to it. I am growing old now and I hope I will be privileged to have these good large type papers as long as I am able to read. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in it.

I am very respectfully yours in the service.
MALLIE J. SPEAKER.

Lansing, Kan., April 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been reading Pastor Russell's sermons for a number of years, with ever growing admiration for his masterly presentations of Scriptural truth. They are best understood and appreciated by those who are familiar with his "Studies in the Scriptures" which set forth the Divine Plan in complete and logical order, and which may be obtained from the Brooklyn Tabernacle at cost. Surely he is God's Messenger to the present day world, and every one who assists in spreading the message is sure to be abundantly rewarded by Him who sent it out. Although I get a number of the thousand or more newspapers which publish these sermons every week, so long as you continue to publish them in "Edition de luxe" you man count on me as a subscriber.

Yours very truly,
HOWARD B. HALE.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your much appreciated paper which comes to me weekly containing many things of interest, among them chiefest of which is Pastor Russell's sermon. The report of the Centurian, to be continued in that number, is also another of the many articles of interest I wish to have. I feel you are doing a noble work by giving place in your paper to so much that is elevating and instructive along the lines of right character building, compared with some other periodicals of our day and your reward may be greater than can now be estimated. I thank you in advance for proffered favor.

MRS. E. W. HUNT.

Alvin, Tex., April 8.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We look forward each week for your paper. It is a great privilege to get Pastor Russell's sermons and in such clear type. We also appreciate the Tabernacle Sunday school lesson. May you continue to help publish the great truths which are contained in those sermons.

Yours very truly,
MR. AND MRS. D. CADWALDER.

Egg Harbor City, N. J., April 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want again to express my appreciation of your good work in the publishing of Pastor Russell's excellent sermons and Bible studies. I enjoy your paper very much, but the sermons and Bible studies give me special pleasure. May you continue the good work which will surely receive its reward.

Very sincerely,
MRS. EDWIN LENT.

Glens Falls, N. Y., April 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

In the rush and hurry of present day life we sometimes fail to appreciate much less express our appreciation of services so patiently rendered us, for which we have paid a trifle, one such service is your estimable paper. And I want to take time just now to thank you for the same and especially for the sermon you print each week, which cannot help but be beneficial to those who read with an open mind.

Sincerely,
MRS. C. W. LONG.

Cleveland, O., April 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Having been a subscriber of the National Labor Tribune a number of years, I desire to express my ever increasing appreciation of its visits to our home.

The high standard it upholds on all important questions must commend it to all impartial minds, thus, the fairness of its position for the rights of labor and of the masses is sure to prove a valuable aid to their cause.

The columns on Popular Mechanics appeals very strongly to me and keeps one abreast of the times without searching through a mass of literature of no particular moment to the ordinary mind, also, the varied and concise news items on all important foreign and domestic matter are for the same reason, admirable.

The religious page has been a source of great comfort to me, for in the words of another "I know in my flesh there dwelleth no good thing" and I am convinced I will not have an eternity of roasting because of shortcomings but on the contrary in that institution the Tribune mentions, all will be given an opportunity of an eternal home in Paradise. Now that is the kind of religion we all want and I am glad to learn it is the one taught in the Scriptures. Wishing you continued success, I am.

Very truly yours,
J. P. KLASEN.

Chicago, Ill., April 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Desiring to let you know how much your paper is appreciated I take this opportunity of doing so.

It is certainly all good, wholesome reading, but what attracts me most is Pastor Russell's sermons which have been very helpful to me.

They appeal to one as being not only reasonable and logical, but Scriptural as well, and am sure many thousands have been similarly encouraged by these grand sermons, published in such attractive form—the large type being enjoyed by young and old alike. "Bible Studies" are also very good. Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
MRS. S. HARTSUCKER.

Cleveland, O., April 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to acknowledge my thanks to you for the service you have rendered, to me and others, by the publishing of Pastor Russell's sermons and the great light he has thrown upon God's Word. Surely the Lord will bless you for the part you are doing in the spreading of the glad tidings.

As long as you continue to publish the sermons count me among the friends of the National Labor Tribune.

Very sincerely yours,
MRS. EVA ALLEN.

Cherry Valley, Ill., April 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find the money for your paper for another year. We want to express our appreciation for the way you handle the truth both from the labor standpoint and from God's Word. You may count upon us as regular subscribers as long as you print our dear pastor's sermons, providing we are still in the land of the dying.

Yours in the service of our King
J. E. CRANDALL.

Jamestown, O., April 23.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have recently renewed my subscription to the Tribune. I appreciate your paper very much, especially the second page where we always find Pastor Russell's sermons printed in such good style. Please accept thanks and consider me a subscriber as long as you continue to publish the sermons.

Yours very truly,
M. H. ROGERS.

Watervliet, N. Y., April 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I appreciate the Tribune very much, especially Pastor Russell's sermons. These sermons show how beautifully harmonious and clear is that great torch of civilization and liberty "The Bible." The giver of all good will abundantly bless you.

Faithfully yours,
WM. F. EUSTOCE.

Portsmouth, Va., April 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

May God bless you in all your good work. I notice Mr. Russell's sermons still appear weekly in the Tribune. They are arranged fine in your paper and the print is good. I more than enjoy reading them as well as other valuable columns. I beg to remain your sincere friend.

B. G. WILLIAMS.

Springfield, Mass., April 22.
conditions protending the great transi-

I wish to express my appreciation of your method of publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. They are most helpful to a clear understanding of the Scriptures. I trust you will continue the sermons and may you be blessed accordingly as you help to spread the good news through the columns of your paper.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. OLIVE G. AMBLER.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 23.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am glad to renew my subscription to your valued paper for another year. Each week as my paper comes and whenever I am privileged to pass it on to those to whom these glorious truths are new, I rejoice in the splendid clear type and other general air of wholesomeness which prevails throughout its columns. I rejoice also in the fact that you have this privilege of serving the Lord of the harvest. Your reward is sure.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. E. T. WILSON.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Thos. Williams, Dayton.
Herman Raffel, Dayton.
Mrs. K. E. Fowle, Biddleford Pool.
Mrs. Wyman Perkins, Saco.
C. E. Nordstrom, South Park.
Mrs. J. P. Adamson, St. Paul.
Henry Lienemann, Manning.
Mrs. Jas. Watson, Onehunga, New Zealand.
Mrs. Sue L. Van Steenbergh, Kansas City.
A. B. Perine, Topeka.
Mrs. Dora Shaw, Jackson.
Max Matthews, Dayton.
Mrs. J. F. Woodman, St. Paul.
J. E. Crandall, Cherry Valley.
George Whidden, Hayburn.
D. C. Russell, Terre Haute.
Mrs. Mary Wyant, Bethel
C. W. Weyhe, East Boston.
Henry Fern, South Pasadena.
Jonas Johnson, Rochelle.
Mrs. J. W. Marlwood, Bensenville.

THE BIBLE DIGEST

is proving a very helpful aid for practical study. Many letters received from the dear friends indicate their high appreciation of the work. The work contains about 5,000 quotations and references upon over 100 subjects and doctrines of the Bible. The fifth part gives many startling statistics of the day—the social, financial, political, moral and industrial condition portending the great transition to the new order, the Millenium. Order at once while the supply lasts. Price 25 cents a copy, post paid.

H. BOEHMER, 104 Erie Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

THE TRUTH POST CARDS.

The friends who have ordered these cards speak very highly of them, and many have ordered several times. We have a folder showing the four designs, "Restitution," "Whom Do You Believe," "Due Time," and "As Pants the Hart," which will be sent on request. A sample of the Vow Card will be furnished for 2 one-cent stamps.

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NEW FLASHING LIGHT.

Automatic Revolving Mechanism Controlled by a Clock.

Since the introduction of the unattended flashing buoy Trinity House, the organization which controls the safeguarding of the British coasts, has evolved a single apparatus which will turn the gas off and on at the proper times, give a flashing light and only require attention at protracted intervals.

The first automatic flashing light had automatically revolved lenses, but the light was always burning, says Popular Mechanics. Another step was the introduction of a timing mechanism by means of which the gas could be turned on and off at varying times of the day and night, according to the period of the year.

The new apparatus is very simple and has met with a remarkable degree of success in the tests. The clock which regulates the turning off and on of the gas is wound by the mechanism which revolves the lens; consequently the apparatus is entirely automatic. The clock is of special form, being pro-

AUTOMATIC FLASHING LIGHT, SHOWING DRIVING MECHANISM.

vided with two dials, one of which is divided into twenty-four divisions representing the hours of the day and the other into twelve divisions representing the months of the year. A fixed pointer is provided, and if the dials are set to the day of the month and time of day the mechanism will light up and extinguish the lamp at the correct time each day, making the necessary variations for the time of year. The power which revolves the lenses and winds the clock is, of course, provided by the pressure of the gas, and the whole mechanism as well as the lighting of the lamp depends on the turning on of the gas by the clock.

The quantity of gas contained in the reservoir, which will be located in the base of the apparatus instead of in a tank at the side, as shown in the illustration, will be sufficient to keep the light at work for four months. The flash of the light has an intensity of 8,500 candlepower.

The San Pedro Breakwater.

After ten years of constant labor the government completed a few months ago the huge breakwater at the harbor of San Pedro, Cal., which extends seaward for a total distance of 9,250 feet, with a mean width of 200 feet at the bottom. At the extreme outer end the depth of water is forty-eight feet, and here will be erected a permanent light and fog station, which will rest on a solid concrete foundation forty feet square. Nearly 2,500,000 tons of rock were used in the substructure and 232,600 tons in the superstructure. The total cost of the rock alone was $2,748,690.

Modern Abrasives.

Carborundum and alundum are among the latest of modern abrasives. They are made at Niagara Falls by means of the electric power generated by the cataract. Another new abrasive made there is aloxite, which is used for grinding steel stools. The manufacturers state that it does not greatly heat the tools nor draw their temper. Samite, another new abrasive made at the same place, is used for cutting or abrading aluminium. Its cutting surface does not glaze or fill when it is used on aluminium or other fibrous metals.

Locking Car Doors by Air.

What seems to be a practicable invention is a device for locking the doors of English railway cars by means of the air pressure of the Westinghouse air brake. By means of a conveniently located switch the guard instantly locks every carriage door on the train. Similarly all doors are kept locked until the train has come to a stop, when they are released by the guard.

The Most Ancient Map.

After some controversy about the age of various maps that have come down to us from ancient times it has been finally determined by savants that the oldest is in the form of a mosaic in a Byzantine church at Malaba, in Palestine. It is about 1,700 years old and purports to be a map of a part of the Holy Land.

GIANT MELONS OF ASIA.

Grow to the Size of Flour Barrels in the Tigris Valley.

Both the water and musk melon of Diarbekir are the largest I have ever seen, reports Consul Masterson, at Kharput, Asiatic Turkey. Watermelons grow in Diarbekir each as large as a flour barrel and muskmelons but little smaller, only the muskmelon is rounder, like a pumpkin.

These melons are raised in the bed of the Tigris, as after the spring rains are over and the snows have all melted from the mountains the river shrinks to comparative insignificance, and large tracts of the bottom land are thus exposed. This land is plowed, and in each hill where the seeds are planted a quantity of pigeon manure is mixed in with the earth. There are people in Diarbekir engaged in breeding pigeons for no other purpose than to sell the manure to the melon growers.

As the melons are growing over the moist soil of what was a river for six months of the year, no irrigation is necessary, and, though it seldom rains during the summer, the melon vines never dry up. The meat of these water and musk melons is, however, very coarse and not nearly as sweet as the melons of smaller varieties grown in other districts of this country.

Drydocks at Amsterdam.

Three floating drydocks for repairing ships are now in use in Amsterdam, and a fourth is being constructed. Each of these docks consists of a hollow oblong bottom and two hollow walls at the longest sides of the bottom. When a ship is to be taken into one of these docks the walls and bottom are filled with water, so that the dock sinks and the ship floats in it. The ship is then fastened to the walls, and pumping machines on the top of them draw out the water from the bottom and walls. The dock rises, and the ship is lifted out of the water, and workmen can repair its sides and bottom. When repairs are completed the hollow walls and bottom of the dock are refilled with water, and the ship floats out. The new drydock, named Princess Juliana, after the heiress apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, is much larger than any of the other three. It will weigh 4,900 tons, be 110 feet wide and 456 feet long and be able to lift 12,504 tons.

New Species of Elephant.

The ancient proverb, "Always something new from Africa," receives fresh illustration from the reported discovery in that country of a new species of elephant. It is known to the natives as the water elephant, and a herd of five of them was seen on the shores of Lake Leopold II. by one of the explorers sent out by the Paris Museum of Natural History. Compared with the known elephants they seemed much smaller, with shorter trunks, longer necks and no tusks. Before more minute examination was possible the animals plunged into the lake. An account of this new discovery is given in La Nature.

NOVEL GRAVEL WASHERS.

Loam Eliminated by Means of Perforated Wheelbarrows.

Perforated wheelbarrows were utilized to wash the gravel used in concrete construction at Bangor, Me., says Popular Mechanics. The gravel contained a certain amount of loam, which it was considered neces-

WASHING LOAM FROM GRAVEL.

sary to remove. Ordinary wheelbarrows were practically converted into sieves by punching holes in the sides and bottoms, and a water pipe was connected up between the storage piles and the concrete mixer.

Each wheelbarrow of gravel was wheeled under the spray head and streams of water discharged upon it, the water and loam passing out through the holes, leaving the clean gravel to be wheeled to the mixer. A spade was used to stir up the load so as to expose the bottom layers to the cleansing action of the water.

A Simple Current Test.

A letter published in a recent number of Power suggests a simple method of determining whether the current in a lamp socket is alternating or direct. On holding one pole of a permanent magnet against one side of the globe of a lighted lamp it is found that if a direct current is flowing through the filament the latter will be either attracted toward or deflected from the magnet, while if alternating current flows through the lamp the filament will vibrate, due to the alternation.

Cultivation Under Glass.

A Swiss professor of agriculture has been experimenting with cultivation under colored glass and finds that ordinary transparent glass gives the best results. Orange glass forces the plants, but hurts the fruit; violet glass increases the quantity of fruit, but lowers its quality; red, blue and green glass is positively injurious.

Vienna's Gas Supply.

The Vienna city council has purchased for $900,000 the last remaining gas works owned by the English company which originally furnished the whole gas supply of the Austrian capital.

A novelty that will appeal especially to the motorist and the physician is a pencil with an electric light in it. This illuminates a sheet of paper, and one can write with ease in the darkness.

DU PONT

In blasting, the explosive is the most important item. It is a mistake, however, to pay no attention to the blasting supplies, because all of the benefit from high quality explosives may be lost by using poor blasting supplies with them.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY
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Names in Electricity.

Electricity is the one branch of science that honors the great names in its fundamental terminology. Andre Marie Ampere was the French physicist who first measured the current and for whom the unit is named. The ohm bears the name of George S. Ohm, a German man of science who discovered the law on which the unit of electrical resistance is based. The volt is named for the Italian Volta, the greatest electrical authority of the eighteenth century, who was the first man to construct a rude electric battery. The farad, the unit of electrical capacity, is named in honor of the English physicist Faraday; the colomb, the unit of quantity, for the French physicist Coulomb, and the watt, the unit of power, for James Watt, the Scotch inventor who improved the steam engine.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

GOD'S PITY FOR THE HEATHEN

Jonah 3:5 to 4:11—April 30

"Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations."—Matt. 28:19.

SKEPTICS have long been inclined to treat the story of Jonah's experiences in the belly of the great fish as a seaman's yarn. Many pulpiteers even laugh at the account of Jonah's experiences as suitable only for the credulous and not for wise, "Higher Critics." Nevertheless, the Great Teacher refers to Jonah and his experiences in the belly of the great fish, and those who believe the Scriptures will seek no better ground for their faith in the story than this. Nor is Jonah's account without a considerable parallel. One of the New York journals recently gave a detailed account, profusely illustrated, showing how a sailor, overboard, was swallowed by "a great sulphur whale," but after several hours escaped, his skin made purplish from the action of the digestive fluids of the whale's stomach.

So far as we know, Jonah's case was the only one in which any one spent parts of three days and nights in the belly of a fish. True, the throats of the majority of whales seem too small to admit a man. We remember, however, that they are quite elastic. The great sulphur variety is of enormous size and is said to have a throat capable of swallowing a skiff, much larger than a man, and less flexible.

"And Nineveh shall be overthrown."

Preaching to the Ninevites

Our special lesson, however, is connected with Jonah's mission to the Ninevites. Jonah's preaching was that within forty days God would destroy Nineveh. But the people, impressed by his message, repented of their sinful course and sought Divine forgiveness.

We are, of course, to understand that God knew the end from the beginning—that He knew that the Ninevites would repent and that He would not blot them out within forty days, in accordance with Jonah's preaching. Nineveh did pass away utterly, great city that it was, but not within forty literal days. Possibly the time meant by the Almighty was what is sometimes prophetic or symbolical time, a day for a year—forty days, forty years.

The lesson shows us how much greater is the compassion of the Almighty than that of His imperfect servants of human kind. God was pleased to have the Ninevites turn from their sins to hearty repentance. He was pleased to grant them an extension of earthly life. But Jonah was displeased. His argument was, There, God did make a fool of me. He told me that this great city would be destroyed within forty days, and I preached it. But all the while He must have known that it would not be destroyed within forty days. God has brought discredit upon me, and I am now to be regarded as a false prophet.

Jonah was more interested in himself and his own reputation than in the Ninevites and their interests. The Lord's servants must not do so!

God Repented of the Evil

The query arises in some minds, How can God repent and change His mind if He knows the end from the beginning? The answer is that the word *repent* has a wider meaning than is generally appreciated. Humanity uses it only in respect to a change of purpose. But, as modern dictionaries show, the word may mean either a change of action or a change of purpose, or both. God's purposes do not change. He never repents of them. But He does change His *conduct*.

Thus Israel, His favored people for centuries, was cut off, and God's dealings toward them changed. But God's *purposes* never changed toward Israel. He foreknew and foretold their rejection of Jesus and his rejection of them, and how later they would be regathered to their own land and be forgiven and blessed by Messiah.

The Lord taught Jonah a lesson respecting his sympathy for a gourd, an inanimate thing, and his lack of sympathy for the Ninevites. So it is with many preachers and others. They have sympathy for the flowers, for the birds, for the lower animals, for children and, to some extent, for all mankind under the distresses of the present time. Nevertheless such people sometimes become angry at the bare suggestion that God does not intend to roast the Ninevites, Sodomites, Amalekites, or anybody else, to all eternity and that His gracious purposes for the world in general will be manifested in giving all an opportunity to attain to human perfection, a world-wide Eden and everlasting life, if they will hear and obey the Great Messiah—whose Head is Jesus and whose members, the elect Church, have been in process of selection and preparation throughout this Gospel Age.

The repentant king of Nineveh.

The Auto Wind Shield.

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Don't be discouraged. Some young people say "Oh! I cannot save any money." But try—do not be discouraged. Persistent efforts count and regular deposits multiply at compound interest. You are cordially invited to open an account in one of our banks. Try the experiment.

If you had a very small part of Pittsburg's money-waste for a day, you'd have something worth while. You can't get your grip on that, but you can control your own waste by letting our banks help you to build up a sightly savings pile. Begin the good work now.

The substantial bank accounts of today, at least most of them, were started a few years ago in a very small way—just as we are asking you to make a start. A deposit of a few dollars, in some cases only a single dollar, for the first deposits and then a gradual building up until there is enough to make a good investment. Good investments are the road to financial independence but either money or credit is necessary. You place yourself in position to get both when you start a bank account.

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LABOR VICTORY IN CALIFORNIA

Officials of the State Federation of Labor of California, materially aided by the organizations of San Francisco, have made a record in obtaining legislation during the recent session of the legislature of that state. Among other laws passed, the following are the more prominent:

Employers' liability and workmen's compensation act, eight hours for women; the repeal of a law which made it a misdemeanor to "entice a seaman to desert," this bill or repeal having been passed by two previous sessions and twice vetoed by Governor Gillett, a child labor bill forbidding minors under 18 years to work between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning; a full train crew bill. Free labor bureaus are to be established in San Francisco and Los Angeles; a lien law which will enable members of the building trade unions to secure unpaid wages due them; a law to compel advertisers for labor to state truth if strike or lockout is in force.

A number of other laws were passed, and with the strict enforcement great benefit will result to workmen.

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It is not an impossible task for every earner of wages to obtain a house of his own. It means the regular savings of a portion of his income until he has enough to buy a lot and then this popular bank will help him to build.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 22 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1911. | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Protest Against Taylor System in Government Works--Four New Bills Concerning Prison Labor Introduced in Congress, as Well as a Compulsory Arbitration Bill--First Law for Protection of Railway Mail Clerks Becomes Effective in Sixty Days.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—For several days a delegation from the United States arsena at Rock Island, Ill., has been in Washington making an effort to have eliminated the Taylor system now being installed at the government works. As a result a resolution has been introduced in congress for an investigation and referred to the labor committee. This committee held its first hearing on this matter Friday, April 28. This system is brutal in its application. Work is divided, sub-divided and re-subdivided for the purpose of allotting to a workman a single operation. In the subdivision work is so arranged that a workman only completes a small per cent of the whole operation. So far this may be termed "section" work, and is in vogue in numerous industries. But after the subdivision and allotment has taken place the Taylor system introduces a new feature to drive workmen at full speed. A workman selected for a certain operation or section of work must measure up to a high standard as regards physical energy, deftness and mechanical skill. He is then assigned a certain task, an inspector is placed over him fortified with a stop watch. A turn of the head, looking up, false motions, an instant of relaxation, spitting or any movement not in accord with exactness required is instantly caught by the stop watch and recorded against the workman. The highest speed attainable, after experimenting with the most skillful and highest speed workmen, becomes the standard of efficiency for every man to be employed on that particular operation. No consideration is to be given the average workman, no matter how proficient he may be, as the system definitely calls for a very severe process of elimination, and any man that cannot reach the high standard set is to be thrown out.

The object of the system is to transform every factory and workshop into an industrial speedway. The Santa Fe installed a similar plan called the Emerson system, but it has proven a failure. The government has commenced the installation of the Taylor idea at some of its works aside from the arsenal at Rock Island. The "overhead" charge is greatly increased. The "overhead" charge refers to the necessary machinery to keep the plan in operation. Elaborate plans are first prepared, inspectors galore are necessary and when the full cost of the product is computed the "overhead" charges stand out so conspicuous that, even though the workmen are driven at headlong speed, no saving has been affected. Apart from this, workmen, laboring under such high pressure, soon succumb to the high tension and voluntarily leave their employment. Then their places must be filled, and in the effort a constant try-out is in operation at all times, with the result that workmen are constantly harassed and a feeling is engendered that as each is nothing more than an automaton the feeling of interest in the work assigned to the various workmen is entirely eliminated.

Mr. Taylor acknowledges that out of eight men only one reached the mark of proficiency under his system. The workmen are influenced to reach the limit of their speed and endurance by promised increases in pay. But under this plan the skilled workmen are to be almost entirely eliminated. The work being so minutely subdivided unskilled workmen or laborers are substituted for the skilled mechanic after system is inaugurated. The increases allowed to the unskilled workmen sometimes run from 30 to 100 per cent, yet does not reach the wage paid to the skilled mechanic. It is only another plan to destroy unions, for workmen are absolutely to be dealt with individually, the representation by committees to be done away with.

A government-operated mine to be

(Continued on Page Eight.)

McNAMARA'S ACCUSERS.

TWO years ago, we had it upon the word of Detective William J. Burns that Attorney Earl Rogers and Editor H. G. Otis—bulwarks for the defence of the San Francisco grafters—were bad, unscrupulous men, and we had it upon the word of Rogers and Otis that Detective Burns had stopped at nothing to dig up "perjured" testimony in order to convict the good Patrick Calhoun of hateful crimes. Editor Otis flooded California with extra copies (all paid for) of his veracious newspaper to discredit Burns and the prosecution.

Today Burns, Rogers and Otis are all in the same bed, unanimously and enthusiastically striving to discredit organized labor in the interest of organized greed. And now Burns wears wings on his shoulders, affixed thereto by Editor Otis and Attorney Rogers, and it is to be assumed that Otis and Rogers look good to the eyes of Detective Burns.

But if Burns knew what he was talking about two years ago, not much confidence is due Rogers and Otis now; and if Rogers and Otis knew what they were talking about two years ago, scant credence should be given to Burns' "evidence" now. If neither knew what they were talking about then, why should either be taken seriously now?

The public will think hard before condemning McNamara on the testimony of such people as those now accusing him. They are discredited by more circumstances than one. In the meanwhile, organized labor realizes that it is the real object of the attack on McNamara, and is preparing to spend its last cent in his defense. This is as it should be. If he is a guilty man, he should be made an example of, but there is every reason for considering him innocent.

MITCHELL ON WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION.

JOHN MITCHELL always speaks clearly and forcibly and it is worth everybody's while to read carefully his recently published address on workmen's compensation. Mr. Mitchell pointed out that in the United States the number of men killed at work is 3.46 for each thousand employed, while in Europe the percentage has been reduced to 1.45 per thousand. The lessened rate in Europe has been brought about by laws requiring the use of safety devices and the thorough going protection of mine and factory workmen and by a public sentiment which supports the vigorous enforcement of those laws.

One of our New York contemporaries aptly remarks that one of the strongest points of Mr. Mitchell's arguments was his showing of the wastefulness of the present system. He pointed out that from 1894 to 1905 the liability companies of this country took in $100,000,000 from employers for insurance against damages to be paid to injured workmen. The liability companies paid out $43,000,000 of this to meet claims for injuries, thus leaving $57,000,000 profit for the companies for meeting a risk which the employers might reduce to almost negligible proportions by the expenditure, for protection, of the money they now pay for insurance. Of the $43,000,000 paid to workmen and their families, Mr. Mitchell estimated that about 35 per cent went in attorney and court fees, so that the workmen got less than $30,000,000 of the $100,000,000 which the employers paid out. We have many examples in this country of the wastefulness of employing middlemen, but surely few of them make so bad a showing as that.

Mr. Mitchell pointed out that what workmen want is less compensation for injuries than the prevention of accidents and protection from injuries. With an adequate preventive system the need of employers liability laws, which now hangs over the industrial community, would be greatly reduced. The demand for such laws is very largely stimulated in the hope of forcing adequate protective provisions, so that if preventive methods were adopted the clamor for liability laws would fall off and the effect of such laws would be far less costly where they were adopted. The present system is condemned fully as severely by its wastefulness as by its inhumanity.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, FAMOUS PREACHER AND EDITOR.

THE man who succeeded Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth church and who is head of an editorial staff of which Theodore Roosevelt is a member must be of some stature himself thus to be in the familiar company of giants. Those who have heard Dr. Abbott speak or have read his books do not need to be assured of this. He was born in 1835 and was graduated from the New York university in 1853. He was admitted to the bar, but afterward studied for the ministry and was ordained in 1860. Dr. Abbott married a daughter of Hannibal Hamlin, Lincoln's vice president. He has been one of the editors of Harper's Magazine, of the Illustrated Christian Weekly, of the Christian Union and editor in chief of the Outlook. He has also been an extensive author and lecturer.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

British Trade Unions Publish Good Reports--Railway Workers and Engineering Fitters and Turners Show Big Memberships -- Railway Policemen Forbidden to Organize--Serious Developments in the Mining Industry. Tinplate Trade Not So Brisk.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, April 27.—Most of the British trade unions issue monthly reports. At the present time the tone of these is uniformly cheerful. All the way round with scarcely any exceptions increased membership figures are reported with substantial decreases in the unemployment section. Most of the annual reports for last year are also now being published. One of the most interesting of these is the thirty-ninth annual report and financial statement of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants which records an increase in the membership of 1,583, making a total of 75,153. The year's gross receipts amounted to $437,364.52 against $468,822.45 for 1909, a decrease of $10,957.94. Entrance fees show a total of $3,095, against $2,385 for the preceding year. Members' contributions amounted to $333,465, against $335,320. The sum of $51,680 was received for interest on investments, against $61,705, a decrease of $10,025. It is explained that the greater portion of this was received a few days after the accounts were closed.

The year's payments amounted to $398,320, against $442,285, a decrease of $43,965. The reduced expenditure in connection with arbitration and conciliation boards accounts for more than this amount. Legal charges amounted to $75,770, against $73,035. Under the head of suspension and out-of-work benefit an expenditure of $43,960 is shown, against $45,085.

The "protection" account shows an expenditure of $22,865, against $81,025. The sum of $48,595 was paid to the families of 1,111 deceased members under the orphan fund, against $47,030. The value of the different funds and investments at the year end was $2,205,905, against $2,146,365 for 1909. During the past eleven years the society's funds have doubled in amount.

On April 20th the North Eastern Railway policemen in Newcastle, who are members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, were requested officially to sever their connection with the society, but were given a week in which to consider their decision. It is understood that the same action has been taken on other parts of the system where members of the railway police have joined the union. The action of the men in joining is quite a recent development, but in the course of a few months some forty men chiefly at Newcastle and Hartlepool, have enrolled themselves. The men are reticent regarding the matter, but it is probable that it will be taken up shortly by the society.

The very type and model of a powerful trade union, famed as such the world over, is the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Yet there is strong reason to believe that, like most of our trade unions, it is not advancing in membership in proportion to the number of persons eligible for membership. That is, it is not keeping pace with the growth of its constituency. Its latest monthly report shows that a vigorous movement to increase the membership is going on. The total is now over 113,000, and the figures look imposing. But one has to discount them for fighting purposes. About 10,000 members are abroad and in the colonies; 15,000 on an average are "non-industrial." Probably the real effective membership is not more than 75,000 in the United Kingdom.

But if there are 75,000 effective members in the A. S. E., there are probably 250,000 eligible for membership. That at least seems a cautious estimate from the occupation returns of the last census, which gave a total of 1,473,410 as "occupied" in the entire industry. There were over 159,000 fitters and turners alone—the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

10,000 PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SHOPMEN GO ON STRIKE.

A gigantic strike involving 10,000 shopmen on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad was declared at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

The walkout embraces all the shops between Pittsburg and Altoona and affects not only the skilled shop employes, but also the organized laborers and trackmen affiliated with the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor.

The officials of the railroad were taken unawares when the walkout was declared following a report of the shopmen's committee, in which the officials of the company were arraigned for treating the committee discourteously when attempts were made to adjust grievances.

According to official information the company had contemplated discharging 300 men at Pitcairn, following the trouble which has been brewing for the past three months. Pitcairn is said to be the stronghold of the organization. Most of the members of the shopmen's committee reside there and the federation headquarters will be removed there.

"The Pennsylvania railroad had 16,000 men employed in the shops affected by the strike up until a few months ago. Recently they discharged many men, but the number still at work up to the time of the strike Monday morning was over 10,000. We figure in this both the day and night crews. We have 98 per cent of the men in the Pittsburg division organized to a man."

The above statement was made Monday by A. E. Ireland, general organizer of the railroad department of the federation, in refutation of early rumors that spread to the effect that 10,000 men would not be affected by the strike.

A registration bureau has been established at the Polish assembly hall in Plummer street for the men of the Twenty-eighth street shop. Up until noon Monday over 300 men had registered. Fully 700 men are said to have walked out at this shop.

In their efforts to obtain recognition and the reinstatement of many shopmen who had been discharged, either temporarily or permanently, in the last few months, the labor organizers have been traveling all over the Pittsburg division for months and they now declare they will be able to keep at least 98 per cent of the shop men on the division on a strike.

A table compiled by officials of the union shows 6,600 shopmen on a strike at various points. This table, says the officials, does not include almost 4,000 laborers and trackmen who are out with the striking shopmen. The table is as follows: Pitcairn, 2,700; Twenty-eighth street, 700; Greensburg, 200; Youngwood, 700; Conemaugh, 700; Derry, 700; Cresson, 700; South Fork, 200.

The strikers are apparently well organized. In Pittsburg are located Organizers Ireland and Thomas Flinn and in Pitcairn, which will be the general headquarters of the strike, temporary offices have been established in the office of Justice E. V. Keefer. Permanent offices are being prepared across the street from Keefer's place and there the general committee which consulted with General Superintendent S. C. Long, and which is now in charge of the strike, will be located. Organizers Ireland and Flinn propose to keep traveling over the lines of the railroad, watching developments at various points and mapping out campaigns to defeat the railroad in getting the repair work done at points other than those where the men are striking.

MINE WORKERS OUT TO WIN IRWIN FIGHT.

BY VICE PRESIDENT VAN BITTNER.

Greensburg, Pa., May 1, 1911.

The situation in the strike zone is undergoing a radical change during the past week and it is now evident to all concerned that the entire force of the Miners' organization is now back of the strike and prosecuting it will all the force at their command. The same aggressive policy that was adopted by John Mitchell when the miners won their great victory in the anthracite coal fields is now being adopted in the Westmoreland strike.

Newspaper and magazine writers from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago have made visits to the field and in pen pictures graphically described the terrible conditions and the many indignities heaped upon the strikers and their families since the beginning of the great coal strike.

Whole Country Is Roused.

Never before in the history of American industries, no, not even in the bloody battle of Colorado a few years ago, have the people of the entire United States been so thoroughly aroused as they are over the outrageous treatment accorded the miners in the Westmoreland county conflict. The eyes of the entire American public are now riveted upon the scene of the great bituminous coal strike.

Clothing for the striking miners is being shipped into the field in box car lots from the large cities and a general response to the appeal of the strikers for clothing is being made in a manner that shows that the sympathy of the people is with the coal diggers, their wives and families, and at the present time there is plenty of clothing coming into the field to supply the wants of the strikers.

Whole Organization in Battle.

Every force at the command of the United Mine Workers of America is now at work in the strike field and are doing all in their power to make the strike a success. Their most able leaders are now directing the forces. International President White and Vice President Hayes are there. President Feehan and Vice President Bittner of the Pittsburg district are on the grounds, and Thomas Haggerty, International Board Members from District No. 2, that old war horse, the hero of the coal miners' strike of Central Pennsylvania and West Virginia, is now actively engaged as the "Field Marshall" and is the general who is engaged in directing the forces that are on the field and Haggerty is loved by every man, woman and child who are on strike for his sterling qualities as a strike leader and his ability to direct the forces in such a large undertaking as the pending conflict.

International President White says, "that every force of the United Mine Workers must be put to work to win the strike. It is the most important strike to the coal miners of this country that has taken place in many years and must be won at all hazzards regardless of what it costs to bring about a settlement that will mean a victory to the United Mine Workers of merica."

Large Camps Established.

Large camps have been established and in each one of them from fifteen hundred to two thousand men are encamped and by this means will be ready to do all they possibly can to completely tie up all the mines. The operators are becoming desperate and are employing hundreds of guards to protect the imported labor that they now have working in the mines. A great majority of these men working are anxious to quit; they were brought into the mines under false pretense and have not been able to make a living. All of the mines have operated at a great loss, and with the vigorous campaign now outlined by the union their mines will be completely tied up.

With the coal trade brightening up and the weather becoming more favorable, with the general cry for a settlement from business men in the strike zone and all over the United States, with every force being used by the United Mine Workers to completely tie up the mines, the coal barons will be forced to make a settlement with the miners, which will mean victory for the wage earners and their families who have battled so nobly for the past fourteen months.

Organized labor of Missouri is made up of 85,000 wage-earning men and women.

ALL LABOR UNITES IN McNAMARA'S DEFENSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived today, and immediate went into secret conference with 40 labor leaders of National and State organizations. After a conference, Mr. Gompers said the McNamara case was discussed, and that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor would take charge of a defense fund, which would be raised by contribution from the various labor organizations of the country.

A meeting of the executive council is to be called soon by Mr. Gompers, who said the session probably would be held in this city. Further than this, Mr. Gompers would not talk regarding the action of the labor leaders.

Besides the local labor men present, William J. Spencer, secretary of the building trades department of the Federation, and Frank L. Mulholland, of Toledo, attended. Mr. Mulholland is an attorney for the National organization, and probably will be one of the lawyers for the defense of the three labor men now in jail in Los Angeles in connection with the explosion in the Los Angeles Times building.

Detective Burns, who brought about the arrest of the three men, is still in Indianapolis, seeking evidence against the men. He said there were no developments today, and that he expected to start for Los Angeles tomorrow.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Addressing a meeting of laboring men in union headquarters today, William D. Haywood, once tried and acquitted for complicity in the death of former Governor Steunenburg of Idaho, advocated a general strike throughout the United States on the day the McNamara brothers were brought to trial in Los Angeles for alleged complicity in the Times explosion.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Socialist Labor party, and there was a large attendance. Haywood explained that the idea of a demonstration, such as he proposed originated with the National officers of the Industrial Workers of the World, with headquarters in Chicago, where, he said, the movement already had gained considerable headway.

Officers of the Socialist Labor party, following the address of the former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, discussed plans for gaining support for the movement, and appointed delegates to work to interest laborers in the proposed strike.

Favors Increased Wage

WASHINGTON, April 29.—At a meeting held in Washington, at which was present the local postmaster, N. A. Merritt, discussion arose as to efficiency and the wage question. The local postmaster favored the increase of the wages of postal clerks, and also the extension of the annual leave of fifteen days to thirty days. This comes upon the heels of agitation for increases in the railway mail service as well as in other departments, and is significant.

The industrial council at Kansas City, Mo., is planning the establishment of a co-operative store on a profit-sharing basis.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE KEYS OF DEATH AND HADES

SHEOL TO BE DESTROYED. THEN WILL COME THE SHOUT: "O HADES WHERE IS THY VICTORY!"

LONDON, England, April 30.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached on the Resurrection, approaching the subject from another standpoint—the destruction of sheol, hades, the grave, the state of death. He considered a number of texts voicing his theme. He said:—

Death is spoken of throughout the Bible as an enemy. Merely hymnbook theology presents it as a friend: an angel sent of God. Death is introduced to our attention in the Bible as the penalty for sin, with the distinct understanding that had Adam not transgressed, the Divine commands he need not have died, nor ever have been cast out of his Edenhome. St. Paul emphasizes the fact that death is the penalty of sin and that the resurrection of the dead will come to mankind as the result of the redemptive work of Christ. He says: "Since by man comes death, by man also comes the resurrection of the dead. For as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive; but every man in his own order." (1 Corinthians xv, 21-23.)

As Genesis introduces death as a penalty for sin, Revelation concludes the great drama by pointing out Christ's victory and the destruction of sin and death, the release of all the members of Adam's family from his sentence and eventually the bringing of all the willing back to fellowship with God and to eternal life. Between these two extremes of Divine Revelation are the sentences of the Prophets and the words of Jesus and His Apostles explaining the processes of redemption and reconciliation. St. Paul summarizes it all with the statement, "By one man's disobedience sin entered into the world, and death as the result of sin, and that death passed upon all men, because all are sinners." . . . As by one man's disobedience (the) many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall (the) many be made righteous." (Romans v, 12-19.)

DEATH A RAVENOUS MONSTER.

In the poetic language of Scripture death is symbolically represented as a great monster which has been swallowing up the human family, never satisfied. Millions on millions have already been devoured. Mankind in vain has looked for a Deliverer—for one able to vanquish death and to deliver the prisoners from the great prison-house of sheol, hades, the grave. This monster was granted permission to devour the race by Him Who created us, because we were the unworthy of eternal life. Death, therefore, is backed by the mandate of the Almighty, and He cannot overthrow His own decision.

The Divine proposition is that whoever would meet the requirements of Justice against Adam and his race might purchase or ransom them, and have full right to deliver them from the prison-house, the tomb: for four thousand years there were promises looking forward to this great Messianic Deliverer, but only promises—nothing was accomplished. Finally, in due time, God sent forth His Son.

He says that "He came not to condemn the world (not to add to its sorrow or pain or trouble or hopelessness), but that the world through Him might be saved" from death—have life, perfect and everlasting, a deliverance from the jaws of the monster and from his prison-house. But although more than eighteen centuries have since elapsed, the race is being swallowed up of this great monster, death, more voraciously than ever—ninety thousand every day. His prison-house, sheol, hades, the tomb is supposed now to contain twenty thousand millions of Adam's children. Why the delay? Did God's plans go awry? Was the Savior insufficient for His work? Was His sacrifice imperfect and unsatisfactory?

The Scriptures assure us that the sacrifice that Jesus offered (Himself) was a satisfaction, "ransom-price," for the sins of the whole world. They tell us that the Heavenly Father manifested His approval of the sacrifice when He granted the Pentecostal blessing, and that Jesus is even now at the Father's right hand waiting (Hebrews x, 12, 13) until the time shall come when the due testimony of the uttermost parts of the earth shall be given to Him; that He may establish His reign of righteousness, blessing the world and releasing all the prisoners of Sin and Death.

The delay is not in any sense an indication of weakness, nor of any change in the Divine program, but merely indicates that there is another feature of the Almighty's purpose which we did not for a time discern. The work is to be a great one. Twenty thousand millions are to be delivered from death's prison-house. And all is of them will need instruction, uplifting, reclamation, schooling, preparation for the Divine blessing of life everlasting. The time for instruction and uplifting is declared to be a thousand years. The power for the instruction is the Messianic Kingdom, the Rulers of which will be Messiah and His Bride—joint-heir with Him in His Kingdom. During the past nineteen centuries God, by His Word and providence, has been calling and drawing a "little flock" to Christ to be His Bride.

And not until all of these shall be called, drawn, tested, proven faithful unto death as follows in the Master's footsteps, will the elect Body be completed and the slaying of the great monster, Sin and Death, be begun and accomplished. For that day the saints are waiting and praying, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." And for that day the whole creation is waiting, although not clearly informed respecting blessings in store for them (Romans viii, 19, 21.)

"THE LAST ENEMY"—DEATH.

St. Paul points us to the great Deliverer, the glorified Messiah, at the time when He shall take His Kingdom under the whole heavens and begin the fulfilment of the prayer He taught us, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as in heaven." He tells us He must reign until He shall have put all enemies under His feet—"The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death" (1 Corinthians xv, 26). The meaning is clear. Messiah's Kingdom will address itself promptly to the rectification of every form of unrighteousness, financial, political, social, religious. He will not be satisfied with a mere form of reform in the world with a rod of iron and every nation and every system of element contrary to the Divine standards of righteousness will be broken to atoms with His "iron rod." Then will righteousness be established in the earth in the midst of "a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation."

But the putting down of sin will be but the beginning of Messiah's work. Satan being bound, and the reign of sin thus stopped, each transgression will receive a just recompense, and each good endeavor a just reward. Gradually mankind will rise out of sin and therefore proportionately come from under the power of death, as all the willing and obedient shall be fully delivered from all danger as respects the monster which has devoured our race for fifty centuries. Not only so, but those twenty thousand millions who have gone into the prison-house of death will be released—not all at once, but gradually, as the Apostle declares, "Every man in his own order," or band.

By the close of the thousand years of Messiah's reign His victory over Sin and Death will be complete. Every member of Adam's race will have been lifted from the prison-house of death. It will be a prison-house no longer, for there will be no prisoners in it; mankind will have been lifted out of the clutches of Sin and Death, weakness and depravity, by the processes of restitution, resurrection, uplifting (Acts iii, 19-23.) The victory over sin will be complete, because all who love sin and are willingly its servants, after being released from the condemnation of the Adamic death, will be destroyed in the Second Death. Thus Adamic Sin and Death will finally be completely routed and His prison-house of death be broken up. And Adam and his family, not willingly sinners, will all be set at liberty—restored to human perfection, as the earth will be brought to Edenic perfection.

"O DEATH, WHERE IS THY STING?"

Then will be brought to pass the triumphant exclamation of the Apostle, "O, death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" (1 Corinthians xv, 55.)

We must notice when this is to be brought to pass. It is not now true. The sting of death in it in us all, for, as the Apostle explains, Sin is the sting of death. And because all have been stung by sin, all are dying. It will require the work of Messiah's Kingdom, the saints of the Gospel Age being with Him in His throne, in His Kingdom, reigning with Him as Royal Priesthood (Revelation xx, 4-6.)

The context further describes that period, to which all mankind shall be brought in the Light of God's Truth, when all will "stand before the great White Throne," Messiah's Judgment Throne, to be tried, to be tested, to be proven whether they will accept or refuse the perfection and eternal life which Divine mercy will then make possible for them. During that thousand years of Messiah's reign, as we have seen, death gradually will be swallowed up in victory. And as the prisoners of the tomb are gradually released, the grave will be destroyed, will be no more.

The statement, death and hades were cast into the lake of fire, which is the Second Death, is merely another way of explaining to us that Messiah's reign will be for the purpose of overthrown until the Redeemer shall have delivered from the power of the grave the last member of the human family—for all of whom He tasted death for the ransom, to bring us back to God."

Thus, as the Apostle says, with the sum-nation of Christ's Kingdom, with the deliverance of all mankind from the power of Sin and Death, death will be swallowed up in victory. The Apostle probably quoted from Hosea xiii, 14, where we read, "I will ransom them from the power of the grave (sheol); I will redeem them from death: O death, I will be thy plagues (gradual destruction): O grave (sheol), I will be thy destruction: repentance shall be hid from mine eyes." The Almighty will never change or turn from his decision: Death and the grave, sheol, hades (the lake) will be destroyed. Every member of Adam's race is to be delivered by Him Who redeems all.

KEYS OF DEATH AND HADES.

A key is a symbol of authority and symbolizes a legal power to open the prison-house and to release the prisoners. Jesus declared that He had a legal penalty upon our race—a just penalty. But although all shared the condemnation and weakness, God foresaw that some of the race He granted the opportunity, would gladly return to loyalty to His laws. He saw, therefore, made provision through Jesus for every member of the race, and at the proper time of the race granted the world-wide redemption will be provided and world-wide opportunity for the coming to a knowledge of the Truth and those who will be uplifted thereby will be afforded. The right or power to release mankind from the power of death and from the prison-house of death, sheol, hades, the grave, is represented by the key in the hands of Messiah. He gained that key, that rightful authority to set us free from the grave by the redemption which He accomplished for us at Calvary.

This figure of the prison-house was used also by the Lord through Isaiah the Prophet. It is not written that the Lord was anointed to preach a message of good tidings to the meek, to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives of Sin and Death, and the opening of the prison-house of death to those that are bound? And did not Jesus apply this very prophecy to Himself (Isaiah lxi, 1; Luke iv, 18.) Surely our Lord opened no earthly prison-doors at His first advent. But just as surely He foretold that He would open the prison-doors and set all the captives free. His death, "the Just for the unjust," was in order that He might have the rightful authority to release the prisoners—by His death to secure the key.

Eventually this glorious work will be consummated, and in the consummation of it the elect Church of this Gospel Age is invited to have a share Hence the Church is called on from the world first under a special Covenant of sacrifice that she may with her Lord, the Redeemer, become part of the Seed of Abraham on the spirit plane (Galatians iii, 29.)

HADES CAST INTO GEHENNA.

"And death and hell (hades) were cast into the lake of fire. This is the Second Death" (Revelation xx, 14.)

In the symbolic language of Revelation, Messiah's reign is described as a glorious opportunity for all mankind to come back into harmony with the Almighty and to attain everlasting life through the great Mediatorial Kingdom. The symbolic picture of which this text is a part, describes the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom, the saints of the Gospel Age being with Him in His throne, in His Kingdom, reigning with Him as Royal Priesthood (Revelation xx, 4-6.)

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fire, from which there will be no recovery.

Let it be remembered that the Valley of Hinnom, outside of Jerusalem the earth, where only the vile refuse was destroyed, will find its antitype in the Second Death, symbolically represented as a lake of fire, outside the New Jerusalem. In it will be consumed utterly, completely, everything out of harmony with the Divine will.

THE WICKED RETURNED TO SHEOL.

In the New Testament, as we have seen, hades stands for the grave or Adamic sentence, or shall have had at least a full opportunity for deliverance and who will manifest their love for sin more than for righteousness and truth, therefore, will be sentenced to the Second Death.

But in the Old Testament there is no distinctive word used to represent the Second Death—the extinction which will be the penalty of personal, willful transgression. To meet the difficulty the word sheol is used a number of times, apparently in the case of some who will be willfully wicked after enjoying a knowledge of the Truth—not merely inheritors of imperfection and weaknesses which they received by heredity. The foundation will thus be laid for the statement of Scripture that the wicked shall be returned to sheol together with all people who forget God" (Psalm ix, 17). In our Common Version the prefix re is improperly omitted.

The "wicked" are only those who sin against light, knowledge and opportunity, and only those can be said to forget God who have once known Him—who have been brought to a knowledge of the Truth and turned from it. Truly, my brethren, our resurrection hope is the great theme of the Bible.

THE CENTURION'S STORY.

(Continued from Last Week.)

To me, the details of the crucifixion. From our tent-door I could see the cross, ugly with rusty nails, to which were hanging rags of dried flesh and were preparing it for Him. "No! By my Roman honor, no!" I thundered, flung to the ground bowl with you grisly thing. To crucify a Roman citizen were against the law and I set out to tell Pilate why. It is the man is to outrage the constitution of the universe, and if the sun turn not to darkness and the mountains move not from out their places ere yet this day's work be done, I will sink upon my knees tonight and thank those particular gods who have watched with Rome over the most complaisive, disagreeable duties of empire. Then I remembered the Jews, a new cross, smoothly hewn, the tallest of the lot.

Since we must lift this man upon a tree, it will be high, toward that God of whom he talks and whose high character he most resembles. They bring the new cross and those envenomed pickets were for the thieves. Then I bore on his back and, by Pollax, the man would have borne them, the bowed his shoulders to their weight never a nobler, more submissive victim. "Hold," I cried "it shall not be. Bring me hither you tall Cyrenean, whose massive shoulders could relieve Atlas at will." Then I saw that My men tossed the cross upon the Cyrenean's shoulders and he bore it nightly, yet scowling mightily the while. I trouble not your mind with grisly details. The stretching on the rude and lifeless wood of the finest figure of a man that ever gave warning of the seat of life; the crashing of the mallet that forced rude nails through the flesh, between bone and flesh to the insensate wood; the uplifted cross, the jar and grind and of shock as it fell to its socket, the wrench and strain of these—the small cataracts of pleading blood that came sphintering down upon the rocky soil at the instant of elevation. What sighs and tears and tremulous agony of quivering flesh passed hour after hour from the mouth till silence came! Only here let me set down that the vengeful malevolence of the hateful priests manifested to the end: they matched his sighs with sneers, they countered his groans with jeers and their every line of his own noble gentleness and magnificent manhood they matched it with a feature of pettiest bitterness. Revealing that man is bloody anger are more heartless than beasts. Oh, Marcus, it hurt me to the heart's core when we lifted this man upon the cross and he knew it and with uplifted eyes he whispered that I might hear, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."

And, then as I live, good friend and true, there came a darkness over the land, a darkness unclouded before the light of day—a sort of shadow as it were of death, and the sun, though we had darkened the face of it, did not shine, and the darkness grew, a hush spread over all—all, until at noon, there was a dusk, the surrounding hills were indistinct, the trees unshrouded revealing of the persecutors and the stars shone clear. Then it was the man utterly clouding into darkness. As the fever of His pain set in, with my own hands, I covered him upon a reed, the customary stupefying draught, but Marcus, he refuses to drink it. He will be delayed, tortured, scourged and scorned; but He will not drink. His lips are parched with fever; His veins sapped of strength—refused. It was the boldest, most heroic act known to have ever seen. He must suffer; therefore, he would suffer. As the flesh of him grew weak, I swear the soul of him grew stronger. It was the same spirit I saw in the garden and in the man before Calaphas. The man suffers because he will, and because he must. I do not understand it; I could not comprehend it, but here is the most powerful man that ever lived with capacity to inspire Devotion beyond all others to the love, I am sure, which Love had at his back by the slightest exertion of his personal power and majesty an army that would sweep our nation's capital into the Tiber, yet suffering and dying at the hands of ungrateful men because he would not lift a finger. He would not speak a word in His behalf.

Marcus, the figure hanging there in the shadow, writhing and turning in restless involuntary movements that stra-ned and pulled the nails that held him, scorched my soul as never it was scorched before.

(To Be Continued.)

St. Louis, Mo., April 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to again thank you for continually publishing Pastor Russell's sermons so completely and in large type. As the Father in heaven gives us more and more knowledge and understanding of his "Divine Plan of Ages," we have a growing love for Him, and a larger appreciation of "this glorious character of wisdom justice, love and power." We also find a largely increasing love and sympathy for our dear Pastor Russell as the Lord's specially chosen and ably sustained channel for the transmission of "present truth as meat in due season for the Household of Faith."

Truly your friend,

DR. C. F. POWLEY.

Elijah, Ga., April 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I like to read your paper. I like to read Pastor Russell's sermon. I have been reading his writings now upward of twenty years.

Yours respectfully,

W. R. KEY.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am enclosing a money order for renewal of my subscription to your valuable paper, which I could not afford to be without. I value it very highly because of Pastor Russell's sermons. Surely they are "glad tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people in due time." I appreciate very much the Sunday school lessons. Then much other interesting news. Hoping you may continue the good world with abundant success.

Yours truly,

D. C. RUSSELL.

San Francisco, Cal., April 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Inclosed herewith is money order for which please send your weekly issue containing those splendid Brooklyn Tabernacle sermons to Mr. Geo. Whitaker, Heyburn, Idaho. The subscriber is quite old, and the fine type you use for the sermons makes your paper especially valuable to him. We are enjoying your Brooklyn sermons very much, indeed. I owe to you hear of the author of them ever coming to the Pacific Coast, we would be very much in receive advice through your columns.

Isn't it just fine to see a newspaper interested in the dear Lord's work to the extent of publishing the Gospel Message? Surely He will bless you for your co-operation in His Cause.

Very truly yours,

W. GEDDES.

Cleveland, O., April 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

A kind friend has given me the Tribune to read and I wish to commend the especially large readable type in which the Pastor Russell sermons are printed. Now if you find space in your valuable paper I wish to say that you are, dear editor, bringing and bestowing a blessing and community by printing these remarkable sermons. Pastor Russell is doing a great work and has lifted higher the banner of the blood-sta ned cross than it has ever been brought to see the real Christianity and religion rests upon the great transaction at Calvary. With a sweeping pen and clarion voice the good pastor has torn away the Catholic and Protestant misconceptions that almost hid the Rock of Ages. With a philosophy and detail that is unsurpassed with such a logic and purest reason, he has mag nified God, and brought peace, light, truth, to the hearts and heads of thousands of true believers everywhere. The dearest thing to the mighty heart of our Heavenly Father, in the sacrifice of His well beloved son. It is the scarlet thread running through the whole Bible; it is the hope of the world—the redemption from death and sin through and by a great Redeemer.

Centuries have rolled by and volumes and volumes have been written on this old, old story. Able minds have touched the subject, some have approached it, some have nearly grasped it, none have fully understood.

But God's "due time" has come: His servant is the spiritual minded Pastor of Brooklyn Tabernacle. He is made clear, plain, simple, true, realistic and reasonable and scriptural.

Oh, dear editor, it brings great rejoicing to know these things; now God can trust His shining face to the world, Justice is satisfied, the price has been paid, and showers of blessings are awaiting the whole human race. And so, dear editor, you are doing a great work in the promulgation of this blessed glad tidings! It will open blinded eyes, refresh the tired, cheer and comfort the weary, and cause humble souls to sing and shout for very joy! May God bless you, dear editor and may the cheering assitlation be that you are indeed a co-worker with Christ.

With very much love and deep appreciation in Christ our dear Redeemer.

JOHN H. COYLE.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 15.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Let me here commend you for your part and assure you that I shall continue to be a subscriber so long as you continue to maintain your present policy, and attitude toward "The Watch Tower."

Very respectfully,

E. C. THOMPSON.

Beverly, Mass., April 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The Tribune is growing better and better with every issue. Pastor Russell's sermons (appealing) are more and more in the heads and hearts of the people as Matt. 10; 26-28 is now being fulfilled.

Gratefully yours in Brother, in Christ,

J. WM. GRANT.

West Lorn, Mass., April 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

About three years ago a friend of mine, Mr. Rice of Schenectady, N. Y., called my attention to the National Labor Tribune as the publication which was printing Pastor Russell's sermons. I sent for a copy and found it readable type; since then I have enjoyed its weekly visit to my home more than any weekly or monthly publication I ever sprung.

I expect to read your paper as long as Pastor Russell's sermons appear in it.

Dear editor, let me tell you why I appreciate your paper more than any other paper that prints the sermons: First, you print the sermons in full. Second, you give space for so many letters from the dear friends. Third, for the clear type. Fourth, for the Sunday school lessons which appear weekly.

So you see we human being can appreciate these things. How much more does not our Heavenly Father appreciate your labor of love for the Truths sake.

Be sure that you will be rewarded richly.

Enclosed find money order for another year.

Yours respectfully,

JONAS JOHNSON

South Glens Falls, N. Y., April 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to send a word of personal appreciation of the well-printed, well selected and helpful art cles which appear in your paper.

Being of a reflective turn of mind, I find the sermons by C. T. Russell most uplifting and helpful and hope to be able to take the Tribune as long as it contains this feature.

Very sincerely yours,

DORA GRAHAM.

Richmond, Va., April 21.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I take again the pleasure to acknowledge with much appreciation the weekly visit of your valuable paper and the products of such a clean, enlightened, fearless paper you deserve the commendation of well informed people. Pastor Russell's sermons are the most Scriptural that I have ever seen in any newspaper.

Yours truly,

M. L. STAPLES.

Bonnerville, Ill., April 21.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

In renewing my subscription to your paper for another year, I am pleased to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the wonderful sermons of Pastor Russell and also of the splendid war in which you publish them. It requires much labor to see the glorious message of God's love and truth brought before the people in this good way.

Sincerely,

MRS. J. M. MARWOOD.

Washington, D. C., April 21.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just renewed my subscription to your valuable paper. I appreciate your paper very much for the fine way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons.

Yours sincerely,

LEROY A. GROSSELL.

Chicago, Ill., April 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I believe it is about time that I have sent in my subscription for your paper, at least I subscribed when you first began printing Pastor Russell's sermons. There are papers in Chicago and towns nearby that publish the sermons, but in print is not so good and this I feel like cost nothing to you as you were among the first to publish the sermons in full. We are living in a wonderful age and conditions, as you know, as we near the consummation of the present order of things. I feel that we have been a time when religious thought and sentiment have been shaped so badly and I am thankful that you are the part you have in this work. Trusting that I may be able to continue with you as long as you publish the sermons, I beg to remain.

Most sincerely yours,

JOHN T. READ.

Kansas City, Mo., April 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

In forwarding one new subscription to your paper and a renewal I take by my pleasure to assert what influence I shall continue to exert therefor if I consider your paper a blessing to every home it enters, particularly I regard it as the greatest friend of Pastor Russell's sermons, where the full text and excellent type of the illumination, especially to be commended. Am a constant reader of your paper and have been for the past years, and am much interested in these sermons and would be glad to know that your paper had advance in every home in the country as long as you publish them.

With very best wishes,

MRS. CARRIE BEATY.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to the Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

C. C. P. Powley, St. Louis.
Mrs. M. Ingoldsecn, Rochelle.
Mrs. C. S. Abbe, Darien.
Chas. E. Newby, Canapolis.
Mrs. S. P. Wilson, West Philadelphia.
Miss Mollie Wickenhagen, Butler.
Mrs. J. A. Humphrey, Oil City.
Mrs. T. F. Myers, Kerrmoor.
Chas. Sobley, Providence.
Carl Bauer, Sparta.
J. W. Peterson, Brooklyn.
Otto Holtz, Brooklyn.
Carl Bauer, Sparta.
John Bauer, Sparta.
Mrs. L. Thomas Flower, Camden.
Thos. Bigley, New River.
Mrs C. A. Dicker, Parkwood.
Mrs. Jas. Wenger, Banksville.
W. J. Beatty, Braddock.
W. R. Hardy, Nassau.
John T. Read, Chicago.
Geo. W. P. Hall, Washington.
Mrs. P. J. Hoon, Philadelphia.
O. P. Haviland, Millvale.
D. G. Rankin, East Liverpool.

THE TRUTH POST CARDS.

The friends who have ordered these cards from Pastor Russell's sermons have been very highly pleased, and many have ordered duplicate orders. We have a booklet containing Pastor Russell's "Restitution," "When Do You believe?" "Hell," and "As Plants the Slant," which will be sent on request. A sample of the Yew Card will be included for 2 one-cent stamps.

THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,
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POPULAR MECHANICS

NEW STEEL PROCESS.

Quality Equal to Crucible Produced at One-tenth Cost.

The attention of the American industry is invited to a new process for making steel which is said to be equal in every point to crucible steel, although made without crucibles, and which is becoming a competitor of electro-steel because, while of equal standard in quality, its cost of production is supposed to be only one-tenth that of electro-steel, according to Consular Agent John B. Brewer, Wiesbaden, Germany.

The company that owns the patents of this new process has offices in Wiesbaden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and in London, and has established two plants in Sweden, one in Scotland and one in Germany for manufacturing this new steel.

The principal advantages of the process are: (1) The construction and working of the furnace is simplified; (2) the heat of the furnace can be controlled more quickly and more exactly in the open hearth than with ordinary firing; (3) intermittent working is facilitated, the furnace being quickly brought to full heat after standing idle; (4) the charge can be melted and treated more quickly than by the ordinary method, hence the output of a furnace of a given size is increased and the cost of labor reduced; (5) the charge can be kept in a perfectly liquid state throughout, so that it is not necessary to use the last of the contents of the furnace for ingots, as is now usually the case.

One of the most remarkable qualities of this steel is that it shrinks only half as much as ordinary cast steel. Thus a product equaling crucible steel can be produced in the open hearth furnace. The plant that has been put up in Scotland at a cost of $150,000, with a capacity of 6,000 tons of steel per annum, is counted on to yield a net profit of 30 per cent, or about $15 per ton of steel, and the German plant is counted on for even better results.

HUGE ELECTRIC CRANE.

Giant Lifting Apparatus Used in a French Shipyard.

The giant 150 ton electric crane erected at the side of the fitting out basin of the Penhoet shipbuilding yard at St. Nazaire, France, is one of the largest in the world. It consists of a central latticed column 134½ feet high, provided at the top with a roller path, on which rests the crane proper.

There are two tracks in the jib, the lower one carrying a crab operated by

LOFTY ELECTRIC CRANE.

two fifty horsepower motors. The upper track carries a fifteen ton traveler, which can run to the extreme end of the jib. The lower track is 163 feet above the quay level and the higher one 172 feet. The crane can lift 150 tons at a sixty-five foot radius, 100 tons at ninety feet and 60 tons at 124 feet.

Sun as a Source of Heat.

Chemical experiments have been made using the sun as the source of heat. A plano-convex lens of forty centimeters diameter and five centimeters focal length is used to concentrate the sun's rays on the substances, which are placed in a magnesia crucible. Pieces of copper and cast iron were melted at once, and crystallized silicon, which has a melting point 1,450 degrees centigrade, was melted in a few seconds. The air was exhausted from the crucible. A thermo-junction in the center of the crucible showed 1,080 degrees centigrade in vacuo, but only 576 degrees centigrade when unexhausted. If the crucible is made of glass the heat can be focused directly on the substance itself, in which case the very refractory container (magnesia) is not necessary.

The Gibbon's Terrifying Song.

The London Zoological society possesses as a loan a nearly adult siamang gibbon, and R. I. Pocock has been studying the terrifying "song" of this ape. It usually begins, he says, with a low booming, punctuated by an occasional staccato bark. As the excitement rises the ape swings round the cage, barking vigorously, and now and then uttering a wailing shriek, while a loud booming goes on, all the while like a resonant bass accompaniment. The noise is deafening, throwing the chimpanzees into consternation and producing a look of "mild surprise" on the usually expressionless faces of the orang outangs.

She Admitted It.

A Mrs. Malaprop said to Clara Novello, the noted English prima donna, "You will admit that there is a great deal of evil life in the theater."

"True, indeed," replied Clara, "but on which side of the curtain?"

THE CAUSE OF COLDS.

Result of Germs and Not of Changes in Temperature.

An English authority—now that the season of "bad colds" is approaching its end—has come out with the explanation that it is not sudden changes in the weather nor sudden moving out of a warm room to the chill outside that is responsible for the cold and cough. He argues that you can get a cold any time from anybody who has a cold and especially if the victim is coughing broadcast.

Every one has observed that in churches just after a long prayer or in theaters just after a long imposed silence upon the audience we have a gust of coughing that appears "catching." It is catching, according to the English authority—catching through the medium of a germ which from the explosive cough may be scattered in countless numbers to incredible distances. That old explanation of the person, "I got this cold from leaving the warm church and stepping out into the chill wind," doesn't go. The person got his cold germ into his nostrils and throat from the crowds which already were infected with it and which in coughing broadsides scattered the infection.

"Colds," says the authority, "are really slightly infectious fevers, and they spread rapidly in the cities, in schools, theaters, churches and in large offices where workers are crowded close together."

Unfortunately the English authority seems not to have isolated this tickling germ and evolved its particular germicide.—Chicago Tribune.

Explosions In Flour Mills.

An English firm of millers, troubled with dust explosions, set about discovering the cause of ignition of the dust. The mills use the steel roller process of patent flour, and iron or steel particles in the grain were suspected of coming in contact with the steel rolls and emitting the spark, causing the explosions. Accordingly an apparatus was designed by which all the grain subject to the rolls first was passed over highly magnetized steel arresters. The result was strikingly in proof of the theory. These electromagnets collected steel and iron particles ranging from the microscopic up to box nails several inches long. With a standard equipment of arresters capable of passing 1,000 bushels of grain an hour, so much metal collects that several times a day the magnets must be swung aside and brushed clean of their accumulations.

The Deepest Wells.

The deepest well in the United States is near West Elizabeth, Pa. Its bottom is 5,575 feet beneath the surface. The deepest well in the world is in Germany and is 6,572 feet deep. A more remarkable well, perhaps, reaching a depth of 3,000 feet, was drilled for petroleum in western China by primitive methods and by means of such crude appliances as a cable made of twisted strands of rattan.—United States Geological Survey.

SELF STEERING SHIP.

New Scheme of Propulsion Includes Automatic Pilotage.

Two Brooklyn inventors have been issued patents on a scheme for vessel propulsion which they claim will make possible the control of the engines from the bridge and automatic mechanical steering. The system of pilothouse control of the propelling apparatus is secured through the combining of electric motors with kerosene engines and the automatic mechanical steering by means of an electrically connected compass.

The inventors claim that all the operator in the pilothouse will have to do will be to map out and start the vessel on a course, after which the machinery will do the rest. As soon as wind or wave throws the vessel from her course the compass box, turned around the north pointing needle by the falling away of the ship, makes an electrical connection which starts the propeller on one side revolving faster than the one on the other. This, so the inventors presume, will drive the ship back to her course in a few seconds, after the accomplishing of which both the port and starboard propellers will be revolved at the same speed again.

Inventive Eskimos.

We do not look for any great amount of inventive genius among the Eskimos, but for years they have employed a rather complete respirator, used in the preparation and taking of a vapor bath, as a means of protection from the dense smoke. This Eskimo respirator is a little basket woven of twisted strands of fine grass. It is placed with its shallow side against the mouth, and a wooden peg, which rises from the center of the basket, is held between the teeth. For this purpose water is evaporated over a big fire in a very low hut, which is tightly closed to keep in the heat. In this stifling atmosphere the employment of a respirator is absolutely necessary.

Machining Work Square In a Lathe.

It is considered by some impossible to machine a piece square in a lathe without special attachment. But it can be done quite simply as follows when there is no other machine at hand: Clamp a toolmaker's vise to the face plate, place the piece to be machined in it with enough projection to permit of facing off one side. Then place the finished side toward the fixed jaw and machine the next face, and so on until the desired work is done. If care is taken in clamping the job may be done to a surprising degree of accuracy and in short time.

Cartridge Making Machine.

According to a Paris journal, Captain Von Henriques of the Austrian artillery has built a wonderful apparatus for making cartridges. It suffices to introduce the powder, bullets and cases—the machine does the rest. The cartridges come out ready for use, the imperfect ones being thrown aside. Three men can manufacture 1,500 cartridges in three minutes with the apparatus.

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Machine belts sometimes become so saturated with oil that they will not stay on the machines. Of all methods this is probably the simplest for cleansing the leather of oil and restoring its efficiency. Coil the belt in a tub of sufficient size so there is some space between the coils, then cover with whiting. The whiting should come in contact with the leather at every point on its surface, and if properly covered in this fashion the belt will soon be in good condition, for the whiting will absorb all the oil and restore the texture of the surface. Before being put back to use it should be wiped clean.

Holland's New Patent Law.

The parliament of the Netherlands has adopted a bill granting state protection to foreign patents on payment of a small fee.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

"PRIDE GOETH BEFORE DESTRUCTION"

II Chronicles 26:8-21—May 7

"Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall."—Proverbs 16:18.

A GREAT and prosperous king in Jerusalem was Uzziah. He made a good beginning, was reverential toward God and put his capital and the remainder of his kingdom into a good condition for defense against enemies. When thinking of the wars of Israel we are to remember that this nation for a time represented God's rule in the earth in a sense that no other nation ever did, either before or after them.

Israel's kings were anointed by Divine commission and authority, as were no other kings, and they were said to "sit upon the Throne of the Kingdom of the Lord," as no other kings before or since have held dominion. Theirs was not, however, the Kingdom of God for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth," but merely a preparatory arrangement with the typical Israelites.

He Shall Reign For a Thousand Years

God's Kingdom will really come to earth after Messiah shall establish it. For a thousand years He shall reign to uplift the humble and to bless all who seek righteousness and to punish and correct all others and finally to destroy the incorrigible in the Second Death. It was, therefore, quite in line with the arrangements of that time that the kings of Israel and Judah should fortify and strengthen themselves and defend the land which the Almighty had specially given to their nation.

Uzziah's leprosy.

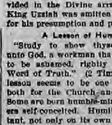
The truthfulness of our text was illustrated in King Uzziah when his fame had spread abroad and he began to feel his greatness. Pride came in; he forgot that he was merely the Lord's representative in the kingdom.

Having accomplished great things from a political and military standpoint, Uzziah essayed to a religious distinction. He evidently felt that God was proud of him and would be very pleased to have him enter the temple after the manner of the priests and offer incense at the Golden Altar. He knew of the rules governing the temple and its service, but considered himself above them. He would go direct to God and not recognize the priest.

There is but the One Way of Approach to God

Many successful people fall into the same error of supposing that their success in business or in politics, their brilliancy of mind, or their polish of education are the only requisites in the sight of Jehovah. They feel that if they go to Church and acknowledge God, God should be very proud to have them and, of course, should give them the first place in everything. This is a mistake. The great King Eternal, "the Lofty One that inhabiteth Eternity," has rules and regulations governing all attempts to approach Him. There is the one way of approach and no other.

King Uzziah knew of the Divine arrangement, that his prayers as incense could be offered to the Almighty on the "Golden Altar" only by the priest, so those who now have come to a realization of the fact that Jesus is the great antitypical Priest through whom communication with the Father has been opened up would come under condemnation should they intrude into the Divine presence in prayer, otherwise than as provided in the Divine arrangement, as King Uzziah was smitten with leprosy for his presumption and pride.



Humility before honor.

A Lesson of Humility

"Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth." (2 Tim. 2:15.) The lesson seems to be one of humility, both for the Church and the world. Some are born humble-minded and others self-conceited. Humility is important, not only on its own account, but also because the other graces of the Holy Spirit cannot be cultivated without it. The Apostle begins the list of these spiritual graces with *meekness*.

How could one be patient and submissive in the trials and difficulties of life if not meek? How could one be kind toward opponents and in all things if he were not meek? How could one be patient toward all if he were not meek? How could one be Godlike without meekness? How could one be *loving* in the Scriptural sense without meekness?

Along these lines all who will be of the Church will be tested. Meekness and humility must be cultivated and must abound in the heart in order to enable the cultivation of the other fruits of the Spirit.

A Big Gun.

"Professor Smart is a man of large mental caliber, is he not?"

"He certainly is a big bore."—University of Minnesota Minnehaha.

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Are you getting 4 per cent and safety? Our banks give both. If you are not receiving 4 per cent interest compounded twice a year on your savings account, you are failing to take advantage of your opportunities. Our banks pay 4 per cent on savings and certificates of deposit. You can start an account with $1.00 or more. Come in and talk it over.

You believe in saving. You believe it is a mighty good thing for "the other fellow." But how about YOURSELF? Aren't you just as likely to meet with reverses as anyone else? Wouldn't having cash in bank benefit you vastly in such a contingency? Think it over—better yet, ACT. Take a dollar to any one of our strong banks and open a savings account at once—4 per cent interest.

Before you spend that money think over this proposition. Some day there will probably come a rainy day—a time in which you will need money—need it badly. You may have a hard time raising it. But there's a way out of the difficulty. It is this: Save a part of your income each week or month. Save systematically. If you get into this good habit, when that rainy day comes, there will be no trouble about the money that you need so badly. It will be at the bank waiting for you. Think over this little advice.

The use of checks in paying bills—is a simple and convenient method of correct personal account keeping. Enables you to keep an exact daily record of expenditures. Obviates the necessity of taking receipts in ordinary transactions. Makes it unnecessary to carry large sums of money on your person. Enables you to get money or pay bills after banking hours. Improves your credit standing with those with whom you deal. Makes you more careful in your transactions and increases your self-respect. Try the method of conducting your financial business in any one of our banks.

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You believe it is a mighty good thing for "the other fellow"—

But how about YOURSELF?

Aren't you just as likely to meet with reverses as anyone else?

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FRICK BUILDING.

Open Saturday Evenings.

River Coal Mines All Resume

MONONGAHELA, Pa., April 28.—Every mine owned by the Monongahela River Coal and Coke Company in this district will resume operations and the thousands of men who have been idle for the past five weeks on account of the strike of the fire bosses will return to work and the valley will resume its usual aspect of activity.

This afternoon definite orders were received at the Black Diamond mine for resumption Monday morning and a short time later the mines at Gallatin, Sunnyside and Monongah received the same notice. The fire bosses will enter the mines tomorrow and Sunday and the men will return to work enmasse Monday. The businessmen and all welcome the edict.

The lockout in the Swedish shoe industry has been in force ever since January 2 of this year, thirty-three factories having locked out about 4,500 workpeople. The men are well organized and are putting up a good fight.

The STRENGTH of the bank should be your first consideration when opening an account. This Company's large Capital and Surplus is a guarantee of the SAFETY of your deposits.

FOUR PER CENT interest paid on Savings Accounts, compounded semi-annually, this Department being open every Saturday until 9 P. M.

We issue drafts, payable in all parts of the world.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

German Savings and Deposit Bank of Pittsburg.

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CAPITAL, $100,000.00

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OFFICERS:

J. E. Roth, President;

A. P. Miller, Cashier;

John McKain, Assistant Cashier.

Pays 4 per cent Interest on Time Deposits.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 23 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1911. — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Agreement Reached on Personnel of Senate Labor Committee—Six Bills Introduced to Change Contempt of Court Practice—Reports Received Which Show Results of Crusade Against Seven-Day Week in Labor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The committee in the Senate to which all labor bills are referred is designated as the committee on "Education and Labor." During the last Congress, the sixty-first, the Senate Committee stubbornly refused to meet, although call after call was issued by its chairman, Senator Borah, and every member polled by the A. F. of L. Legislative Committee the day before and the morning of the meeting, but without avail. The personnel of the committee has been changed in this Congress, and hopes are entertained that more activity will be displayed when Chairman Borah calls the committee together. It would not be out of place, however, for trade union constituents of the members on this committee to call the attention of their senators to the importance of labor legislation in contemplation. The members of the committee are as follows:

Senators Borah of Idaho, Penrose of Pennsylvania, du Pont of Delaware, Page of New Hampshire, McLean of Connecticut, Kenyon of Iowa, Rayner of Maryland, Bankhead of Alabama, Shively of Indiana, Swanson of Virginia and Martine of New Jersey.

Three bills have been introduced in Congress since the commencement of the present session, two in the House and one in the Senate. Senator Borah of Iadho, is the author of the one in the upper house and Congressmen Hughes and Buchanan the ones in the lower house. These bills provide, in general terms, that all work performed now by the government shall be done in the eight-hour day, with the further provision that such work as can be executel by the government and let by contract to private contractors must also be confined to the eight-hour day in the fulfillment thereof.

"It is time for the United States to forsake the sentimental notion that this is the 'home of the oppressed' and begin the regulation of its immigration laws with some regard to the usefulness of its immigrants as producers rather than as consumers." This expression was used by Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, at a recent meeting of the American Society of International Law. "We owe much to the world, but a great deal to ourselves as well," he said. "We had a political test of our form of government in the Civil War, but the social test is yet to come."

With the constant and persistent insistence by the American Federation of Labor that the courts are not clothed with the authority of law to fine or imprison men for acts committed against the order of the courts, when those orders are not based upon statutory law, has made itself felt is evidenced by the fact that six bills have been introduced correcting this evil. All the bills referred to contemplate restricting the courts to punishment for contempt only when the contempt is committed in the actual presence of the court. Other so-called contempts, almost entirely confined to blanket injunctions issued by judges in labor disputes, named indirect contempts, are to guarantee to the accused a jury trial.

A resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives and has already reached the calendar authorizing the committee on post office and post roads to instute and carry forward an investigation into the conduct and administration of the affairs of the Postoffice Department, and of the service under and in connection with the same, in order to ascertain whether abuses exist, either in the department, or in the service. According to the resolution the committee will also be empowered to inquire as to the time devoted by the postmasters of the first and other classes to private enterprises and personal vocations. Numerous other subjects relative to the activities of postmasters is contemplated. This resolution is one of the results accruing from the department's treatment of the railway mail celrks.

Senator La Follette has introduced a bill to abolish the involuntary servitude imposed upon seamen in the merchant marine of the United States while in foreign ports, and also the involuntary servitude imposed upon seamen of the merchant marine of foreign countries while in the ports of the United States. It contemplates also the prevention of undermanning and unskilled manning of American vessels, and to encourage the training of boys in the American Merchant Marine, and to amend the laws relative to American Seamen.

Rrepresentative Wilson has introduced in the House a Companion Bill. Indications point to decisive action being taken during this session of Congress relative to this important matter, which has been held up for many sessions.

The Labor Committee of the House of Representatives was called to meet in pursuance of a resolution referred to it calling for an investigation into an "efficiency" system. President Gompers, James O'Connell of the Machinists and N. P. Alifas, representing

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ENGLAND'S UNEMPLOYED INSURANCE.

IT is a remarkable commentary on the backwardness of the United States that Great Britain, having provided a government pension for old age, is now considering unemployment and sickness insurance. The bill has already been introduced, and what is more, it is admitted it will become law with the support of all parties.

As the plan is officially outlined, it is intended that to the fund to pay the sick benefits the state, employers and the employed will all contribute. To start the scheme the government will give $12,500,000 the first year, with an annual increment until the maximum of $26,000,000 is reached. Each wage worker earning less than $800 a year will be required to pay 8 cents a week in the case of men and 6 cents in the case of women, and the employers will contribute 4 cents per employe per week. Out of the sum so provided it is estimated that it will be possible to give free medical attendance, an allowance of $2.50 a week during sickness, a maternity benefit of $7.30, and a pension of $1.25 a week when there is permanent invalidism, and have $50,000,000 a year to be devoted to hospitals and sanatoria to grapple with tuberculosis and other preventable diseases. Germany's insurance system is one of the wonders of the modern world—its existence is one of the reason why Germany's industrial competition is as dangerous as it is—and Lloyd-George frankly proposes to imitate Germany.

The unemployment insurance, applying only to persons in the engineering and building trades, contemplates similar contributions by the state, employers, and the employed, although the plan, because of the lack of actuarial figures, is not as thoroughly worked out. It is believed, however, that it will be possible to pay for a term of weeks as much as $1.75 a week to each person who loses his employment through no fault of his own. The object is better to distribute the shocks and changes of industry by making the fat years minister for the relief of the lean ones, and this work it seems to the average Englishman can only be done through the guidance of the state.

Perhaps the inclination that many citizens of the United States have to treat old age pensions, unemployment insurance and all that as "radicalism run mad" is due to the fact that unemployment is much less prevalent in this country than in Great Britan or Europe. Nevertheless there are signs that we shall at no distant day have to face these problems, and the sooner our newspapers get over their habit of receiving every progressive scheme of social betterment as "Socialism" or even "Anarchy" the better for all concerned. There is a lesson for Americans in the fact that Lloyd-George's unemployment and sickness insurance bill is to be accepted by the opposition party in Great Britain and Mr. Balfour publicly endorses it.

IOWA'S NEW SENATOR, WILLIAM S. KENYON.

ONE of the youngest men in the United States senate is William S. Kenyon, who succeeds Lafayette Young, appointed by the governor to serve until the legislature should elect a successor to the late Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver. There was a deadlock in the legislature on the senatorship matter, and Mr. Kenyon's election was not consummated until the special session of congress had been sitting for a fortnight. The new senator is a native of Ohio, in his forty-second year and lives at Fort Dodge, which was the home of Senator Dolliver. He is a lawyer and has been on the bench. Senator Kenyon gained much prominence recently as a "trust busting" assistant to the attorney general of the United States.

PUBLIC DEMANDS JUSTICE FOR IRWIN MINERS.

With an earnest plea for concerted effort to bring to an end the coal strike in the Irwin field by arbitration, prominent labor leaders and influential local men spoke Sunday night in the Lyceum theater in this city to a crowd that completely filled the first floor. Resolutions were passed asking Governor John K. Tener to do all in his power toward bringing the miners and the coal operators of Westmoreland county to an understanding. Officers of the United Mine Workers of America and clergymen occupied the platform, and after telling of conditions in the strike zone urged immediate action.

President John P. White of Iowa, and Vice President Frank J. Hayes of Indianapolis, with President Francis J. Feehan of District No. 5, represented the United Mine Workers of America, the two national officers speaking for their organization. Dr. John A. Brashear presided and called upon the following for addresses: Dr. Rudolph I. Coffee of the Tree of Life congregation, Rev. L. A. O'Connell of Epiphany Catholic church, Rev. Michael Tusek and Rev. Daniel L. Shultz, both of whom have ben working among the strikers in the Irwin field. W. D. George presented the resolution asking the legislature and the governor to investigate and to bring about through arbitration a settlement of the problem. It was passed unanimously. On the platform also were D. T. H. Ward of St. Peter's Episcopal church, William H. Stevenson and others.

One of the most interesting speakers was Father Tusek, who has performed effective work in the village of Yukon in Westmoreland county. He has been referred to as the "policeman" of the district by reason of his labors to relieve those in distress, and he told many incidents of suffering among the 5,000 or more strikers and the 1,000 families.

The speakers were bitter in their denunciation of the so-called indifference of the operators in prolonging the strike through its 13 months of existence.

"The fight will be carried on until an honorable settlement is secured," declared Vice President Hayes. "So satisfied am I with our position that I am willing to submit the question to arbitration or to meet the operators in joint conference. The very fact that the operators refuse to meet us and still assert that they are capable of attending to their own affairs proves that the coal barons of Westmoreland county realize that their position is in the wrong."

Dr. Coffee was particularly strong in his arrdignment of the operators and paid a tribute to the ability of the miners to stick together when he said:

"The churches in their doctrines are supposed to teach of the brotherhood of man. In spite of this teaching it is the labor union that is teaching this great principle in the Irwin field; it recognizes no creed, color or race. They teach the only kind of religion that God Almighty intended for man on this earth, the kind that clothes and feeds the poor and needy in their distress."

President White has gone to Irwin to make a further investigation of conditions there. Sunday night he assured the audience that the strikers were receiving the aid and encouragement of the United Mine Workers' organization.

"We all deplore strikes," he asserted, "for they bring with them grief, unrest and poverty. But when there is no avenue of escape we must risk the means needed to bring about the end to which we are justly entitled. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania ought to afford at least that protection and the encouragement and assistance the strikers are entitled to, and it ought to see that they get a square deal in this great industrial strife."

About 3,000 men employed in the shoe factories of Weissenfels, Germany, are on strike for a reduction of working hours to nine a day. The masters made a counter proposel to reduce the hours to nine and one-half, but this compromise offer was rejected by the men.

The wage differences between the Illinois Central railroad and its telegraphers have been adjusted and the key men win an advance in wages approximating $60 a year. The total increase granted is $79,204 a year.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Remarks on How British Trade Unions Invest Their Funds—The Miner's Tub. South Wales Coal Strike Position Critical—Further Discussions of New Mines' Bill — Railway Policemen's Troubles—Tinplate Output Lessened.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, May 3.—Reference was made last week to the discussion regarding the way in which some trade unions invest their reserve funds in their employers' business so to speak—the case of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and their investment in the railway stock being quoted as example. The whole of British trade union investments has been a subject of dispute ever since trade unions were legalized. There is and always has been a standing disagreement between trade unionists who believe in the union primarily as a fighting force and the section who believe in its primarily as an insurance society. The latter always advocate permanent investment in order to increase funds through the higher rates of interest, and they minimize the importance of an easily available fighting fund. The proportion of funds invested with companies which actually employ members of investing unions is not large; the favorite class of investment is corporate stock. Out of the estimated $17,500,000 of trade union funds probably at least half is locked up in permanent investments.

Municipal corporations alone have over a million of trade union money on loan. The early failure of the boilermakers' strike on the Clyde was largely due to this locking up of funds. In 1907 the society had $1,050,360 (purchase price) in permanent investments, while the market value on December 31, 1907, was only $915,640. The interest was safe enough, but as a reliable asset the stock was worth $134,720 less than when it was bought. Four investments in railway shares totalled over $555,000; most of the rest, was in corporation bonds. With but little money available, the union trustees were compelled to negotiate for the sale of much of their stock, but found quick realization was only possible at a ruinous loss. Many other unions have been obliged in times of financial stress to part with their investments at heavy loss. But the unions go on with the policy because the vast majority of trade unionists have chiefly in mind their enormous philanthropic liabilities.

British colliers are probably the cleanest class in the country, because their work makes the daily tub a necessity. But the tub is taken under difficulties. Colliers' houses are not usually equipped with bathrooms, and the bath has to be kettle-made and taken in the kitchen. Between bath-making and clothes-drying, perhaps for three or four people, there is no comfort in a collier's home of an evening, and no rest for his wife. The daily baths, in fact, really are the chief drawback of marrying a collier. It is quite logical and obvious that "occupation washing," if I may call it so, should be done at place of occupation and not superimposed on the domestic toil of a working man's wife, which is heavy enough already. In Germany, Belgium, and some other countries it is done at the pithead, where baths are provided under the mining regulations. The British Royal Commission has estimated that the cost of this provision, with arrangements for drying clothes, would cost about four cents a week per man, and has suggested that half should be paid by the men and half by the masters. It is really difficult to see why a thing so obviously sensible and practicable should not have been done long ago. Certainly it should be done now, and as voluntary action never seems strong enough to overcome inertia in such matters, it might be done by State regulation. A useful little pamphlet which collects all the evidence and opinions from at home and abroad in favor of the reform and even the few objections to it, with the answers to them, has just been compiled and issued by the Glamorgan County Director of Mining Instruction. It comes at a convenient time for supporting the clauses in the Coal Mines Bill before the House of Commons. If these provisions become law the collier will be able to go to and from his work looking like a civilized being, as he is entitled to do, and his wife will have a much easier time.

The critical position of the South Wales coal strike still continues and things seem to fluctuate between the declaring of a general coal strike all over the country or the application of arbitration to this special dispute. At the present moment a special convention of the delegates from all the districts of the Miners' Federation is sitting in London and has approved the proposal that arbitration shall be resorted to. The coal owners of South Wales are essentially hostile to the introduction of an umpire as a permanent authority in the settlement of trade disputes, and their chief argument in the present trouble is that there has been already one unsuccessful and another successful arbitration

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL REPORTED.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 6.—The general compensatory bill, fathered by Representative James Dunn of Cambria, for the benefit of injured workmen in all industries, was reported favorably to the House Thursday evening by the Labor and Industry Committee, with some amendments which do not vitally change the provisions of the measure. Attorney H. B. Reed of Pittsburg; President Gildea of the central field of the United Mine Workers and his colleague, Executive Board Member McGinty, addressed the committee for the bill.

It was said that some of the most prominent employers of labor were also favorable to the measure, although others opposed it. The bill has a schedule of amounts of the various kinds of personal injuries. An employer failing to serve written notice of opposition to the proposed law would thereby be brought under its provisions.

By a vote of 182 to nothing the House passed the bill to provide for miners' examining boards in the bituminous sections of the state. The bill was urged by William Feeney, Washington, its author, who declared that many accidents were due to the employment of unskilled miners. The bill would provide an examining board, to be named by the courts of each county where soft coal is mined. Miners must have had two years' experience before they can secure certificates and then only after examination.

TO INVESTIGATE MINES ABROAD

Last week, Representative Mannion of Carbondale, introduced a resolution in the House at Harrisburg, providing for a commission to study mining conditions abroad. This resolution has been reported on favorably by the committee on mines and mining.

It provides that the governor shall name five men experienced in mining and of good repute, to make a thorough investigation of conditions in Belgium, England, France and other foreign countries and recommend legislation better designed to protect the lives of miners. The resolution carries an appropriation of $6,000 for expenses of the men appointed.

SUMNER ON THE JUDICIARY.

A BIG character of our Civil War times was U. S. Senator Charles Sumner, called the successor of the great Daniel Webster. In the heat of the discussion of slavery question, Sumner was one of the giant abolitionists and he was finally beaten unconscious with a cane at his seat in the senate, by a rebel member of the congress. In one of his greatest speeches, Sumner said:

"I hold judges, and especially the supreme court of the country, in much respect, but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men, and in all ages have shown a full share of human frailty. Alas! alas! the worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. The blood of martyrs and of patriots, crying from the ground, summons them to judgment."

Recall of the judiciary was not urged, in Sumner's time, but had it been, there is reason to believe that it would have been favored not only by Charles Sumner but also (in view of certain caustic comments on the Dred Scott decision) by Abraham Lincoln.

ANOTHER RIOT PROVOKED BY CONSTABULARY.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 9.—One man is dying, two others are seriously injured and sevesal others are bruised as the result of a clash between a crowd of miners and a force of deputy constables and state constabulary shortly before 9 o'clock this morning at Jamison mine No. 1, about five miles from here. The miners were observing "Miner's Day."

Frank Ruffner, aged 35 years, married, was shot through the abdomen and is dying.

John Ruffner, aged 32 years, brother of Frank, beaten about the head and body and carried off the field unconscious, and Albert Kuhns, aged 22 years, were seriously injured.

The less seriously injured are George Patrick, P. Hays, Joe Cosho, —— Walker, —— Hays, "Buck" Davis, "Mike" Henrock, George Spahn.

John P. White, international president of the United Mine Workers was to make an address in Greensburg this morning to the striking men.

At Jamison Mine No. 1, or Luxor postoffice, about 100 men collected and began to march to Greensburg. On their way some of the men wanted to stop at the postoffice, and it was decided to use a public road, on either side of which is property owned by the coal company. Just as the men reached the property of the coal company they were halted by a half dozen or more deputy constables and two of three members of the state constabulary, who told them that they could not pass along that road. They held a short consultation and it was decided that if the two Ruffner brothers would lead the men they would follow.

According to reliable witnesses, when the men decided to continue the parade a state trooper drew his revolver and fired one shot in the air. This was taken as a signal by one of the deputy constables, who drew his revolver and fired. It is said that it was not until the shot was fired which injured Frank Ruffner that the strikers attacked the guards. Then a battle was waged until practically all the 100 men in the party of marchers were knocked out by blackjacks and riot sticks.

The union labor men of Toronto, Ont., are seeking a continuance of the labor bureau for the province of Ontario.

Portland, Ore., steam fitters have asked that their daily wage be raised from $6 to $6.50 for a seven-hour day.

Brooklyn has 100,000 unionists.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

"LAZARUS COME FORTH."

"SOME MOCKED"—WITH WHAT BODY DO THEY COME?—TEXAS VIEWED AS A CEMETERY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pastor Russell preached at the Academy of Music to an overflowing audience. Crowds were turned away. The text was: "When they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked."—(Acts 17: 32.) Pastor Russell made some prefatory remarks, that although he had accepted the pastorate of the London Tabernacle congregation, this should not be taken to imply that he had any thought of leaving America permanently. He greatly appreciates the reverential spirit of the British, but this does not signify greater love for the land of his fathers than for the land of his birth. He accepted the London pastorate with the clear understanding that he must not be expected to Servo there more than four months in the year. More and more he feels that his ministry is a general one. He specially thanks God for the privilege of addressing the million readers through the press of America and Great Britain.

RESURRECTION DOCTRINE UNPOPULAR.

Pastor Russell remarked that he was not preaching for popularity, but to re-establish "the faith once delivered to the saints," which, in a marked degree, had been lost during the Dark Ages. He stood on the broad platform of the Word of God, unrestricted by any creed fences made by men. He was answerable to no sect or party. He had already discussed the Resurrection subject for three Sundays and assumed that the interested hearers had kept in touch with him during his absence, through the press reports.

As some who heard St. Paul preach the resurrection of the dead mocked, so, quite likely, many have mocked as they read Pastor Russell's sermons. Nevertheless, the Word of the Lord standeth sure. Those who shall be raised out of the dead, both of the just and the unjust. It was the great Teacher Himself who said, "All who are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and shall come forth; they that have done evil unto the resurrection of life—perfection—they that have done evil unto the resurrection of judgment (trial, margin, v. 29, R. V. 29; Acts xxiv, 15.)

To those that believe that the dead are more alive now than when they were alive, the doctrine of the resurrection must, of necessity, be foolishness. And whoever logically believes in the resurrection of the dead must, of necessity, consider the popular views on man's condition in death absurd in the extreme. There is no middle ground. Either man is dead when he is dead, as the Bible declares, and can have no further knowledge of hope, pleasure or pain, until awakened from death; or else man does not die at all when he seems to die—a theory with which the Bible is at war and which evidence has no foundation in fact or reason. It is a mythology. The entire heathen world believe this theory today. The doctrine came into the Christian Church in opposition to the "resurrection" doctrine long centuries ago—about the fourth century, when hordes of heathen were baptized and called Christians, with but slight appreciation of "the faith once delivered to the saints."

RAISING OF THE DEAD WILL BE A STUPENDOUS MIRACLE.

Numerous objections to the resurrection are raised. It is claimed that it would be impossible for God to resurrect the dead, if they were really dead. It is claimed that, if our Lord's words were fulfilled and all that are in their graves should come forth, the earth would be so densely populated that if stood on each other's heads several rows deep all over the earth there would not be room for them. It is claimed that it would be impossible to provide food and raiment for so many. The resurrection is denounced as contrary to the laws of nature, according to all the history of the past.

The latter claim we admit. The resurrection of the dead will be something out of keeping with anything we have an implicit faith in the Creator and in His promise will be able to receive this doctrine, which credits the Almighty with a Divine power exceeding anything else that could be imagined.

As to the other points, let us see: Many wise men in public positions are very unscientific, even when called scientists. They sometimes jump at conclusions in an astounding manner. For instance, we all knew how some of these scientific gentlemen laugh at the Bible's record and declare that humanity has been upon the earth millions of years. If we ask for the proof they are astonished that their omniscience should be questioned. They knock a chip from a block of stone, look at it wisely, and declare it to be many millions of years old. But a new school of geologists is arising which takes note of the fact that many of the rocks were evidently formed just as we today set our concrete blocks and turn them to stone within a few days.

Let us take the Bible as our authority. Let us believe what it says: that man was created about six thousand years ago. Let us note the gradual progress of the race. A reasonable and, we believe, liberal estimate of the entire number of the race since Adam is twenty thousand millions. Let us figure out how many square feet it would require to lay them each full length in graves. Then turn to the atlas. Look at the number of square miles in the State of Texas. Reduce this into square feet, and what do we find? We find that more than twice the number of our large cemeteries of all who have ever lived could be buried in separate graves in that one State alone.

CAN THE AWAKENED BILLIONS BE PROVIDED FOR?

As for clothing, Mr. Edison tells us that new inventions are in progress which are long, will make clothing wonderfully cheap—"dirt cheap." Mercury wool" is the first step in this direction. It sells cheaply by the ton. Further development is expected to make this fit for man's use as clothing. The apple in instance of the Scriptures declare repeatedly the Divine provision for the human family during the Millennial reign that "the earth shall yield her increase," and that "the wilderness shall blossom as the rose," etc.

From every direction information is coming of new species of wheat and corn much more prolific than any we have been using. Additionally, there is recently an announcement of a method of magnetizing grains before they are planted, which will permit the raising of at least three crops a year in the temperate zones. Additionally, nitrogen is being extracted from the atmosphere and used to enrich the worn-out soils.

Furthermore, we may be sure that He Who provided Eden for our first parents is abundantly able, as He has promised, to make of earth a garden, and with the blessing of the Lord will be upon humanity; and the earth, as the Divine footstool, shall be made glorious. Moreover, be it remembered that the Scriptures distinctly declare that the propagation of the species is intended merely for the present time and that those who will attain, in the New Age, to the resurrection will "neither marry nor be given in marriage. The propagation of the human race is intended to proceed only until the earth shall be filled. But over and above all this, the great Creator, Whose Plan is being worked out in man's creation, man's redemption and man's restitution, knows the end from the beginning and is fully able to do all that He has promised. If necessary, how easy it would be for Him to still further sink the sea and elevate the continents in the Atlantic and Pacific larger in extent than the present land surface!

However, we have nothing to say to those who "mock" at the Divine promise of a resurrection of the dead and who, because of a lack of faith in the Almighty, prefer the vain imaginations of the human mind to the positive promises of the Creator. We have merely thrown out some suggestions helpful to the faith of those who are really seeking Divine wisdom and who are in danger of being side-tracked by "science falsely so-called."

"SLEPT WITH HIS FATHERS."

If is in full accord with the promise of a resurrection that in the Bible teachings we read that "Abraham slept with his fathers;" and similarly read of kings, good and bad and of prophets, Apostles and others. Thus, St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr stoned to death, we are told, "fell asleep." St. Paul tells us that some will be alive and remain to the coming of Messiah; and he remarks, "Behold, I know you a mystery; we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed" (1 Corinthians xv, 51.) Again he tells us that we may comfort ourselves and each other as respects our dead friends and neighbors, that they all "sleep in Jesus" and are to be brought from the dead by Him. The whole world sleeps in death, in the sense that their resurrection is hope—their hope of awakening in the resurrection morning, is based upon the work which Jesus accomplished as the world's Redeemer.

No one will dispute that the Bible declares that the dead are asleep. It is, therefore, a proper and pertinent question that every Bible student should be prepared to answer, Whose do the dead sleep, waiting for an awakening? Surely not in heaven, where all is life and happiness! Surely not in the Purgatory which our Catholic friends feel so confident is somewhere. And surely not in the fiery hell of which Protestants generally tell us. Surely the dead sleep in the Bible hell—sheol, hades, the tomb, the state of death. Thus it is written, "Many that sleep in the dead of the earth shall awake" Daniel xii, 2.)

Hearken to the Master. Mary, Martha and Lazarus of Bethany were His part-solar friends. Lazarus took sick and the sisters sent word to the Master, "He whom Thou lovest is sick." Jesus gave no outward token of the matter until the third day after, and then he said to His disciples, "Our friend, Lazarus, sleepeth." They replied, "Lord, if he sleep he will do well." Then Jesus said plainly (coming down to their ordinary use of language), "Lazarus is dead." With His disciples the thing went to Bethany.

The sisters were greatly disappointed. They had not thought of the possibility of their brother's dying, because they so thoroughly believed in the power of the Master. Mary did not even go to meet her dead brother. Lord, when He came. Martha met Him with the chiding remark, "If Thou hadst been here (if You had been present when we informed You) our brother had not died." Jesus did not dispute that Lazarus was dead—nor tell her that he was more alive than ever. He merely promised that her brother would rise again.

Martha replied that she knew that Lazarus would rise in the resurrection, at the Last Day. Jesus assured her that she would be the One Who would resurrect the dead, and that He was then present with her, intimating that she might ask even then that her brother to be revived. But Martha's faith was insufficient. While the Master asked, Where have ye laid him? she replied that it was now too late, because putrefaction had set in (it was now the fourth day since his death). When Jesus finally called Lazarus' tomb, He did not call him from heaven, nor from Purgatory, nor from a fiery hell, but from the tomb, saying, "Lazarus, come forth!" And the dead one came forth.

This wonderful exhibition of His power the Lord gave, to the intent that his disciples then and since might realize that in Him is vested the resurrection power, by Divine arrangement, and that there is to be a resurrection of the just and of the unjust; that all who are in their graves are to hear His voice and come forth. The Church class will come forth to perfection of life on the spirit plane. The world of mankind will come forth from the tomb imperfect, as they went into it, and will have a test, to prove whether they are worthy or unworthy of restitution blessings and eternal life in the earthly Paradise.

"WITH WHAT BODY DO THEY COME?"

St. Paul held an imaginary discussion along with doubters of the resurrection in his day. He has them inquire, In With what body will the dead return? He replies that, as each kind of seed that is planted reproduces its own kind, so it will be in the resurrection of the dead. Whatever kind of seed is planted in death, of the same kind and nature will be the resurrection crop. The Apostle elaborates, showing that the whole world of mankind are of one kind of seed—human stock —and that therefore, in the resurrection time, they will come forth the same—human. And they will come forth in practically the same condition in which they died.

But if we shall suppose rye to represent the human stock and can imagine a special treatment of some of that rye grain before sowing—changing it into wheat, then we would know that those changed grains would sprout and develop, not as rye, but as wheat. Thus the Apostle illustrates the resurrection of the dead—the Church. All are of Adamic stock, but some a few—the spirit-begotten Church—experience a change of nature from earthly to heavenly. Hence they, in the resurrection, will come forth heavenly or spirit beings. He says, Some, the world at large, will be members of the earthly Adam; others a few, a "little flock," will be members of the second Adam—the heavenly Lord. The standard to which the world may expect to be awakened and later, raised, will be the earthly standard represented in the perfect Adam: "Like the earthly one will be the earthly ones" (the world.) And "like the heavenly One will be the heavenly ones" (the spirit Church, the Bride) (1 Cor. xv. 45-48.)

THE FIRST RESURRECTION DESCRIBED.

It was not necessary that the Apostle should more particularly describe at that time, the resurrection opportunity provided for the world of mankind, but it was very appropriate that he should give to the Church a more detailed explanation of the divine provision for the resurrection of the Bride. Explaining this, St. Paul says, "This is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption. It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory. It is sown in weakness; it is raised in power. It is sown an animal body; it is raised a spirit body. For there is an animal body and there is a spirit body. As it is written, The first man, Adam, was made a living soul, the last Adam was made a quickening spirit." (1 Corinthians xv, 42-45.)

The Apostle declares of those who are heirs of the Holy Spirit and who make their "calling and election sure" and who, therefore, will have part in the First Resurrection—As we have borne the image of the earthly we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. * * * Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God * * * but we shall all be changed; in a moment in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump" (1 Corinthians xv, 49-52.)

The resurrection of the Church is called a "life-resurrection," because all those experiencing it will be pronounced in the full sense of the word completely lifted out of death conditions. The world in general, on the contrary, will not come forth to a life resurrection, but will come forth still partly dead, as mankind in general are today. The coming forth of awakening to them will be merely the beginning of their resurrection, their awakening from death. The completing but of sin and death will follow, gradually, if they conform to the Kingdom rules. In the divine arrangement the Church class with their Head's reign are set apart for their resurrection—their gradual raising up to human perfection. The experiences of Messiah's Kingdom will not be applied to either they for chastisements or rewards. They will all be restitutionary. Only deliberate and willful transgressors will be annihilated in the Second Death.

THE CENTURION'S STORY.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Marcus, there he reaches in my mind, there he depths unexplored in the recesses of my heart, there he delights unscaled of my imagination and never I have dreamed on before. This man expressed them to me. Is this man God? I began to wonder. I had said that a hero is the best man I had ever seen; the smallest, but as I write and memory informs my reason again and yet again of what I saw this afternoon, I begin to question if he were not also upon the cross the God of all the world. Two questions mount themselves like twin cowls in my mind, each inquiring insistently of the other, and one only. "He must be God, for how could man bear himself as he bore himself today, and die as he died?" The other says, "He must be man, for how could God bear what he bore today and die as he died?" But enough speculation. You will think I am beside myself—perhaps I am. Perhaps he was. One human incident I must relate that shows the fine, high calm and utter selflessness of the man. When the darkness was thickest, instinctively we all huddled closer to the cross, for there was about us once more that strange luminous glow upon his hair and features which I had noted in the garden. While we clustered round, I heard a sob. The figure of a woman had pressed near supported by a young man. She pressed close—I did not restrain her. Close, so close that she must have felt the drip, drip, drip of his blood as it trickled from his feet upon the stones at the foot of the cross and when she sobbed, he turned his luminant eyes upon her with a look of infinite compassion. Nodding to the young man, he said, "Mother, behold thy son!" And to the son he said, "Behold thy mother," and the mother turned and the young man took her to his breast, then tenderly he led her away. Marcus, it was his own mother. He had provided for her. His father did not appear. Who he is I cannot make out except that in his prayer, it seemed as though he called God his father. Not a god, nor the gods, but God, and he spoke to him as to that personal constituent force that makes and is the universe. Several times the man spoke, muttering incoherent things, words I could not comprehend, and then Marcus, at the ninth hour he died. It was sudden. It was unexpected. I had thought that such a figure might last in life for two or three days but, no, he died. I have seen men die as you know, and my accustomed ear caught in a moment the sound of his going. I drew close—he whispered as to the stones that bound up all together, "It is finished." "Father into thy hands, I commit my spirit." Then He sighed and was dead. In the instant, Marcus, the earth trembled. Not as I have said in a thing of violence. It seemed as though the earth shuddered and then was still. Instantly the shadows were dissipated. The sky took on a clear color and golden rays of the sunshine fell upon the thing of the cross. My eyes were raised upon it. In death a beautiful composure had come upon the body sowing straight down from the arms. The head had collapsed upon his chest. The soft beard swept the bosom. His long lashes dropped, and behind the ashy pallor forming beneath the eye above his marble cheeks. His features were waxlike in their whiteness as delicacy except where about them the wounds upon his forehead had streaked his features over. His lips were closed in the last fine compression of noble resolution when resisted while he died. The noble rounding of the head, the graceful touch of his hair upon his shoulders—oh, all, all, all, proclaimed the finest sculpture character has ever modeled in the marble of exquisite flesh. And he was dead, Marcus, dead. That fine stremth was gone. The light of the eye had ceased to burn. That luminous glow I had noted on his hair and features had disappeared. His muscles were stiffened; his finger tips were curled, grisy, and bloodless. There was no life in him. No air. A breeze came whispering over the brow of the hill and played with a matted lock of his hair upon his brow. It gave no response. The sun, the wind—that was all. Once the breath of life had blown through his body and every nerve and organ had been responsive to its will, but not now. Not now! He was dead. He had passed calmly out of life into the rosing room of the universe.

The man—the noblest man mine eyes have ever seen was dead, and when later by my own order, the centurion searched his very heart with the spear, he was just as dead, and we have placed him in the tomb, as complete a marring of a noble being as earth had ever seen. Vengeful hatred and cruel weakness had done their worst upon him. Malevolence could have but one step further—having made him dead, it could wish him to remain dead and so it placed a seal upon the tomb. The seal of Cesar upon the tomb of death, ha, ha.

(THE END)

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Toronto, April 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been a subscriber for your valuable paper for nearly a year now, and I appreciate very much the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons, also the Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies. I try to show my appreciation by handing the paper to others and one of my friends has already subscribed for the paper himself through the Tower office. I enjoy very much the letters of appreciation and often see other names I know and am glad to learn that they also are taking your valuable paper.

These sermons are just what we need each week as meat in due season to strengthen our characters for the times we are now living in. As we look about us and see the evil and corruption we are surrounded with we certainly need the sound Scriptural doctrines of the Bible to help us in life to be as our Chief Reaper (our Lord and Master) wants us to be. Let us keep not as do others but be up and doing whatever our hand findeth to do for the Master's work. When no man can work. And you will certainly reap your reward for the grand work you are doing in publishing these sermons. We shall reap if we faint not.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN O. MOORE

East Somerville, Mass., May 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I was silent for such a long period of time I felt that I should continue to reiterate my expression of appreciation of your valuable paper. Of late is the laboring man, giving general information of trade conditions. It is of double value to me on account of Pastor Russell's sermons in calling attention of the rest from labor and man's worked. Continue your good work.

Respectfully,
THOS. HALVOSA.

Scotia, N. Y., May 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The Tribune is always a very welcome visitor to our home. I wish to thank you for the promptness with which I receive it. I am glad to see so many others enjoying the sermons.

Enclosed please find P. O. money order for one subscription renewal.

Respectfully yours,
F. G. GIDDINGS.

Jamaica, Plain, Mass., May 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We wish to thank you for the fine way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons. We appreciate the Tribune more and more each week. The Brooklyn Bible studies are also most helpful and interesting.

Knowing the Lord will bless you in this harvest work, I am,

Sincerely yours,
MRS. S. U. LONG.

Woodforde, Me., May 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to thank the kind friends who sent in my name as a subscriber to your valuable paper. I find much that is interesting and instructive in its columns, but the feature that interests me most is the place devoted to religious subjects, and especially the liberal space and prominence you give to Pastor Russell's weekly sermons. In this age of infidelity and higher criticism so called, it is soul refreshing and inspiring to have such a clear logical and harmonious presentation of the truths of the inspired Scriptures, which we older ones have loved so long and well seven thousand years ago, and whose dearest promises that puzzled us greatly. We thank our Heavenly Father that the light of the harvest day is getting brighter unto the perfect day.

Yours truly,
E. A. HAYES.

Omaha, Neb., May 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I appreciate the Tribune very much, especially that man Pastor Russell's sermons and the Sunday School Lessons that are so helpful. I hope they will continue.

Yours respectfully,
TED MCNAUGHT.

Mont Clair, N. J., May 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed P. O. money order for renewal of my subscription. I am glad you are continuing to publish Pastor Russell's sermons. He has turned the flashlight on the Scriptures and you have sent it around, doing your part well. Wishing you continued success in the work, I am

Yours respectfully,
MRS. SUSAN WOODING.

Haverhill, Mass., May 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to let you know how glad I am that through your kindness so many have the opportunity of reading those discourses by Pastor Russell. Now, when people are discussing everything else and ignoring the Bible, I think it is so good to have their attention drawn to God's word and His plan for the human race.

Hoping that many will read them, I remain sn.
INTERESTED READER.

Everett, Mass., May 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I would express my appreciation of your valuable paper and the way you are serving Bible truths so that all may understand the Heavenly Fathers plan, by reading the sermons of Pastor Russell. May you be blessed while blessing others.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. J. M. WOODRUFF.

Licester, Pa., April 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I subscribed for your paper a year ago and have renewed the same again for this year, but did not notify you as I expected to change my address the last of this month—to return to Pennsylvania. I am glad you print the sermons in full. I am especially interested in the grand work Pastor Russell is doing through your paper. I know you will be richly rewarded for the good you are doing and the Sunday school lessons and the continued story of the Centurian and many other good things. I am always eager for your paper. So far as I can see it is clean and truthful and you are preaching the gospel of the Kingdom to many people as this way and it will return to the glory of God by and by and you will be richly blessed in the end for your labors of love.

MRS M. E. GARINGER.

East Liverpool, O., May 1.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I just recently learned that your paper, the Tribune, contained the sermons of that remarkable minister and teacher, Pastor C. T. Russell. I wish to become a regular subscriber for your paper, although I am not interested in labor matters. I wish the paper as it contains the sermons of Russell in each good form, better than the other papers that publish the pastor's weekly discourse.

Yours truly,
D. G. RANKIN.

Chicago, Ill., May 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to tell you how much I appreciate the Pastor Russell sermons and Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible school lessons every week, as published in your paper. I get so much good from them.

It is because your paper publishes the sermons that I take it, so that I am taking your paper instead of one nearer home.

Yours respectfully,
D. J. MORGHISER.

Chicago, Ill., May 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Having read your paper only a few weeks, I am thoroughly convinced. It brings great joy and cheer to as many as are looking for same.

God bless you while in the service.

Yours in the interest of Glad Tidings,
H. MANZKE.

The atmosphere of the home, however poor, should be one of purity. Absolute purity in thought, word and deed we know to be impossible in our present condition, just as material purity is also impossible; but where the air is full of soot and dust, that every Christian home should be as nearly absolutely clean as possible—as free from the soot and dust and filth as circumstances will permit, and as free from moral obliquity and dishonesty as it is possible for earthen vessels can be made. Every child should be taught to look back upon its home, however humble, however scantily furnished as a clean place, a house of God, a holy place. He should be able to look back and in memory to hear the voice of prayer at the family altar, the kind words of father or mother on various occasions, and the general spirit of peace and restfulness through prayer, trust and submission to the divine providence. He should be able to look back upon every order of love prevading the home and associated with every member of it, manifesting itself in reasonableness, gentleness, helpfulness.—Pastor Russell.

In France, following the Commune and its period of infidelity, it was determined to obliterate the Sabbath period of the Bible—one day in seven —and instead to have ten days in a row as a rest day; but this was found to work unsatisfactorily, and however much the French desired to count on the metrical system they soon discovered that Nature had a way of its own, and that Nature stamps the number "7" with its approval in some unaccountable manner. For instance, they found that the crisis of a fever would occur on the seventh day or the fourteenth day or the twenty-first day or the seventy-second day, and that if no favorable turn were had on or before the thirty-fifth day death usually resulted. They were unable to change this and to have the fevers end only on the decimal system. —Pastor Russell.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to the Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

F. G. Geddings, Scotia.
Mrs. J. Solomon, St. Louis.
Mrs. W. H. Warren, Stockton.
Mrs. D. D. Kendall, Cleveland.
Rev. Mary E. Skidmore, St. Joseph
Frank F. Hulsser, Freeport.
R. S. Linscott, Tulare.
A. L. Seeley, Chicago.
Le Roy Gressell, Washington.
Edward M. Pearsall, Jersey City.
Mrs. E. J. Anderson, Campbridge.
Mrs. A. F. Meade, Nickelsville.
D. Culberson, Tulare.
Mrs. Susan Wooding, Montclair.

THE TRUTH POST CARDS.

The friends who have ordered these cards speak very highly of them, and many have ordered several times. We have a folder showing the four designs, "Restitution," "Where Do You Believe," "Our Time," and "As Paste the Hart," which will be sent on request. A sample of the View Card will be included for a one-cent stamps.

THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,
662 W. Fourth St., Erie, Pa.

POPULAR MECHANICS

AIDS THE BLACKSMITH.

Mechanical Helper Holds Work on the Anvil.

The device illustrated herewith is designed to take the place of the human helper at the anvil in many a job ordinarily requiring two men.

Forge an angle piece, C, to fit snugly but not tightly into the hardy hole of the anvil A. In one end of this angle drill a hole to take the bent over end of the rod D and secure this end by cotter pin I. On the front face of the anvil block B secure the guide piece J for the rod on which, just above J, is placed the compression spring E.

DEVICE TO HELP BLACKSMITHS.

which is held in place by the cotter pin shown at H. The lower end of rod D extends to within a few inches of the floor and is bent at right angles to pass through the hole in the foot treadle G, the step of which is shown at H.

The action is simple. The spring O normally holds the gripping piece C well above the anvil face. The piece to be held is placed in position under C, and foot pressure on G causes C to grip the work as tightly as may be required. Releasing H causes spring E to press up rod D and release C from the work.

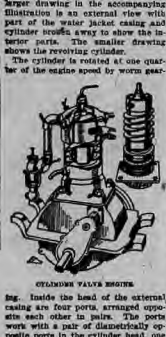
NOVEL TYPE OF ENGINE.

Revolving Cylinder Operates Inlet, Exhaust and Circulator.

An explosion engine with an axially revolving cylinder that constitutes, among other things, its own inlet and exhaust valves, reversing gear and water pump is the remarkable invention of an English engineer, says Popular Mechanics.

The two views given herewith show the main features of the engine. The larger drawing in the accompanying illustration is an external view with part of the water jacket casing and cylinder broken away to show the interior parts. The smaller drawing shows the revolving cylinder.

The cylinder is rotated at one quarter of the engine speed by worm gear-



CYLINDER VALVE ENGINE.

ing. Inside the head of the external casing are four ports, arranged opposite each other in pairs. The ports work with a pair of diametrically opposite ports in the cylinder head, one of which is shown in both illustrations. These ports comprise the valves when working against each other, both for inlet and exhaust.

The revolution of the cylinder, besides causing inlet and exhaust, and circulating the cooling water, also automatically taps the piston rings and grinds the valves, thus keeping the bearing parts perfectly true. Reversing can be accomplished by casting in extra ports and fitting a valve to allow either set of port openings to be used for forward or backward running respectively.

This engine has been called a "cylinder valve" engine to distinguish it from other types.

NATURE PROTECTS BIRDS.

Experiment Proves Value of White Under Body.

Even the most desultory of amateur naturalists has been struck with the fact that among animals birds, reptiles and fishes the under portions of these creatures are of lighter shadings than are their backs and sides. To these students of nature it is quite sufficient to account for the difference by saying that "ensburn" merely incidental and has developed a colored pigment in skin or feathers.

It was reserved for an artist to discover that nature's scheme concolored the belly portions of these creatures was for the purpose of leaving them less visible to their natural enemies. One might ask, "How can a white belly shield such a creature from sight?"

The answer is that with sunlight or even the clouded light of day striking on the backs of these creatures a shadow in corresponding degree is cast over the creature's under portions. If the portion of the creature were as dark as is the upper back and sides the result would be an inkier dark on the under side. As nature has protected the creature, the whiter belly in shadow effects a blending which makes it less visible.

In Thayer's tests two objects about the size of ordinary potatoes were covered with a swell field, were attached to wires and supported a few inches above a dust brown background. The dust was scattered impartially all over the two objects. A third object of the same size was painted white on the under half, and in reading it to a dust cast the upper portions were covered to a like degree, with much slight dust shading on the sides, leaving that part which might correspond to the white belly of a thrush, visible. Upon the object dropping back a few yards, the two objects wholly covered a dust brown stood out in strong relief, while the object with white underneath disappeared from view altogether.

Web of the Spider.

Spiders are highly intelligent creatures and invented "shoddy" long ago. They work up their spent silk and so save themselves the extra effort of extracting and compounding it afresh, says a scientist. This may be a mistake. Emerson states that by common report the spider eats the old web. He observed, however, an American spider gather the old web up in her mouth and sometimes throw it away at once, but at other times "she sits and chews it with apparent pleasure."

Sandstone Wells Best.

All rocks contain some water, but some formations, such as the granites, carry only an inappreciable amount. Sandstone, on the other hand, has an absorptive capacity of a gallon or more of water per cubic foot of rock and is the best water bearer of the solid rocks. Wells sunk in sandstone are usually drilled, and the water derived from that rock is seldom polluted.—United States Geological Survey.

Alcohol in Peat.

In European experiments a ton of dried peat has been made to yield forty-three gallons of alcohol when treated with sulphuric acid and a yeast. As a commercial alcohol it costs about one-fourth that produced from potatoes. Tar is another product of peat.

Discoloration of Wood.

All wood becomes discolored in the air, and the action penetrates throughout the wood, but only very slowly and by slow rate. Often the surface soon shows a marked change, which is also caused by the action of oxygen, in combination with light, heat and moisture, upon the less stable ingredients of the wood or sap, especially why it it contains iron and fungi and bacteria, may also contribute to this coloration. The effect of light is purely superficial.

A Valuable Steel Hardener.

Chromite, or chromic iron ore, is extensively used in the making of special steels, either alone or in combination with tungsten, manganese, nickel or other steel hardening metal. It is also used for lining copper, lead, steel and other furnaces where the corrosive action is very great and in the manufacture of oxides and metal chromates prepared for use as pigments and dyes and of alkaline bichromates for use as mordants and as tanners.

Dissolving Glass in Water.

Every kind of glass at a sufficiently high temperature must, it appears from German experiments recently made, eventually show complete solubility in water. Under pressure glass dissolves in water heated to 410 degrees F. Sea water more than 600 feet beneath the surface will remain liquid at that temperature, and if it penetrates the earth's crust where the temperature is equally high it will, apart from the pressure, liquefy the silicates, or glassy rocks. The German experiments point to the conclusion that at a depth of about five miles silicates in contact with water are virtually fluid and that the laws of aqueous fusion in the earth is five times nearer the surface than is that of igneous fusion.

Electrical Life Buoy.

A new type of life buoy, intended for use at night in harbors and elsewhere, has recently been invented in England. It carries four electric lights of nine candlepower each, two above and two below the water when it is afloat, which serve as guides both for the swimmer who is making the buoy and for rescuers going to his aid. The light is supplied by two Float primary batteries, which are sealed in such a way that they do not begin to operate until the buoy is lifted from its rack to be thrown overboard. The lights burn for three or four hours continuously.

Followed Egyptian Methods.

Herr Knauth, the architect in charge of the cathedral of Strassburg, has shown that the principles of construction followed by the great cathedral builders of former times are identical with those used by the builders of the Egyptian pyramids and are based on triangulation. The same simple geometrical figure underlies all these constructions. More than this, Herr Knauth traces the architectural principle in the formation of crystals and lays down this formula: "The laws of proportion in medieval architecture are the geometrical laws of crystallization."

DU PONT

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LIVE TESTAMENT TIMES

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDIES

THE CALL TO DIVINE SERVICE

Isaiah 6:1—May 14

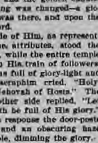
"Then said I, here am I; send me."

LET us study today Isaiah's vision. The temple at Jerusalem, otherwise called the House of Jehovah, was the scene of the vision. But instead of the holy and most holy, the mercy-seat, altar, table of shew-bread and the golden candlestick, everything was changed—a glorious Throne was there, and upon the Throne the Lord.

On either side of Him, as representing the Divine attributes, stood the four seraphim, while the entire temple was filled with His train of followers. The temple was full of glory-light and two of the seraphim cried, "Holy, holy, holy is Jehovah of Hosts." The two on the other side replied, "Let the whole earth be full of His glory." Following this response the door-posts were shaken and an obscuring haze filled the temple, dimming the glory.

Let the Whole Earth Be Full of the Lord's Glory

The signification of this vision we draw from the words of Jesus. He refers us directly to this vision. (John 12:41.) In fulfilment of the Divine promise Jesus appeared at His first advent and offered Himself to Israel as their great King of Glory, the great Mediator of the New Covenant, promised them by Jehovah. (Jer. 31:31.)



"Here am I, send me."

God knew that Jesus would be rejected; nevertheless the offer was made. Had He been received by the Jewish nation had received Him with their whole heart, so as to constitute the complete number of the Bride class, to be associates in the spiritual Kingdom.

In that event there would have been no offer made to the Gentiles of joint-heirship in that Kingdom. Its glorious Kingdom—Israel would have gotten the entire blessing. The Kingdom would have been established forthwith and the nation of Israel, accepting Messiah, would at once have become the channel of Divine blessing to all nations.

But when the voice declared, Let the whole earth be full of the Lord's glory, the unreadiness of the world to receive the message was indicated by the shaking of the door-posts and the darkness beclouding the glorious scene. St. Paul declares that the shaking of anything represents its humanity, its temporal, that something superior may be established in its stead. The Jewish nation was removed from its favored position and a new nation, a new doorway, a new channel of access between God and men has since been in process of establishment.

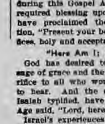
"Ye Are a Holy Nation"

No other nation in the world was found competent to serve as a channel of honored position. Consequently, God proceeded to make a new nation composed exclusively of saints. St. Peter explains, "Ye are a royal priesthood, a holy nation" (1 Peter ii, 9). First of all, the saintly Jews were taken to be the nucleus of the New Nation, spirit-begotten, heavenly. Subsequently, the selective processes, lasting continued throughout the Gospel Age to the Gentiles, with its close the Holy Nation will be completed by the power of the First Resurrection.

As Isaiah's lips were touched with a live coal from the altar, it illustrated how the saintly ones of all nations during this Gospel Age have had the required blessing upon their lips and have proclaimed the Divine invitation, "Present your bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God."

Here Am I; Send Me"

God has desired to send His message of grace and the invitation to sacrifice to all who would have the ear to hear. And the sanctified, whom Isaiah typified, have throughout this Age said, "Here am I; send me." Israel's experiences are used as the measuring line to show when the completion of the Church's development is accomplished and the glory of the Lord shine forth upon Israel, and through Israel to all nations, peoples and tongues. That measuring line tells of the desolation of Israel's land, of its becoming utterly waste and of their removal from the land. The last verse of the lesson tells of how there will come a spount out of the roots—a holy seed, a holy people, under Divine providence, will be raised up. These holy ones of Israel, on this side the veil, will be the Ancient Worthies, who will be resurrected and enter into their reward as the earthly representatives of Messiah's Kingdom. (Heb. 11:39, 40; Psa. 45:16.) To these Princes will be gathered the faithful loyal holy of the Jews, the nucleus, the beginning of the earthly phase of the Kingdom.



Rejected by "His own."

Not Golden.

The power of speech is a gift vouchsafed to man alone, and the effect of it is to render silence, perhaps the grandest thing in all the world, a boon to him.—Puck.

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When a man drops his bank book he makes it possible to visit upon his family and dependents the full results of his own neglect. It comes hardest on those he is bound by all the ties of love and law to protect.

Man's fraternity to man has given countless thousands relief against distress; for the shadows that cast gloom over the firesides there have come the refulgent rays of love, banishing want and suffering with the magic effect of timely help of a good bank account.

Did you ever consider how much money you were spending thoughtlessly? You are earning money every day. Are you saving any money? Start today with a determination to save part of your earnings every month. At the end of a year you will be agreeably surprised.

Saving today and spending tomorrow will never put you on a solid footing. You must save all the time, every day. Add to your account with insistant determination. Resolve that you are going to become independent and you can. Make up your mind to start right today and open an account with a bank at once.

Unless a man has his heart in the work he is doing, whether it be shoveling on the street, working at the head of a million-dollar corporation or saving money, he will not succeed. Half-way methods can't accomplish even half-way success. You must put your whole heart into your work or your purpose if you expect to realize the best results.

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TEXTILE WORKERS LOCKED OUT

A concern in Toronto, Canada, engaged in the manufacture of Brussels carpet has locked out its employes because they had become members of a local union attached to the United Textile Workers. The general officers of the Textile Workers made every effort to reach an amicable adjustment of the affair, but the firm declared that "no union member would be employed." A document was presented to each member to sign, obliging himself to cease affiliation in a labor union. With unanimity the employes refused to sign away their constitutional rights, and the lockout followed. There are 114 employes affected.

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—what have you and your family to depend upon until you get another. If you have been saving money, and it is in this substantial old bank, you need have no fear. Your resources will carry you through. If you have not saved any money yet, ask yourself if you are wise to trust to luck any longer. Make a start today, even if you begin with only a single dollar.

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart Testifies that Efficient Employes Were Fired for Promoting a Union of Postal Clerks---Western Federation of Miners Accepts the A. F. of L. Conditions.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The attitude of the postoffice department officials is now a matter of record with reference to the right of the employes of the postal service to organize for mutual protection. While it has been known that the department has been exceedingly active in its hostility, yet it was hardly conceived that the chief officials would assume that because an individual entered the postal service he thereby relinquished his rights as a citizen, guaranteed to him under the first amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart, in testifying before the house committee on civil service reform, admitted that employes in the service had been dismissed because they were too active in promoting a union of postal clerks, notwithstanding the fact that they were highly efficient. His exact words were as follows:

"They were discharged because of their pernicious activity in promoting this new union organization. We organization had the key men in the employ of the Western Union will be granted an eight hour day on the first of January, together with a substantial increase in wages. As near as can be learned the increase amounts from 8 to 15 per cent. The most pleasing feature, however, is the announcement that President Vail of the company has gone on record as being opposed to any discrimination against employes who belong to a union.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has just been issued, and it shows that the total membership of the society is 75,151, an increase over last year of 1,582. The year's gross receipts were $457,000, while expenditures amounted to $295,000. The legal expenses of the organization were over $75,000, the surplus funds and out of work benefits only amounting to $20,000. In the last eleven years the society's funds have doubled in amount. The assets of the society, consisting of cash and interest investments, amounts to $2,205,000. This showing ought to interest every workingman in America, which shows investment assets of the English society that reaches approximately $30 per capita.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

REVISING MINING LAWS.

ENGLAND, like Pennsylvania, finds itself facing a steady increase in mining accidents and Parliament is revising the mining laws. After falling for half a century the death rate in English mines began to rise six years ago and last year 1,620 lives were lost, the largest number of persons ever killed in one year in English coal mines. A great deal of information on the English mine laws is contained in a recent issue of the United States Consular reports.

As in this country, by far the largest share of lives is lost in accidents that each claim one or two, but slay hundreds in a year. English mines are deep and hoisting accidents numerous. The new measure requires signals and forbids tools and men being lifted together. Winding ropes must be renewed every three and one-half years, while spliced ropes are prohibited. Cages must be so made enough to prevent men, whose cars are hauled by wire rope, from being caught between car and wall, as is frequently the case. Opposition to this has caused and is causing a cumulative restive spirit among them owing to the uncertainty existing as to what new plan of prosecution may be put into operation at any time.

Several more hearings are in prospect, and it will probably be two weeks before test mony will all be in and the committee given an opportunity to take action on the bill before it.

President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, under date of May 6, notified President Gompers that canvass of the referendum vote overwhelm agly endorsed the proposition to accept the charter upon the conditions laid down by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting January 16-21. On May 9 the charter was issued.

Secretary Bates of the New York State Federation reports that the 48-hour bill for women and children passed the lower house of the Legislature on May 7, the vote being 86 ayes and 36 against. Opinion prevails that this measure will reach the senate. Efforts have been made during the last twenty years to secure the enactment of this law.

Information seem ngly authentic states that the key men in the employ of the Western Union will be granted an eight hour day on the first of January, together with a substantial increase in wages. As near as can be learned the increase amounts from 8 to 15 per cent. The most pleasing feature, however, is the announcement that President Vail of the company has gone on record as being opposed to any discrimination against employes who belong to a union.

HENRY L. MYERS, NEW SENATOR FROM MONTANA.

IF Henry L. Myers had remained in the Ozark district of Missouri practicing law he probably would still be an obscure Ozarker, but he abandoned West Plains, Mo., in 1883 and moved to Montana. Now he occupies the seat in the United States senate held until recently by the picturesquely whiskered Thomas H. Carter. Senator Carter failed to "come back" because his state legislature unfeelingly became Democratic. There was a long deadlock in the senatorship fight, which was broken by the seventy-sixth ballot by the election of Mr. Myers, whose name was introduced almost at the last moment. Senator Myers worked on his father's farm in Missouri, taught school, was a newspaper man and then became a lawyer. For some years he has been practicing law at Hamilton, Mont. His election to the senate was a surprise to himself and the legislators.

LABOR'S AWAKENING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BY VAN SITTNER, VICE PRESIDENT DISTRICT 5, U. M. W. OF A.

To anyone who is keeping watch on the affairs of the wage workers in the great industrial State of Pennsylvania they cannot help but realize that there is an awakening of the laboring class that is going to shake the very foundation of the masters of corporate greed, who so long have made the fair name of Pennsylvania a blot upon the face of American civilization and a word that has the very meaning of slavery to every man who has a drop of free blood in his veins.

Pennsylvania, that great State that was founded upon the brotherhood of man and the "principle of peace," the State on which the Declaration of Independence, the most liberty loving document ever signed by man, was drafted. It was in this State that we declared we were free men. Again, during the great struggle for the preservation of the Union and the freeing of the chattel slave, Pennsylvania's heroes fell martyrs to the cause of freedom, and the boys who died at Gettysburg, the turning point in that great struggle, will ever live as a monument to liberty, justice and equality.

What are the conditions today? Pennsylvania stands as a monument for the so-called captains of industry, who have led themselves to believe that by "Divine Right" the entire State and its people belong entirely to the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Such is the change that has been brought about in a few short years; such are the awful conditions of Pennsylvania's industries today. But, my friends, as Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, has said, "thank God we live in a country where workingmen can strike, no difference what the pressure is, there is a turning point."

And while the powerful corporations own the industries of Pennsylvania, and water their stocks by the sweat from the brow of the workingman, yet they have ground the workers down and down until the pressure is so great that it must be turned off, and from the distant thunder of the terrible industrial conflict between capital and labor at McKees Rocks to the awful struggle of the present in Westmoreland county, you can read the signs of the times and the thunder of labor awakening can be heard in the distance. The turning point has been reached and the great struggle in the iron and coal fields is simply the beginning of a state wide battle for the emancipation of labor's host of Pennsylvania.

In the city of Pittsburg, the greatest industrial centre on earth, where millions upon millions in wealth are made every year in the mills and factories, a condition prevails that is worse than chattel slavery. In the large steel mills, every one of them, men are compelled to work twelve hours for a day's work and the majority are forced to work on Sunday. It is here where thousands upon thousands of men are killed and injured every year. In the awful struggle for wealth, the life and safety of the working man is entirely lost sight of.

In the Connellsville Coke region, which is almost entirely owned by the H. C. Frick Coke Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, over 45,000 coal miners work for wages that are barely enough to exist on. Here the men work any where from 10 to 14 hours for a day's work. There has been practically no organization in this field since 1894, and the corporations have become absolute dictators as to the prices paid and the working conditions.

In the Myersdale region a similar condition exists. In fact, it is a lo general condition, except in a few of the large cities where the workers are organized and among the coal miners of Western and Central Pennsylvania and part of the anthracite region where the coal miners belong to the Union. All the other great industries of the State are practically unorganized. Yet today there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction everywhere a spirit of unrest is manifested. The American labor movement has sown the seed of unionism and the workers are becoming alive to their interest.

The Irwin Field.

The great strike of the bituminous coal miners in the Irwin field of Westmoreland county has been in progress since March, 1910. The many industries heaped upon the strikers, their wives and children; the cruel murders committed by the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

British Federation of Trade Unions Reports Severe Financial Drain--Railway Policemen Forced Out of Their Union--Bew Bill Introduced in House of Commons to Give Sickness and Unemployment Insurance to Laboring Classes--Tinplate Trade Better.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, May 10.—The British General Federation of Trade Unions has just issued its forty-seventh quarterly report giving the position of affairs for the three months ending December last. For that period the total income was $17,525, as against an expenditure of $12,525, or an excess of expenditure over income of $375,000. The new year, however, saw a diminution in the set-oonness of the claims on the funds, and the amount paid in Federation benefit during the last quarter was $12,225, his other expenses—$1,950. The total income was $13,305, leaving an excess over expenditure of $17,700; the management committee have received 135 claims, involving $692 workers. It is considered that this may be taken as the average percentage to be provided for outside large disputes. There appears to be a growing tendency to send in claims on account of victimization, and in some quarters the idea seems to be abroad that every case of discharge should receive Federation benefit.

When the figures were fixed, it was never contemplated that such cases should come on the funds of the General Federation; which of couse, cannot fulfil its proper functions if such claims are to sap its strength. It is considered that they ought always to be met by the unions involved. The report contains an article by Mr. Ben Tillett, calling attention to the advance towards federation and amalgamation that the trades union movement has made during the present time, an advance which, however, has not been as fast as that made by the capitalist organizations in the same direction.

There is an end to the trouble on the Great Western Railway, which was threatened owing to a number of railway policemen having become members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The men were notified that they must leave the society or cease to be policemen, and although a deputation from Newcastle saw the general manager, the resolve of the company was not altered. Every support was offered to the men by the civilian element at Newcastle, where the largest police membership of the trade union exists, if they would stand out, but the twenty-two men employed in Newcastle have informed Captain Horwood, the superintendent, that they will withdraw. The action of the men appears in the first place to have been due to a misunderstanding, it being believed that the company had withdrawn its recognition against their membership.

A further prolonged conference of the Representatives of the British Steel Smelters' Society, the Iron and Steel Workers of Scotland, and the Amalgamated Workers has been held in London this week on the amalgamation of these three trade unions. A scheme has been agreed upon which is to be submitted to the executives of the three societies for approval or disapproval. Afterwards a ballot of all the members will be taken.

There is prospect of more trouble in the Bradford wool-combing industry. On May 8th, Holden and Hursley and Illingworth, Wood and Company, employing 700 or 800 people, were forced to close because a section of workers refused to work alongside certain women who declined to subscribe to the workpeople's union. A meeting of the masters' Federation held in the afternoon, decided that unless the strikers returned to work on Monday, May 8, unconditionally all the other works in the Federation would be closed. Seven or eight thousand people are concerned.

Lloyd George has on 15th introduced the new state insurance bill into the house of commons. It divides into two parts—sickness and unemployment insurance. The number of persons to be insured against sickness is 14,700,000. The persons to benefit are all workers with incomes under £160 per annum. Income tax exemption (£160). The workers, the employers, and the state contribute in the following proportion: Worker, 4 cents a week, (women, 3 cents); employer, 3 cents, and state, 4 cents. Free doctors and free drugs are to be allowed to the workpeople insured. A sum of $730 will be paid in each case of maternity, provided the mother does not receive benefit within four weeks. $7,500,000 is to be spent on building sanatoria for consumptives. The workers are to be insured against unemployment is $4,000,000.

No bill of such scope and propor-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

GOMPERS, MITCHELL AND MORRISON WIN.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Holding that the imposition of jail sentences on Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, president, vice president and secretary respectively of the American Federation of Labor, were unwarranted by the nature of the contempt, and that the District Supreme Court should only have imposed a fine, the Supreme Court of the United States today freed the labor leaders and directed that the cases against them be dismissed.

The decision was that the case was one purely of civil contempt and only punishable by fines, and that when it was established that the Bucks Stove and Range Company had patched up its differences with the American Federation of Labor that case should be dismissed outright.

When the decision was handed out Samuel Gompers was on a train between Philadelphia and Baltimore, en route to Washington from New York. The decision of the highest court was one of the greatest victories ever won by union labor in this country. Because it involved the imprisonment of three of the foremost leaders it was looked upon by union men as marking the turning point in the fight of unionism in America.

The tribunal held that when Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison disobeyed the mandate of the District of Columbia Supreme Court and continued the boycott against the Bucks Stove and Range Company they were guilty only of civil contempt and they should have been punished by a fine and not by the stove company—a fine measured by the wrong done the complainants. The construction reversed the decision of the lower courts, which had held the contempt a criminal one, punishable by imprisonment. The judges below had adjudged that Gompers should serve one year in jail, Mitchell nine months and Morrison six months.

Justice Lamar read the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. He held that Justice Wright should merely have imposed a fine. But he continued, if the two parties to the controversy had settled their differences in the original cause of action there could be no question now of a fine to be paid by the labor leaders.

Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, danced with joy when informed of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Bucks Stove and Range Company case.

"We are naturally elated that the Supreme Court has supported us, as I thought we felt all along they could not do anything else," he said. "We have always contended that Justice Wright's decision was wrong. Now I am going home to eat, and I expect to enjoy my meal."

NEW YORK, May 15.—"I don't know the precise spot where Mitchell

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE DEATH OF JOSEPH HARPER.

Joseph Harper died Saturday last at 1 p. m., after a long illness in his residence in the Harper apartments, McKee Place and Louisa street. Mr. Harper was in his eighty-first year and was engaged in active business until failing health compelled him to retire about two years ago. He was a member of a family of Western Pennsylvania pioneers, who settled in Washington county, near Canonsburg and Washington, at the close of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, George McConnell, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He himself was one of the gentlest and truest of men.

Mr. Harper as a young man began business as a grain broker, and subsequently entered into a partnership conducting a wholesale grocery business on Liberty avenue, at the corner of Tenth street, this city. For the last 25 years prior to his retirement he had been a real estate and insurance broker, with offices at 1064 Penn avenue. Mr. Harper was married in 1854 to Amanda Hood, a daughter of the late Francis Hood, of Hempfield Township, who survives. Besides the widow there are two daughters, Jessie and Blanche, and one son, Wilson, who is living in New York, and Frank C., president and editor of the National Labor Tribune.

The funeral was held Monday afternoon. The ministers officiating at the services were Rev. S. W. McKelvey, Rev. Dr. J. D. Sands and Rev. Wm. Patton. The music was in charge of Prof. Rinehart Mayer. The honorary pallbearers were David Wilson, Samuel Wilson, James H. Scott, Joseph W. McGinniss, Thomas C. Gray, John R. Shaw, George H. Mason and William C. Culbertson. The interment was private in Homewood cemetery.

THE BIBLE QUESTION BOX.

A new and most interesting and profitable department to be published every week, begins in this issue of the National Labor Tribune and will be found on another page. It is the "Bible Question Box," conducted by the best Bible scholars in the country, whose services are by this department placed at the disposal of our readers. Questions in Biblical history and interpretation may be sent to the editor or the Tribune and will be answered in due season in the "Question Box."

French laundry workers organized recently at San Francisco. The work of organizing is being carried on under the supervision of the steam laundry workers' union.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

HUMAN IMORTALITY.
DIVINE IMORTALITY.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE IN THE BIBLE—THE ONE ONLY A PROVISIONAL GIFT, THE OTHER AN INHERENT QUALITY.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 14.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached twice here to attentive audiences. We report one of the discourses, which was preached from the words of the Apostle, "Christ brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel."—2 Tim. 1:10. The speaker said:—

All around us we see what the Scriptures designate a reign of sin and death. The various forms of life in nature—the grass, the flowers, the lower animals and man—exist for a brief summer time of life, then wither and die. This does not strike us as strange, except in conjunction with humanity, and that because of man's greater intelligence—his appreciation of the value of life, his growth in knowledge and his ability to use life's opportunities with his increased wisdom.

The disposition to shun death is not peculiar to man; it is the law of nature. The smallest creature, by instinct, flees from death. The law of self-preservation is properly said to be the first law of nature. The lower animals, like man, have sensation, an appreciation of pain; but all these things are much more pronounced in humanity than in the lower animals; and the lower the form of life the more slight are these sensations. We are not defending vivisection, but we quite agree with scientists that the pain, the suffering of the lower animals, is as nothing in comparison with that of humanity. We even note the fact that the more refined a human being, the more intense his suffering. Correspondingly, refinement and intelligence bring fear of death and desire for life everlasting.

All mankind seem, instinctively, to hope for a future life, even though with the majority the hope is accompanied with dread respecting its conditions. However, only the Bible reveals a rational basis for faith respecting a future life—a survival of the general death conditions everywhere prevalent. The heathen hope for a future life, but none of them furnish a logical basis for such expectations. Only in the Bible can this be found.

The heathen hope is represented by their great philosophers, Socrates and Plato. Their hope is, in brief, that, in view of man's great superiority over the beast, it must be he will have a future, even though to all appearances death means the same to the human as to the brute. The Bible explains that man was indeed created in his Maker's image and likeness and granted the privilege of eternal life on condition of obedience, but that he disobeyed and therefore became subject to death; and that death, the penalty, effects him exactly as it does the brute creation. But the Bible does not leave the subject here. It tells of God's pity and love, and of His provisions to rescue mankind from sin and from death.

GOD MEETS MAN'S EMERGENCY.

Since the Divine sentence is that only the perfect may live, Adam and his race, as imperfect sinners, could not have eternal life after a violation of the Divine Law; but to meet this emergency, Divine Love provided a Redeemer, who died, "the Just for the unjust;" "As by man came death, by a Man also comes the resurrection of the dead; for as all in Adam die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive, every man in his own order" (I Corinthians xv. 21-23.)

Thus God has manifested His character in a way and to a degree which could never have been known to angels or to man had He not permitted sin to enter the world. His Justice has been manifested in the infliction of the death penalty upon our race for six thousand years. Divine Love has been manifested in the arrangement made by which the Only Begotten Son of God, on the heavenly plane, counted it joy to leave His glory and honor and be made flesh and die for our sins. Before the Divine Plan shall be fully consummated, God's Wisdom and Power will also stand fully revealed through His dealing with sin and sinners.

Through the merit of Christ's death, Adam's transgression will be fully offset, and the penalty of Adam's sin will be fully paid to Justice; and Adam himself and all of his posterity who have shared his penalty, will be set free from the sighing and crying, the pain and trouble, mental, moral and physical, incidental to the execution of the death sentence against sinners. Thus, through the death of Jesus, Divine provision has been made for a future eternal life for mankind—for so many as will appreciate the privilege and conform themselves to the Divine laws and avail themselves of the privileges which will be granted.

THE WORLD'S SALVATION WAITS.

How natural it is for us to be impatient! The few years of our lives, measuring our knowledge and experience, leave us little appreciation of the span of Eternity, from the Divine standpoint. We are inclined to say, If God designs to do anything for man's aid, why does he not do it immediately? We cry out, O Lord, haste! haste! Behold Adam's children, mentally, morally, physically, in a deplorable condition, unable to help themselves, dependent upon Thy mercy, Thy salvation! Like sheep we are laid in the grave; like the brute beast we seem to perish; we have only a promise of a salvation from death through the Redeemer, and a resurrection from the condition of death.

But God will not be hastened. He has a wise as well as gracious purpose. He has a definite time for every feature of His great work. He has allowed four thousand years to pass before He even sent His Son to begin the work of redeeming mankind, by the payment of a ransom-price. He has allowed nearly two thousand years since to elapse without recovering mankind from sin and death conditions. It is for faith to trust; and yet it is but natural that we should inquire, why this delay? For what does God wait so long? The reply is two-fold:—

(1). God leaves time for the birth of a sufficient number of Adam's children to people or fill the earth, purposing that the powers of procreation and the begetting of children shall not continue in the future as in the present. He declares to us that those who attain to that world to come "will neither marry nor be given in marriage," but in this respect will "be like unto the angels," who have no children, who do not propagate their kind.

(2) Incidentally, in connection with man's fall and recovery, God purposes a most wonderful manifestation of His Wisdom, Love and Power in the bringing into existence of a new race of beings, not only higher than human nature, but higher also than angelic natures. God purposes a New Creation whose members will be limited in number and all be made partakers of the divine nature—"far above angels, principalities and powers." This New Creation, the most wonderful exemplification of Divine power ever manifested or ever to be manifested, he has arranged shall be developed during this Gospel Age and in conjunction with the reign of sin and death. It is to be developed from amongst sinners, and is, in rank and time of development, to take precedence over the salvation of humanity from sin, sickness, sorrow and death, to perfection and Paradise restored, world-wide.

THE NEW CREATION DIVINE.

We have already mentioned the glorious exaltation purposed of God for the New Creation. St. Peter tells us that these will attain the divine nature; and this attainment will be through, or by means of, the power of God working in the heart as the result of faith in "the exceeding great and precious promises" (II Peter i. 4.) These will not be coerced into obedience—theirs will be voluntary submission to the Divine will. The test upon them will be loyalty and faithfulness to God to the very limit—to the extreme of self-denial, and voluntary humiliation in the service of righteousness, following in the footsteps of Jesus.

Indeed, Jesus is the first and the Head of this New Creation. None could attain it except by and through His aid. He is the Captain of their salvation. He is their Forerunner in this great "race" to which, with Him, they have been invited of God—the reward of which, to the faithful "over-comers," will be "glory, honor and immortality."

SEEKING FOR IMMORTALITY.

The Apostle writes concerning the Church, the elect "little flock" of called, chosen and faithful ones. He tells us that by perseverance in well doing we are to attain glory, honor and immortality; and that this reward, to the faithful, will come in the First Resurrection, when mortality shall be clothed upon with immortality; when the new body, glorious and of the divine nature, will be granted to each of the faithful, as instead of the fleshly and imperfect bodies of the present trial time. In other words, our trial is not to demonstrate the perfection or imperfection of our flesh, for this is already known to God and to us, and to all. "In my flesh dwelleth no perfection." The trial is to demonstrate the loyalty of the will and of the heart. It is faithfulness in conquering the will of the flesh and bringing into subjection to the will of God all the powers of the natural body, so far as possible. It is the test of its loyalty to principle, to righteousness, to God.

St. Paul, as one of these loyal ones declared before his death, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me at that day, and not to me only, but to all those also who love His appearing." This includes all who are hungering and thirsting and striving for that righteousness which Messiah's Kingdom is to bring to the Church through the First Resurrection. Righteousness will eventually be brought to the world through the establishment of the Messianic Kingdom, which will put down all things contrary to the Divine will, and uplift every person and principle loyal to God.

The immortality for which the Apostle declares the Church is to seek is of a different kind entirely from that which the world may expect. It is a different kind even from that which the angels possess. It is the immortality which is a feature or quality of the divine nature. This immortality, the Scriptures assure us, was originally possessed by the Heavenly Father alone. We read, "The Father alone hath immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach, Whom no man hath seen nor can see." The Only Begotten of the Father, the **Logos**, when made flesh, revealed the Father to mankind (John i. 18.) The faithfulness of the **Logos** as the Man Christ Jesus was rewarded by the Father with glory, honor and immortality—the divine nature.

And this great privilege has been given to an elect "little flock," the Bride class, to become associated with Jesus in the sufferings of this present time and in the glory to follow. The invitation to the Church is to follow the example of Jesus their Redeemer, to walk in His steps, to sacrifice earthly interests and with Him become partakers of the divine nature—glory, honor and immortality (II Peter i. 4.) Our Lord Jesus corroborates the same thought, saying, "As the Father hath inherent life (immortality in the highest sense of the word—deathlessness), so hath He given unto the Son that He should have inherent life," and that He might give it unto whomsoever He would—the Bride class, the overcomers, "more than conquerors."

EVERLASTING LIFE FOR HUMANITY.

As we have seen, the Almighty alone, possessed inherent immortality until He gave it as a reward to His glorious Son, "The Beginning of the creation of God." By and by, in the First Resurrection, when the elect "overcomers" shall enter upon this same plane of immortality, the opportunity to become of this nature will be closed, so far as the Scriptures declare.

The immortality enjoyed by the angels, otherwise spoken of in the Scriptures as everlasting life, is not inherent immortality, but an eternal maintenance in life by the Creator, subject to the condition of obedience and righteousness.

In this same sense of the word Adam was immortal, but his immortality was dependent upon his obedience. When he disobeyed, Divine provision for his sustenance was withdrawn. He was expelled from Eden that the sentence of death might take effect, "dying thou shalt die." Similarly, Satan and others of the angels, because of disobedience, will be destroyed, hence their immortality was conditional, as was that of humanity.

The redemption to be accomplished by the Redeemer during His reign as Messiah is to reinstate all the willing and obedient in human perfection and Divine favor, as these were enjoyed by Adam before his transgression. All the wilfully wicked, all not desirous of returning to fellowship with God through the Redeemer, will be destroyed in the Second Death. The test will be so thorough, so crucial, that God declares that there shall be no more crying, no more dying; which implies that there will be no more sin—that the lessons connected with human and angelic transgression will be so thoroughly learned that those found worthy of eternal life will have their characters eternally fixed in respect to righteousness and sin, as God's character is fixed and unchangeable.

LIFE AND IMMORTALITY.

The Scriptures, as we have already intimated, use the word **immortality** in a more restricted sense than is common in our general usage. They apply the word to the Father and to the Son, and to the Bride, the Lamb's Wife. The blessing of everlasting life provided for angels and for men found obedient to the Divine will is Scripturally called, not **immortality**, but everlasting life.

Thus the Scriptures explain the two-fold work of Christ: (1) The work for the world, in providing for all the willing and obedient of mankind, everlasting life; (2) the work for the Church, in making possible for the willing and obedient of the Bride class, glory, honor and immortality, the divine nature. The Scriptural expression is that "Christ brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel" (II Timothy i. 10.) Everlasting life was intimated in the remote past, but not specifically stated. The declaration that "The Seed of the woman" should "bruise the Serpent's head" implied a recovery from sin and death, a victory over the Adversary, a release of mankind from the death penalty.

But it was not specific. The promise of God to Abraham, that in his seed all the families of the earth should be blessed, contained an intimation of a Divine provision for the restoration of humanity from death and the present fallen condition, a restitution to eternal life conditions. But there was nothing specific in it. The Prophets also gave intimations of coming blessings through a great Messiah, but failed to say that eternal life would be the grand result.

THE GLORY TO COME.

Not until the Savior appeared and made His consecration unto death, on behalf of the race, was it proper for even Him to give such assurances. But after His consecration, during the three and a half years of His ministry, He declared His mission to be the seeking and recovery of that which was lost, and the giving to His footstep followers of a share with Himself, not only in the sufferings of this present time, but in the glory to come. Now is the time in which, by holiness, faithfulness, loyalty to God and to the Truth, and the laying down of life for the brethren, we may make our "calling and election sure" to the highest imaginable reward—glory, honor and immortality, the divine nature.

"Oh! for that glorious dawning we watch and wait and pray
Till o'er the height the morning light shall drive the gloom away;
And when the heavenly glory shall flood the earth and sky,
We'll bless the Lord for all his works and praise him by and by."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Porterville, Cal., May 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
The perusal of Mrs. C. H. Burke's excellent letter in your April 20 issue suggests to my mind the thought that unaware of the fact that Pastor Russell is author of six volumes approximating altogether 3,000 pages of matter respecting God's plan for human salvation and which can be secured from the Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y., for only $2.10 for the entire six volumes, either of which should ordinarily sell for (and is worth) more than that sum of money. These volumes solve such problems as this, How shall they be saved—and unto what—who feel themselves too good to be lost and yet not good enough to be taken into heaven. One finds such people in nearly every home. That information alone is worth a great deal. Pastor Russell gives the scripture for it, showing also why calamities and evil are permitted, and answers satisfactorily many other erstwhile perplexing problems.

When in 1892 I read volume one of Pastor Russell's work, I made the remark: "If this presentation is not God's plan of salvation, He should adopt it immediately." It beats Methodism—my doctrine. I had for years been a Methodist class leader and could not answer some of the perplexing questions put to me by members of my class. One of those questions was, "Why did David—the man after God's own heart—pray the Heavenly Father to let the people go down quickly into hell." Pastor Russell answers it satisfactorily in his interpretation of the Divine plan, a plan upon which no human being could improve.

I am much interested in the many commendatory letters that appear in your columns weekly respecting the sermons and your splendid presentation of the same, as also your conservatism with respect to the social element and other important problems of the day. Success to the Tribune.
Yours sincerely,
J. A. BOHNET.

Arriba, Col., May 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I appreciate your paper very much because of the fine style in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons which ring with good news of great joy which shall be to all people.
May you be richly rewarded for the work you are doing in this "harvest time."
MRS. E. M. WATERS.

Baltimore, Md., May 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please accept again my appreciation for your valuable paper which is a welcome visitor to our home. Pastor Russell's sermons helps, cheers and encourages the true child of God in the narrow way of sacrifice. May the Lord reward you abundantly for so boldly and fearlessly proclaiming the harvest message. Hoping you will continue to lift high the standard of the cross of Jesus Christ and when the work is finished may you have an abuntant entrance into the kingdom of our dear Lord and savior.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. WILLIAM SHEINER.

Orlando, Fla., May 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am a reader of your valuable paper and want to thank you for the excellent way in which you present Pastor Russell's sermons together with other religious topics, for it is on their account that I am a subscriber.
May our Heavenly Father bless you in this service rendered all his children.
Yours sincerely,
J. W. BUCHAN.

Washington, Pa., May 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I herewith enclose check in payment of my subscription to the Labor Tribune for the coming year.
About the time you first began to publish the sermons of our beloved Pastor Bro. Russell I sent in my subscription and advised you that so long as the sermons appeared in your paper you could rely on my support in the way of keeping my name on your list of subscribers. In all the years that you have published the sermons I do not recall having missed getting the paper at any time, and while other papers having the sermon come to our home each week, we generally like best to read them in the Tribune. It is "clean throughout. I take this opportunity to tell you that your way in putting out the sermons is much appreciated by all the friends of the truth and when the Lord's Kingdom has been established on earth as it is soon to be you will then be able to comprehend, perhaps, more fully what a grand and glorious privilege it is to have a part in proclaiming the glorious gospel message of truth.
I recall with pleasure also, your very courteous reception given me when calling at your office and beg to assure you of my appreciation.
With my best wishes and kindest regards.
Yours very truly,
F. W. GARDNER.

Chicago, Ill., May 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find renewal of my subscription to your paper.
I am taking the Labor Tribune on account of the sermons of Pastor Russell, and very much prefer it to hundreds of other papers who are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, on account of the nice large clear type you use, and the complete form in which you publish the sermons.
May success attend you.
Yours very truly,
G. A. HALL.

New Britain, Conn., May 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I desire to express my appreciation of the excellency of your paper for the clearness of the type, especially for the sermons dear Pastor Russell and other features of the religious works, Bible Students lessons at the Brooklyn tabernacle. May God ever bless you for the efforts you put forth for the dissimination of the truth. Some kind friend renewed the subscription for the paper and I would not like to lose one of them. After I have read it I pass it on to some one else that I think will be benefited by it.
Yours cordially,
ARTHUR C. HAWES.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I take pleasure in saying that I appreciate the Tribune very highly on account of the accurate labor news, etc., but I especially appreciate Pastor Russell's sermons and the Sunday School Lesson and the liberal space given to Pastor Russell's friends who express their appreciation in letters to the editor.
May the Tribune continue to win its way to the hearts of all lovers of truth, bringing blessing and encouragement to all such.
Sincerely,
C. F. BULLARD.

Chicago, Ill., May 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Am not surprised to see so many are enjoying your paper. I could hardly be otherwise, as the entire contents, type, etc., is certainly superior to many others.
The Pastor Russell sermons for which I am mainly taking your paper are really wonderful expositions of the Bible, I think, and I appreciate also the Sunday School lesson and Centurion's story, as well as the numerous letters.
Hope to be able to take the paper as long as it publishes such good sermons.
Yours most respectfully,
MRS. CLARA HARTSINKER.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Allow me to express to you my continued appreciation of your paper. In this day of rapid developments in the labor world, I am really glad that I have come in contact with your paper so as to secure the latest news along these lines. I am glad that this day of "justice for the people" has come and rejoice that the time will will soon come when all men will realize that justice to all must necessarily precede generosity to any.
In my consideration of the weekly sermon by Pastor Russell, I find that the subject of the "Resurrection," the theme of these discourses for some time past, has been growing clearer and clearer and are a great aid in using one passage of the scriptures to throw light upon another. It may interest you to know that the treatment of the Sunday School Lesson is also always looked for and is an added reason for appreciation of your paper. I am surely grateful for the Tribune.
Yours truly,
CHARLES H. STEWART.

Hyde Park, Mass., May 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please accept again our appreciation of your paper. We are much pleased with your careful presentation of Pastor Russell's sermons, also the Sunday School lessons.
Please find enclosed amount for renewal of subscription.
Gratefully yours,
ALFRED W. GLEASON.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed will find subscription to your paper. I wish it sent to my father, Mr. W. B. Hutton, Moosejaw, Sask, N. W. T. He is a Watch Tower reader and I have been sending my paper to him. The print is so good they all can read it.
We enjoy the reading of the whole paper and would miss it very much. Please do not publish this letter first trying to help the work along.
Yours truly,
MRS. ALICE SUTHERLAND.

Sparks, Nev., May 4.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I desire to thank you for publishing Mr. Russell's sermons. I hunger for such knoweldge. May the Lord bless you.
Yours respectfully,
C. ROSSOW.

Paterson, N. J., May 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am renewing my Tribune. I like the Tribune because of the nice large type and just as given and also the Sunday School Lesson, and as long as you print Pastor Russell's sermons you can look for me as subscriber. You will never know how much good you are doing in this life in spreading the good tidings and I wish you success in your effort.
Yours truly,
V. C. RICE.

Albano, Col., May 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just sent in my renewal to Bible House for Labor Tribune which is much appreciated after having taken it for several years for the sermons of Pastor Russell, in fact, ever since you have been printing same. I also sent one new subscription and would be glad to send a thousand, as I would like to see your list increased to a million readers as long as you print the good tidings of great joy that shall be unto all people (in due time.) I also enjoy Tribune appreciations very much and thank you for them. It is like an experience meeting once a week and I am so isolated it is about the only opportunity I have to meet with the dear ones who love the truth. I know, dear editor, the Lord has highly honored you in using you for the spread of this kingdom messages. God bless you.
Yours by His grace,
AARON HUFF.

Sanctification has not only two parts, namely, man's part of entire consecration, and God's part of entire acceptance, but it has additionally an element of progression. Our consecration to the Lord, while it must be sincere and entire, in order to be accepted of him at all, is nevertheless accompanied by a comparatively small amount of knowledge and experience—we are, therefore, to grow in sanctification daily, as we grow in knowledge. Our hearts were filled at the beginning, casting out all self-will, but the capacity of our hearts was small; as they grow, as they enlarge, the sanctification must keep pace, filling every part; thus the Apostle exhorts, "Be ye filled with the Spirit;" and again, "Let the love of God be shed abroad in your hearts and abound more and more." The provision made for the enlargement of our hearts is expressed in the words of our Redeemer's prayer for us, "Sanctify them through thy truth; thy Word is truth"—John 17: 17.—Pastor Russell.

Few recognise the importance of the Human will in respect to health and disobedience, right doing and wrong doing—indeed in respect to every act and word and thought of life. And the child-will is specially susceptible to impressions and suggestions while the child mind is opening to the affairs of life, and the foundations of its character are being laid. Suggestion and mind-impression stand related to clairvoyance, hypnotism and the subtle influence exercised by Christian Scientists—but we are advocating only those suggestions which are truthful, helpful, strengthening to the child's will and in full accord with the divine Word and no more.—Pastor Russell.

So far as possible the home should be bright and cheerful, the mind directed to such channels as would be advantageous, reading, writing, mathematics and the practical duties of life. Heart culture should also be remembered—cultivation along lines in fullest accord with principles of justice, love and wisdom, with a continual recognition of the Lord in all of life's affairs; with loving confidences as between husband and wife, and kind and benevolent feelings toward the world in general. With benevolence, justice, love, associated with all of life's affairs, the conditions would be most favorable; but such a condition could scarcely be imagined without the fullest concurrence of the husband and without his careful provision and oversight; for, as already suggested, the mother at such a time is the least able to take the oversight of matters, even when they are those which properly belong to her own domain in the family. Then, also, the husband must be the more careful to lead in conversation in the right manner, to provide suitable and nourishing mental as well as material food, and above all to stir up his wife's pure mind in regard to the Lord and his glorious plan and all the features of the divine character, its wisdom, love, beneficence, justice and power.—Pastor Russell.

Success is supremely practical. A spiritual work is not a success if one must be constantly dropping hints or begging. It is not a success when one keeps alive only because pitying friends every now and then come to the rescue with money and clothes. These deeds of charity are sometimes pointed out as evidences that the spiritual law has been demonstrated. They are rather evidences of downright failure. They are sure signs of asceticism or fanaticism. A mistaken view of life is betrayed by this spurious spirituality.—Dresser.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

G. A. Hall, Chicago.
W. B. Hutton, Moosejaw.
Mrs. Cora Shane, Ashland.
R. B. Barber, Mountain Grove.
F. M. Gardner, Washington.
Alfred W. Gleason, Hyde Park.
S. A. Summers, Cortland.
Mrs. Ella Wadleigh, San Juan.
Peter Muir, Ceylon.
George Edgar, Newport.
Mrs. Olson, East Boston.
Mrs. T. N. Boyson, West Somerville.
Samuel Rudolph, Lansing.
Mrs. A. N. Twilliger, Alvin.
P. E. Williams, Dennison.
E. M. Bullard, Hayne.
C. W. Smith, Seattle.
Mrs. O. M. Jones, Ferndale.
James Chappell, Cambridge.
Wm. Murray, South Boston.
Mrs. C. Olson, Cambridge.
Mrs. Richard Wilson, Peabody.
J. C. Lardent, London, England.
V. C. Rice, Paterson.

THE TRUTH POST CARDS.

The friends who have ordered these cards speak very highly of them, and many have ordered several times. We have a folder showing the four designs, "Restitution," "Whom Do You Believe," "One Time," and "As Pants the Hart," which will be sent on request. A sample of the Vow Card will be included for 1 one-cent stamp.

THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,
662 W. Fourth St., Erie, Pa.

POPULAR MECHANICS

PROTECTS PEDESTRIANS.

Steel Mesh Splash Guards For Automobile Wheels.

The municipal authorities of London have taken under consideration the complaints of pedestrians that mud baths are forced upon them every wet day by motor omnibuses and other street vehicles. Consequently several tests have been made of a steel mesh

SPLASH GUARDS FOR AUTOS.

splash guard designed to keep the mud from flying outward when a wheel drops into a puddle.

The splash guards are suspended from the hubs of the wheels, the bottoms reaching to within a fraction of an inch of the ground and forming a shield between the wheels and pedestrians. In one of the tests a white screen was erected on a suburban road near a mud puddle. Only a few tiny drops of mud were splashed upon it by a motor omnibus equipped with the shields, while a broad checked pattern of black and white resulted when the splash guards were removed.

Roots Bored Asphalt.

Although asphalt paving or lining is generally supposed to constitute an absolute barrier against vegetation, experience at the Bank of Italy, in Rome, demonstrates that the contrary is the fact. According to the Builder, the courtyard of that building includes a small garden planted with shrubs and particularly with dracenas and chamerops. Beneath the court is a basement covered by masonry arches, the extrados of which is protected by a layer of asphalt seven-eighths of an inch thick, with the object of preventing the percolation of moisture into the chamber where documents are stored. Some little time ago it was noticed that damp patches appeared on the ceiling and that the size of these increased rapidly. On removing the earth from above the masonry it was found that several roots of chamerops had penetrated right through the asphalt, the holes being about one-quarter of an inch in diameter and almost as clean as if bored by a tool. Being unable to pass through the masonry, the roots had forced their way between it and the asphalt and, some of them having perished, left holes through which water passed.

Rare Roman Coins.

Coins buried for 1,600 years came to light at Dompierre, France, when a farmer was leveling his yard. These date from the Gallo-Roman period and number about 2,800. Of these some 2,000 are silver and the rest bronze. They had been buried in an earthenware vessel placed in a stone built hiding place. As to the silver coins, these are in a very good state of preservation and are fine specimens, but the bronze coins suffered much from the air. A number of rare pieces were found in the collection coming from the reigns of some obscure Roman emperors of the late period. The oldest coins date from the Emperor Trajan (63 to 117 A. D.) and the most recent from Diocletian. It is thought that the coins were buried about 315 A. D.

Stamp With Key Tag.

A request on a key tag to return the same through the mails should it be carried away by mistake does not always accomplish the desired result, as it requires the buying and placing of a stamp. To add to the chances of a key and tag being returned an Indiana hotel man has patented a tag which carries a postage stamp under a little celluloid disk. The disk, which protects the stamp against wear or defacement, is pulled off and thrown away when the key is deposited in a mail box.

Chinese Rice Paper.

Chinese rice paper has no rice in its composition. The curiously brittle, pure white material used for the marvelous drawings of Chinese artists is manufactured from the pith of a tree peculiar to Formosa. The first paper was not made of raw cotton nor by the Chinese. Rag paper was made in Arabia more than ten centuries ago, and the crusaders brought the industry to Europe, where the first paper manufactory was established in the last years of the thirteenth century.

Strength of Japanese Navy.

The present strength of the Japanese navy is as follows: Fourteen battleships of 223,234 tons, one time expired battleship of 10,900 tons, thirteen first class cruisers, 138,032 tons; seven second class cruisers, 38,052 tons; thirteen third class cruisers, 43,713 tons; fifty-seven destroyers, fifty-nine torpedo boats and thirteen submarines.

MAKING CONCRETE TILE.

Simple and Effective Method of Constructing Molds.

Concrete tiles become harder and stronger with age and may be made as porous as clay tiles: in comparison the clay tile becomes water soaked and disintegrates in the years of service, thus causing broken tiles and a useless drain. The accompanying sketch shows a device for making a six inch tile, and from this explanation any other tile may be constructed.

A box form is built of two boards eighteen inches long and eight inches wide and two boards eighteen inches long and ten inches wide. These are joined together to make a form, the inside measurements being eight by eight inches and eighteen inches high. Fasten these boards together with two hinges at each of three corners, and the fourth corner fasten with two hooks and eyelets. This allows the machine to be folded back from the tile without injury. Now nail in each corner of this box some three cornered strips eighteen inches long, but nail to one side of the board only.

For the core take a six inch stovepipe twenty-four inches long and inside the same place a six inch board thirty inches long, nailing it securely. The top of this board is cut to make a handle to draw out the core. The bottom is cut down to leave a small three-quarter inch projection or pin, which enters into the holes bored in the pal-

MOLD FOR MAKING CONCRETE TILE.

lets, thus centering the core in the form. The pallets are made of any boards larger than the form used for molding the tile, and in the center is bored a three-quarter inch hole to receive the pin on the bottom of the board in the core.

The outside part of the mold is held in position by four iron pins or spikes. Set the casing in the correct position on the pallet and then on each side mark where the pin is to be placed. Bore a hole for the same and arrange it so that it can be easily inserted and removed.

A pallet is prepared for as many tiles as you wish to make each day, and the tiles are left on it for at least forty-eight hours before removing, when they may be piled up and the pallet used again.

In operation the mold is placed in position on the pallet with the core in place. The mortar is placed in the mold and tamped down. Add mortar and tamp down until the mold is filled. Now simply draw out the core and unhook the sides and fold back from the tile, leaving it upon the pallet to dry for forty-eight hours. The tiles thus made are eighteen inches long and are octagonal, which is a convenient shape for laying.

Snowfall in Irrigation.

In districts where the irrigation system is followed it is decidedly desirable that the amount of snowfall in the neighboring mountains during the winter should be known with reasonable accuracy in order that the water available for irrigation may be approximated. These mountainous localities are generally uninhabited and there is no opportunity for making daily observations such as may be done in the more accessible sections. The most satisfactory results have been obtained with what is known as a "snow bin," a cubical box five feet on a side, standing on a frame ground. This bin is fitted with a system of louvers on the inside to prevent the wind from blowing out the snow and to insure a level deposit within.

The Age of Fish.

Until within recent years there had been ascertained no trustworthy way of finding out the age of fish. It has been shown that mere size does not indicate the age. Reibisch, Heincke, and others have discovered that many of the bones, scales and otoliths of fishes have annual age rings, resembling those in tree trunks, and by means of these Wallace and others have determined the rate of growth of plaice, showing that some specimens attain the age of twenty-five or even as much as twenty-nine years. Age can now be corelated with size and weight, although it appears that the sexes have a different rate of growth.

Painting Window Screens.

When repainting window screens and screen doors give them a couple of coats of white paint or else use a light tint in place of the conventional black or dark green. Screens painted in this way possess the peculiar advantage of presenting an unobstructed view to a person on the inside looking out, while a person on the outside is prevented from looking into the house by the reflection of the light from the wire of the screen.

Furs With Rubber Backs.

A new process for producing artificial furs is described in La Nature. The raw pieces of pelt are frozen and the skin carefully shaved off, thawed and sent to the tanneries to be made into leather. The frozen fur which remains is allowed to thaw slightly at the bottom so that a small part of the hair is freed from ice. This thawed portion is then covered with a solution of rubber, which is allowed to set. The result is that large seamless pieces of fur are obtained much cheaper than those which come with the natural skin. These same artificial furs are said to be more lasting than the real, because they are immune from the attacks of moths.

DU PONT

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Ammonia Dynamite

80 per cent to 60 per cent strength. For work that is not very wet.

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No objectionable fumes if properly thawed and tamped, and exploded with a No. 6 (red label) or stronger detonator.

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A newspaper man of Washington was approached one morning by a friend who wanted to borrow $5. The newspaper man, assuming an expression of great sorrow, pulled 20 cents out of his pocket and remarked:

"I'm sorry, old man, but you've struck me just before pay day, and I'm broke."

Having made this crafty excuse, he, mentally speaking, pinned a gold medal on himself for having evaded the prospective borrower.

"When is your pay day?" asked the friend.

"Tomorrow afternoon," replied the newspaper man.

"All right," said the friend. "I'll come around then."

And he did.—Popular Magazine.

"Please the People"

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Edited by PAUL N. HASLUCK

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDIES

THE SONG OF THE VINEYARD

Isaiah 5:1-12—May 21

"Let me sing to my Well-Beloved a song of my Beloved touching his vineyard."

TO this lesson, as to the last, we have a Divinely-inspired key, for the words were quoted by the Great Teacher and applied by him to the Jewish nation, as indeed the Prophet himself explains.

God is represented as having planted the nation of Israel as his own vineyard. He gathered out the stones, or removed the difficulties, and planted in it the choicest vine, the richest promises—promises of the Messianic Kingdom and the blessing of Israel and all the families of the earth. He provided a watch tower for it in the Prophecies and a hedge about it in the Law and the Prophets and in all the arrangements made for that holy nation.

It was proper that he should look for choice fruitage from so favorably-situated a vineyard, but the results were unsatisfactory. The fruitage was not in harmony with the promises he had planted, but wild grapes, sour, small.

The Beasts of the Field Have Ravished the Vineyard

This condition prevailed until the time of Jesus. Although troubles upon the nation were from time to time permitted by the Lord, the breaches were always healed and the nation was preserved. Its walls of Divine protection and guidance were maintained and its watch tower.

John the Baptist was the last of the Prophets. Since his day the Lord has fulfilled to natural Israel the things mentioned in this prophecy. The hedges have been broken down. It has been laid waste. No care has been taken of it. The beasts of the field, the Gentile nations, have ravaged this vineyard and, by Divine intention,

"I am the true vine."

no rain of Divine blessing, comfort, encouragement and fructification have come upon the Jewish people in all these more than eighteen centuries.

Their unreadiness led to the breaking down of their entire system. They did not have love enough toward God, nor toward their fellows.

We are glad, indeed, to note from the Scriptures that the time is coming when that same vineyard shall be restored under still more favorable conditions, during the Messianic reign of glory and heavenly power. But it is still in disorder.

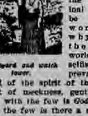
The majority of the Jews of our Lord Jesus' day were tinctured with selfishness and were not in a condition of mind acceptable to the Lord for constituting the spiritual, the Bride class—except the few, "the remnant," mentioned by the Prophet.

Application to Spiritual Israel

God's dealings with fleshly Israel not only represent the principles of Divine government and requirements, but also the requirements of natural Israel's service, as the Scriptures show, and they typify spiritual Israel. As natural Israel failed to be ready to accept Jesus at his first advent—except "the remnant"—so spiritual Israel, called "Christendom," will fail to be ready to receive him as the great Messiah at the establishment of His Kingdom.

Note the care with which the Lord planted His Church, gathering out all the difficulties at the time of its establishment. Note the heavenly, spiritual promises, exceeding great, with which He surrounded the Church, as His vineyard.

In the end of this Age comes a harvest time for spiritual Israel, as in the end of the Jewish Age there was a harvest time for natural Israel. Here, as there, only "a remnant" will be found worthy of the Kingdom—the great, nominal mass will be found unworthy. And why? Because the spirit of worldliness and selfishness is the prevalent one, instead of the spirit of the Lord, the spirit of meekness, gentleness, love.



Vineyard and watch tower.

Only with the few is *God first*. Only with the few is there a spirit of full consecration to do the Divine will. Only with the few is there love of the brethren and a willingness to lay down life one for another. (John 15:13.) Only with the few is there even business honesty, justice. Today selfishness is heaping up treasure and the results, we may be sure, will be unsatisfactory—"a time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation."—Dan. 12:1.

Moreover, as the Prophet proceeds to show, the accumulation of wealth has generally an injurious effect upon the rich—idleness, music and wine and disregard of things Divine. The "remnant" now will be a sufficient number to complete the "elect." The Kingdom of glory will be established and all the families of the earth will, shortly after the time of trouble, begin to recognize the long-promised blessing.

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It takes money to obtain the better things in life. The interest on a savings account is ever ready to take advantage of good opportunities. Any one who can work can have a bank account and a bank account is a necessity if you cannot work. Therefore it is self-evident that the sensible and wise thing to do, is save money before it is too late. You can start with as low as $1 at any of our banks.

Cross the stream of adversity on a bank account. Start now. A. D. Brown, president of the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis and Boston, clerked when he was a boy. He saved his money. He bought an interest in his old employer's store. He is now worth over 10 millions. Thousands of men work for him. Make one of our banks your bank.

The only effective cure for the spring moving habit is the home-owning habit. The two are as antagonistic as a rat and a terrier. The home owner does not, could not even if he would, pack his household vitals on a jolting truck and hie him to pastures new. The almanac may cry "May Day" until its covers turn purple, and he never budges. Moving vans would become as rare as prairie schooners if men were to return to the good old custom of moving the roofs that shelter them. Be your own landlord, and make the start by becoming a depositor in one of our banks.

The forthcoming annual report of the Cooks' International union will show a remarkable increase in membership in the last year. It is expected to reach 45,000 by the time the convention meets, next month, which means an increase of more than twelve thousand in two years.

A conference at Winnipeg between the Canadian Pacific railway and its mechanics to discuss wage schedules and working conditions, was broken off recently, and indications point to a strike.

In the Virginia penitentiary one firm is said to have a contract for the manufacture of shoes, and over two million pairs are produced yearly for this firm, the company paying to the state for the labor of the convicts 60 cents a day.

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THIRTY NINTH YEAR, NO. 26 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1911. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Bill Introduced in the English Parliament to Lessen Misery Among the Workers by Providing for Sickness and Unemployment--Bill to Grant Immunity to Postal Clerks from Being Dismissed for Testifying.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The bill just recently introduced in the English parliament by Mr. Lloyd George creating an insurance against sickness, invalidity and unemployment is interesting.

The bill is divided into two parts dealing with insurance against (1) sickness and invalidity; (2) unemployment. The scheme is to include all wage earning men and women and young persons who are not included in the income tax paying class, that is to say, all earning less than $15 a week. However, there are exceptions; namely, soldiers, sailors and teachers who are to be provided for under special schemes, other exceptions are servants of the crown and municipalities, with retiring pensions; commission agents employed by more than one person, and certain classes of the most casual sort of laborers—otherwise, the scheme as a whole is compulsory, and workmen, employers and the state will all contribute in their separate proportions.

The scheme will apply both to men and women with a proviso that married women must also be able to show that they work for wages. In addition there will be two comparatively small classes of voluntary contributors, (1) small tradesmen and men working for themselves; a large proportion of whom are in friendly societies; (2) those who have once been employed by others but afterwards work for themselves. For all these compulsory and voluntary contributors there will be one uniform class, and contributions will be as follows: Workmen, 8 cents a week; work women, 6 cents a week; employer, 6 cents a week, and the state, for men and women alike 4 cents a week. In the case of workmen receiving only $3.75 a week their contributions will be 6 cents a week, 4 cents for those earning $3 a week and 2 cents for those earning $2.25. In these cases the employer will pay higher contributions. The benefits to be paid in return for those contributions are as follows:

(1) Free medical relief to all insured, (the doctors of the friendly societies are to be better paid and wherever a chemist is available the drugging is to be separated from the doctoring).

(2) Weekly allowance for the first three months of illness, $2.50 for men, $1.87 for women, $1.25 to men and women during subsequent three months.

(3) An allowance of $7.50 will be paid in each case of maternity, providing the mother does not return to work within four weeks.

(4) In cases of permanent disablement allowance of $1.25 per week, (made to both men and women up to the age of 70, when the patient will be transferred to the old age pension fund).

(5) Special help in cases of consumption.

(6) Young persons under 16 years will not receive sick pay allowance, but will receive medical treatment and the use of the sanatoria.

During period of sickness there will be no deduction of the contribution from the actual benefits, and to prevent lapses through unemployment every contributor will be allowed three weeks a year margin in which his contributions need not be paid, nor will the policy lapse until he has failed to pay for thirteen weeks, though after three weeks the benefits will be reduced. Nothing is paid at death, this branch of insurance being left entirely to existing agencies.

All persons of all ages up to 65 are on exactly the same scale of contribution. A heavy initial loss is expected. The contributions of the older persons will not warrant the payment of the substantial benefits in the scale at the present time. Persons over 50, therefore, will receive reduced benefits. It is contended that the heavy initial loss will be wholly wiped out in 15 years, and it is believed that at the end of that period the benefits can be substantially increased by the invested profits obtained from those who enter young.

The salient points of the unemployment insurance are as follows: First, the machinery will be the labor exchanges; second, only two great groups of trades, the engineering and the building, will be benefitted by the scheme, numbering some 2,400,000 workmen. The contributions are to be: (1), the workmen will pay 5 cents a week; (2), the employer will pay 5 cents a week; (3), the state will pay ⅓ of the total cost. A very substantial abatement is to be made to employers if they will undertake to insure the whole of their workmen for a year. The benefits are to be: (1) In the engineering rates, $1.75 a week for 15 weeks; (2) in the building tades, $1.50 for fifteen weeks. No payment will be made for the first week of unemployment and none at all where it is due to the misconduct of the workmen or to strikes or lockouts.

On the average, workers must not receive more than one week's benefit for every five weeks' contributions, a stipulation to eliminate imposition. The trade unions will pay their unemployed benefit to their members and then claim from the fund the amounts which the men would have received had they been dealing with the labor exchanges.

It is intended the entire act will come into full force on May 1, 1912.

The Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J., can not furnish union-made eight-hour campaign buttons, because they do not employ any organized men and women in the department making badges, buttons and novelties.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

EVERYBODY'S QUESTION BOX.

EVERYBODY'S QUESTION BOX, the new department which has just been started by the National Labor Tribune (see page five), is sure to be one of the most popular features of the paper. The Tribune is confident it will excite a genuine interest in the mystical and strange, yet beautiful allegorical pictures of the Jewish Law and prophets of old, and hope also to call forth interesting explanations of many paradoxical statements of the New Testament.

Every person that belives the Bible to be Jehovah's revelation to mankind, setting forth certain rules of righteousness and his promises of rewards for obedience, should in order to render acceptable obedience, adoration and worship, have an intelligent understanding of the message contained therein. To those of our readers, who, for supposed or real Scriptural reasons, do not believe the Bible to be of Divine inspiration we extend a special invitation to send to our Bible Question Box Editor questions on such Scriptures as seem to them to justify their attitude of mind.

The Bible states and Bible teachers believe that "The Truth shall make you free," and all adherents of the Bible should rejoice in the opportunity of shedding their Twentieth Century light of explanation on perplexing questions and Bible problems in order that the truth may prevail.

We believe that "Everybody's Bible Question Box" will, in effect, place the Bible on trial before the tribunal of public opinion, and surely much truth will be brought to light, which must necessarily be for the everlasting welfare of all.

Questions on Scripture texts sent to Everybody's Bible Question Box Editor, to be answered, should bear the name and address of the questioner. All such Bible questions received will be answered within sixty days in Everybody's Bible Question Box or by mail. All correspondence will be treated in strictest confidence and a clear distinction will be made in the questions answered publicly or privately.

Your questions are invited. Send them in early and often.

ANOTHER INNING FOR WRIGHT.

THE case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison now becomes laughable. Maybe you thought that the United States Supreme Court decision freeing the labor leaders settled it. No. There were wormy spots in that decision, just as in the decision "against" the Standard Oil Trust.

You see, the United States Supreme Court freed these men but "without prejudice to the power and right" of Judge Wright, of the District of Columbia Court, to punish if there was contempt of him. And Wright comes to the bat smiling.

Wright has instituted proceedings for contempt against these men "forthwith" and is preparing to "soak 'em agin." Moreover, he has appointed three attorneys of the boycotted Bucks Stove & Range Company as a committee to inquire as to whether the accused violated the injunction and thus put themselves in contempt.

Gompers et al have amicably settled their differences with the Bucks Company but, Jerusalem! they wholly overlooked the feelings of the court and, in these times, when judicial dignity is full of moth holes, you mustn't treat a court that way.

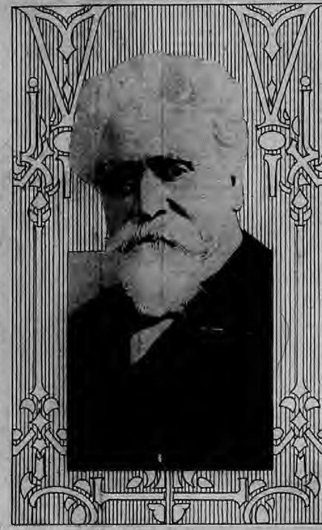
IT'S OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE

AT last, we know something—not all, but something—about the Sherman anti-trust law. And it's time for the statute is of age—literally 21 years old. It was enacted in 1890 and affirmed as of some real account on May 15, 1911.

Think what this means; a statute drawn 21 years ago by three of the ablest legal minds we ever had—Edmunds of Vermont, Hoar of Massachusetts, Sherman of Ohio—goes meandering through the courts for two-thirds of a generation. Babies born the day congress passed the law are now voters, some of them soldiers under arms on the Mexican border. The competitors of great combinations at whose demand the law was passed have long since dropped by the wayside, commercially, and many are dead and gone to their reward.

This is the way we reform urgent abuses in America! This is government by the courts! Twenty-one years from legislative hall to final interpretation by the ultimate judiciary! And then that court accused by one of its own members of having made part of that law, offhand!

In England the anti-trust law would have gone into force practically the day it was enacted. England has no supreme court to tell the people whether their representatives may pass laws demanded by public sentiment. But here we are bound and gagged by the courts, and so we remain until the last lawyer has put up his last quibble—in this case, for 21 mortal years. Isn't it preposterous?



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SIR HIRAM MAXIM AT 71 IS STILL INVENTING THINGS.

TAKEN by and large the Maxim family is probably the most inventive one that has ever appeared upon the earth. Stranger still, its inventive faculties are all turned in one direction, that of creating more efficient guns and explosives. A year or two ago one of the younger Maxims invented a gun silencer. Later still Hudson Maxim, the American member of the family, got up a new theory of manufacturing poetry, which some regard as equally deadly with the many Maxim firearms. The oldest member of the tribe, Sir Hiram, recently celebrated his seventy-first birthday, and the accompanying picture was taken at that time. He was born in the state of Maine and invented, among other things, the automatic system of firearms. He has recently made extensive experiments to ascertain how much power is required to make artificial flight. Sir Hiram has lived in England since 1881. He was knighted by Queen Victoria.

Urges Merchant Marine Legislation

WASHINGTON, May 20.—In the closing days of the last congress Senator Newlands introduced a resolution containing a program for the extra session and dealing with numerous important subjects. One item on the list is worthy of mention, and is as follows:

"Providing for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine by free entry to American registry of all ships, wherever constructed, and by the construction of auxiliary ships for our navy, to be used in time of war in aid of the fighting ships, and in time of peace in establishing new routes of commerce through lease to shipping companies, such legislation to involve the temporary diminution of the construction of fighting ships and the substitution of auxiliary ships, with a view to the creation of a well porportioned and self-sustaining navy."

A government institute for the promotion of the silk industry is to be established in Italy.

Seventy labor unions have affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor since last October.

Every fourth woman in New York city is a wage earner. Of this number only 47 per cent earn more than $6 a week.

In the paper industry of France nearly 82 per cent of the masters are organized as against only 21 per cent of the employes.

At the present time Filipinos constitute 91.25 per cent of the personnel of the United States bureau of printing in the Philippines.

The Lathers of St. Charles, Ill., Macon, Ga., Hinsdale, Ill., and Twin Falls, Idaho, have recently formed local unions.

Lewis to Try for Ohio Presidency

COLUMBUS, May 20—D. H. Sullivan, president of the Mine Workers of Ohio, appointed by Governor Harmon to succeed Joseph Bishop as secretary and member of the Ohio state board of arbitration, will resign the presidency of the miners' organization when he takes his new office. John Moore, of Rendville, Perry county, vice president, will succeed to the presidency. The unexpired term runs until next January.

There is a persistent report that Tom L. Lewis, former president of the international mine workers' organization, will be a candidate for the presidency of the Ohio miners. He was secretary of the organization some years ago. He was defeated for reelection as the head of the international body at the Columbus convention of last January. Bridgeport is his home.—M. F. Times.

At Pittsburg, Kansas, carpenters secured an increase in wages from 37½ to 42½ cents per hour.

IRWIN MINERS UP FOR CONTEMPT.

Judge L. W. Doty at Greensburg last Thursday handed down his decision in the cases of the labor leaders and striking miners, who were accused of violating an injunction issued a year ago, restraining the strikers from marching on the property of the coal companies or holding meetings near the plants of the coal companies.

The hearings were held on Monday by Judge Doty, and on Thursday the court held that the defendants must obey the injunction. The court held that the strikers must refrain from marching on or near the properties of the coal companies and they must not hold meetings near the mines of the companies.

Following this decision, Judge Doty issued attachments to have the defendants brought into court, for sentence. Of the defendants, Thomas Haggerty, a member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, was the only one who had not violated the injunction. Haggerty proved that he had not taken part in any of the marches with the strikers.

Attachments were issued for the following twenty-five labor leaders and strikers: Howard Barger, president of the Madison local of the United Mine Workers of America; William Walters, William Rodgers, Leon Rodgers, William Pounder, Sherman Neff, Edward Young, Howard Miller, Michael Monstrolo, Steve Polis, vice president of the Madison local of the United Mine Workers of America; Peter Wray, Thomas Miller, Oswell Lawson, Dougal Nelson, Joseph Leonard, George Chipulonis, John Maines, George Seminsky, Thomas Webb, Joseph Novak, Michael Howart, Charles Shaw, an organizer of the United Mine Workers of America; Frank Mora, John Clark and Joseph Chipulonis.

It is reported one thousand mill men joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners within two weeks recently at Oshkosh, Wis.

The International Iron Molders' union now has an approximate membership of fifty thousand. Three new unions were added last month.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

British Trade Unions and Their Insurance Features--Trouble Threatened in Wool Industry--Railway Policemen May Precipitate National Strike--Big Dispute in Building Trade--Tinplate Position.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, May 17.—Social insurance, to use a comprehensive term, is a costly business to the trade unions of Great Britain. The figures may be interesting for comparison with the state insurance bill. All the unions seem to have started on the basis of a shilling (25 cents) a week contribution. What happened later was always the same. At first, when the union and its members were young, a shilling was found enough. But as time went on and the average age and consequently the average liability under all the benefits increased, the shilling has been seen to be hopelessly inadequate. Some societies still cling to the nominal subscription of a shilling and raise the rest by what they call auxiliary levies. Others more frankly accept the inevitable and have permanently raised the nominal contribution to one shilling and threepence (31 cents) and one shilling and sixpence (37 cents) besides auxiliary levies. The average contributions of the 100 largest unions will average fully one shilling and sixpence per week. In the cases of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Boilermakers, the Carpenters and Joiners and other large unions in the engineering and building trades—the special subjects of the employment part of the state insurance bill—the average payments including levies, amount to nearly two shillings a week per member.

Ordinary unemployment not strike pay, is by far the heaviest charge on organized workers. The A. S. E. is typical of the whole body of skilled trade unionism. Its expenditure on ordinary unemployment has been fully $20,000,000 up to date. The aggregate direct expenditure upon strikes cannot exceed $3,750,000. It is safe to say that unemployment has absorbed more than a third of the total expenditure of the A. S. E. during the sixty years of its existence. Unemployment benefits in the 100 chief societies—the pick or organized skilled labor—absorb nearly one-fourth (23 per cent) of the total expenditure in such a normal year as 1907. In some years this expenditure has gone up to figures which are quite startling. So heavy has been the drain on the funds of the unions for unemployment that besides increasing contributions and levies many have had drastically to revise their scales of benefits. This has happened in the carpenters' and joiners' and boilermakers' societies particularly. The former union only escaped complete insolvency by contracting large loans from other unions, and the boilermakers were compelled to suspend almost all their benefits during the whole of 1910.

The woollen districts of Huddersfield, the Colne Valley, the Holme Valley and Kirkburton are faced with an industrial crisis by the breaking off of negotiations for an increase of 15 per cent in weavers' wages, and a reduction of the working week from 58 to 55 hours. The employers have declined to entertain the application, which has been the subject of negotiation since September last, when a general movement embracing the whole of the woollen district of the West Riding of Yorkshire for an all-round advance was started.

In spite of the employers' attitude, the executive of the General Union of Weavers and Textile Workers have decided to persist in their demand and Alderman Alden Gee, J. P., secretary of the union, informs me that a ballot is to be taken of all the weavers in the districts affected. With the ballot papers a strongly worded manifesto is to be sent out, in which it is urged that trade has been so prosperous and profits have been so large that the masters could afford to pay more wages if they desired. For three years, it is stated, the mills have been run overtime, and many all night and day. This crisis directly affects over 12,000 weavers, but should a strike result, something like 50,000 workers will be rendered idle. The gravest concern is felt as to the result of the ballot, which will be taken as soon as possible.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants have not yet received any information about the meeting of railway men held on May 7th at West Hartlepool, and the resolution was said to be worded so as to ask the executive to declare a general strike on the North Eastern Railway system on certain conditions, as decided at that meeting. The question in dispute has reference to the reported threatened dismissal of six policemen on the company's system for declining to withdraw from membership in the society. The men originally received a week's notice, but this was extended to a fortnight by the company in order that the general manager might meet a deputation from the men. It is understood that the contention of the company is that policemen who are employed to protect the company's property occupy a different position from that of the ordinary railwaymen, and that, in the event of a strike, they might be called upon for special duty. As a matter of fact, very few policemen have been members of the society, and the present case has raised a new question in strike conditions. The executive of the society, Mr. Williams, the general secretary, states, will consider the matter as soon as an official communication is before them.

There is grave possibility of the tailors who work for the best West End of London trade going on strike.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AUSTRALIA ALSO HAS ITS TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Trials, obstacles and complex problems in the labor world are pretty much the same the world over. Impetuous theorists can always prescribe a solution, but "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and boundary lines of countries constitute no line of demarcation. The following resolution has been adopted by the Melbourne Trades and Labor Council:

"Resolved, That the federal government be asked to amend section 59 of the arbitration act so as to give power to the Industrial Registrar to refuse registration to any organization which makes provisions in its rules to include a section of an industry of which industry an organization has been registered or is about to be registered."

GERMAN WAGE AGREEMENTS IN FORCE.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—From consular reports just issued it is stated that wage agreements between employers and employes of Germany are increasing. Reports are available for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, and are as follows:

In 1907 there were in force 5,324 wage agreements in 111,050 plants, with 974,564 employes.

In 1908 there were 5,671 wage agreements in 120,401 establishments, affecting 1,026,435 employes.

In 1909 there were 6,578 wage agreements in force, covering 137,124 plants, and affecting 1,107,478 employes.

These reports, considered accurate and reliable, add that it is now a pronounced policy of the German trade unions to establish definite trade agreements wherever possible.

The puddle mill of Zug & Company, this city, is on double turn, three heats. The warm weather is playing havoc with the men getting full time.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

ASCENDED UP ON HIGH WHERE HE WAS BEFORE

HOW HE LED A MULTITUDE OF CAPTIVES—WHAT THE ASCENSION OF JESUS IMPLIED FOR HIMSELF AND FOR THE WORLD.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21.—Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here twice to large and attentive audiences. We report one of his discourses from the text, "When He ascended up on high He led a multitude of captives."—Ephesians 4: 8-10.

In this week occurs the anniversary of Jesus' ascension. In one sense of the word our Lord ascended (that is from human nature and the tomb, to the divine nature and immortality) at the time of His resurrection from the dead. He tarried, however, for forty days, with the Apostles for their establishment and instruction—He on the spirit plane, invisible to them, except when he manifested Himself by appearing miraculously in various forms to convince them that He was no longer deceased, and also that He was no longer confined to human conditions—that His resurrection had made Him again a spirit being on the higher plane, where He was before He took human nature for the suffering of death, for the redemption of humanity.

Not alone by His words, but also by His conduct, our Lord taught His followers. They had not yet been begotten of the Holy Spirit, and hence could not understand or appreciate spiritual things. They could therefore receive instruction only along natural lines. Jesus was raised from the dead a spirit being, far above angels, principalities and powers. Had He then gone directly to the Father without manifesting Himself to His disciples, they would never have been able to understand the truth of the matter.

Hence their lessons were given them largely in pantomime, corroborated by the Master's words, explaining that it was necessary that Messiah should die in order that He might redeem the world, and that it was also necessary that He ascend up on high and re-enter upon the spiritual plane of existence, which He had before He came into the world—in order that from that higher plane of being He might be the more capable of filling the great Office of Prophet, Priest, Mediator and King of the world.

"FLESH AND BLOOD CANNOT INHERIT THE KINGDOM OF GOD."

Not only, therefore, did Jesus manifest Himself during the forty days, some seven times, for a few moments each time, in various forms, but finally, at the conclusion of the forty days, He ascended in full view of His disciples. This was one way of telling them of His ascension, that He had gone to the Father, that they need not expect to see Him again as formerly.

We are not, however, to suppose for a moment that Jesus ascended a fleshly or human being; we remember, on the contrary, that "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God," and that "He was put to death in the flesh but quickened in the spirit." And that therefore, as the Apostle declares, "The Lord is that Spirit" (II Corinthians iii, 17.)

SEEN BY SAUL OF TARSUS.

The Apostles were to bear witness to the resurrection of Jesus, but Judas having lost his place, and it having been given to St. Paul, it was proper that the latter, as well as the rest of the Apostles, should be able to bear witness to Jesus' resurrection. Recounting those who had seen the Lord after His resurrection, in some of the various manifestations, St. Paul says, "Last of all He was seen of me also, as one born before the time."

Jesus appeared to St. Paul in the glorious brightness of His Spirit Being, "shining above the brightness of the sun at noonday." The sight caused injury to the eyes of the beholder. Such a manifestation would have been inappropriate and unsatisfactory had the Redeemer so appeared to the eleven during the forty days. How could they have identified the glorious Personage, who shone above the brightness of the sun at noonday, as the Lord Jesus, whom they had known for years? How could they have been enabled to fully identify Him, in His many different appearances, with His former self—their Friend, their Teacher? But to Saul of Tarsus, the revealing in fiery light above the noonday glare, was very appropriate. It convinced him, in a manner that no human appearance in the flesh could have equalled, that Jesus was no longer a man and that he was no imposter. St. Paul's conversion was instantaneous. "Who art thou Lord?" he asked. "I am Jesus Whom thou persecutest"—still represented in My followers of whom St. Stephen was one, whom you murdered, and others of whom you have been hailing to prison.

It should not cause us to marvel that Jesus ascended as He declared, "up where He was before" (John vi, 62.) It should not surprise us that the Heavenly Father gave Him back all the glory and honor which He had before He came into the world—with added glory. It should not surprise us therefore, that the Apostle declared that He ascended, in dignity and station, far above angels, principalities and powers, and every name that is named! (Ephesians i, 21.) On the contrary, it would be both equitable and God-like that the great Jehovah should highly honor His faithful, Only Begotten Son, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the Ending of the creation of God (Revelation xxii, 13.) Could we for one moment suppose that our great Creator would allow His faithful Son, or any servant, to lay down life in Divine service, and to suffer loss as a consequence of His obedience? Is it not much more rational to believe, as the Scriptures declare, "Him hath God highly exalted" (Philippians ii, 9.)

THE ASCENDED ONE DESCENDED.

Pastor Russell called attention to the Apostle's phraseology in the context—that the Ascended One had previously descended, and that the ascending and descending were related as cause and effect. The One who ascended up on high completely filled the highest position in the great, Divine Government of the Universe—as Head of principalities and powers, angels and men—next to the Father. Yet, the Apostle warns us that we must not identify the glorious One with the One Who, in obedience to the Father's will, humbled Himself to come down from the heavenly nature and glory to the earthly station where He as a man humbled Himself unto death, even unto the ignominious death of the cross.

The Apostle calls our attention to these two extremes—the extreme of humiliation and the extreme of exaltation, both accomplished in the Son of God, the Logos, The Christ.

If some of us at one time misunderstood the Scriptures and supposed that our Lord Jesus ascended to heaven in a physical condition, as a man, we entirely misunderstood the Scriptures—He Who was rich, as the Logos in glory, preserved His identity when He was made poor for our sins, made flesh, that He might be our Redeemer. Similarly, that Redeemer preserves His identity now that He has been made rich again—now that He has been received up to the Spirit Plane of glory, honor and immortality, the divine nature.

To suppose that Jesus went to heaven a man is to mistake the significance of His title, The Son of Man, which He maintains, as identifying Him with His great redemptive work—as one of His many titles. To suppose that Jesus is a human being in heaven would be to suppose that He is still as when in the flesh, "a little lower than the angels," whereas the Scriptures declare that He has ascended far higher, so that all the angels of God, as well as men, are commanded to worship Him. To suppose Jesus in heaven a human being would be to suppose Him out of all harmony with heavenly, spiritual conditions and surroundings.

Moreover, are we not told that the Church of Christ will be changed from the human to the spirit condition in the resurrection, and that this change will make the "elect of God" like their Redeemer, so that they may see Him as He is, not as He was—that they may see Him in glory, honor and immortality, exaltation, and not as the humiliated One, Who was made flesh that He might sacrifice His flesh on man's behalf? When we so thought we forgot the Scriptural declaration that "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God," hence that all those called to be partakers of the divine nature and heavenly Kingdom with their Redeemer and Lord must be made like Him by the power of the First Resurrection.

DIFFICULTIES OF UNBELIEVERS.

The Pastor declared that he had found worldly-wise people very skeptical respecting the descent of the Logos, the Son of God, to earthly conditions; but that Christians seem to have more difficulty than the world in comprehending the return, the ascension of Jesus to the spirit plane and its excellent glory. Both points, however, are important, necessary, as the Apostle declares in the context. Whoever is unable to see that the Logos, the glorious Son of the Highest, humbled Himself, divested Himself of the Spirit Nature and took instead human nature, cannot see that Jesus was sinless. And those who cannot recognize that He was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from the sinner race (Hebrews vii, 26), cannot believe in the sacrifice of Jesus as being a Ransom-price for Adam, to effect his release and that of his race from condemnation.

Pastor Russell went into considerable detail respecting the manner by which the Logos was transferred from heavenly conditions to earthly conditions, and how His purity, His perfection of Organism, His freedom from sin was preserved, notwithstanding the fact that he was born of an earthly mother who was not free from the blemishes of Adam's race. He proffered his hearers, free upon application, a treatise entitled "The Undefiled One," which he believed showed scientifically the process used of God by which the Logos was changed from the higher to the human nature, yet preserved immaculate.

The error of supposing that Jesus is still a man signifies the denial of His word, that He would ascend up where He was before, and the denial of the Apostle's teaching that He has been highly exalted to glory and distinction, the divine nature, as instead of human nature. This error, the Pastor declared, had led to other errors, one of which he cited, namely, the error made by many Christian people of expecting the second coming of Jesus in the flesh—as a glorious man and not as a glorious Spirit, Partaker of the divine nature, and entirely disassociated from human nature.

Thinking of the Lord at His second advent as a glorified man, they associate Him with a material throne and an earthly court. This, in turn, leads other Christian people in an opposite direction. Realizing that such an earthly kingdom would be a step backward rather than a step forward, they deny the second coming of Messiah to establish the Kingdom so long promised.

The proper thought is that Jesus in the flesh, accomplished the work which the Father had given Him to do, when He sacrificed His earthly life. The Father gloriously rewarded Him on the spirit plane. Now He is waiting for the gathering of His Church, His Bride, His Elect. These are to share in His resurrection to the divine nature and to sit with Him in His throne. Then the Kingdom of Messiah, so long promised, will begin to bless the world, using as its earthly representatives, visible to men, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Ancient Worthies, mentioned in Hebrews xi, 38-40; through whom the blessing will extend to Natural Israel and to all the families of the earth (Acts iii, 19-21.)

A MULTITUDE OF CAPTIVES

Our text, in a figuratively way, represents the ascension of Jesus from the earthly plane to the heavenly as the triumph of a great Conqueror. Sin had gained ascendency over Adam and his race and had brought mankind low to the dust, mentally, morally and physically. Moreover, this victory over man had been gained in a legal manner— through one man's disobedience (Romans v, 12.) The Logos divested Himself of His glory on the spirit plane, was made flesh, fulfilled the demands of the Law, proved Himself competent to pay the sinner's Ransom-price, and gave Himself a Ransom for all, "to be testified in due time" (I Timothy ii, 6.) Having finished His sacrificial work He was received again to the spirit nature with exceeding glory and to the right hand of the Majesty on high.

Thus the great Conqueror is seen returned to the heavenly state, acclaimed by the Heavenly Host; and following Him far down the centuries, the prophetic view saw, first the Church, the "Royal Priesthood," "His brethren," "His Bride," delivered from the power of sin and death, through the power of His blood. And these were but the first corps of a following host; they were "a kind of first-fruits to God of His creatures," rescued from sin and from death (James i, 18; Revelation xiv, 4.)

Later on, stretching down for a thousand years beyond the Church's deliverance, the prophetic pen foretells countless hosts of every nation, people, kindred and tongue, to be delivered from the power of sin and death through the merit of Him Who died, "The Just for the unjust." Now the Savior of the Church, His Bride, He will shortly be the Savior of the world, its Great King, Great Teacher, Great Priest, Great Mediator.

Then will come the glorious consummation, when all who will have refused Divine grace shall have been destroyed in the Second Death—then shall be heard every creature in heaven and on earth and under the earth saying, "Glory to God in the Highest." Thenceforth there shall be no more crying nor dying, for all the former things of sin and death shall have passed away.

"TIMES OF RESTITUTION, WHICH GOD HATH SPOKEN."

At our Lord's First Advent the "acceptable time" began—the time when God, having accepted the sacrifice of Christ Jesus, became willing through Him to accept the sacrifice of all who desire to become His disciples—to take up their cross and follow Him through evil report and good report even unto death. The entire Gospel Age anti-types Israel's Day of Atonement, and the sacrifices of our Lord and the Church, His Body, are the "better sacrifices," foreshadowed by the bullock and the goat offered typically by the Jews (Hebrews ix, 13-23.)

This is the acceptable year of the Lord which Jesus declared (Isaiah lxi, 2; Luke iv, 19.) God's faithful people of this acceptable day are glad to be invited to "present their bodies living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God" (Romans xii, 1.) In the end of this acceptable day will come the end of all opportunity to thus sacrifice the human nature and become joint-heirs with Christ and partakers of the heavenly nature.

Then will be introduced a new period styled, in the Scriptures, "Times (or years) of Restitution." The acceptable day for the Church's sacrifice has lasted for nearly nineteen centuries. And we know how long the "Times of Restitution" will last—nearly a thousand years.

St. Peter tells us just when these "Restitution Times" will begin. They did not begin in his day. They have not begun yet. They will begin as a result of the Second Advent of Jesus, the Messiah, and the establishment of His Kingdom and righteousness. "Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord and He shall send Jesus Christ, as before was preached unto you, whom the heavens must retain until the Times of Restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of all the holy prophets since the world began.

"For Moses verily said unto the fathers, A Prophet like unto me (of whom I am but a type or figure) shall the Lord your God raise up unto you from amongst your brethren. Him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever He shall speak unto you. And it shall come to pass that the soul that will not obey that Prophet shall be destroyed from amongst the people" (Acts iii, 19-23)—in the Second Death.

THE TRAGEDY OF TOLSTOY.

BY HENRY FRANK IN THE NEW YORK CALL.

The bitter end that has befallen the lives of some great men is truly pitiful. Ere yet the body shuffled off its mortal coil, ere the hand was paralyzed or the step unstaying, the light of the mind had gone out, which but late had shone so splendidly. Cowper, Southey, Emerson, Nietsche and some even think Shakespeare also saw the light of their minds snuffed out, like "a brief candle," even while their bodies lingered "a walking shadow" upon earth. Great, indeed, is the darkness of such bodies, when the mind itself becomes the darkness. As if by contract the pitiful gloom becomes the more intense as the splendor of the mind is the more brilliant. One cannot think of the mental fervor, the intellectual glow, the daring imagination of a mind like Shakespeare's ever dimming till the body itself dissolves in dust. Yet even he, some think, lost the fervor of imagination, and the glow of reason, ere his body lay beneath the soil. His last few years were years of mental dullness and feeble intellect. Taken also, some conceive, evinced evidence of such decay, especially in some of his later work.

Another splendid mind, one of the most brilliant jeweled of our age, today seems dissolving, "leaving but a track behind." For half a century the name of Leo Tolstoy has been a household word. In Europe his name was eminent long before it reached our shores. He was already recognized as a brilliant author even in the days of the Crimean war—while yet in his youth. At that time, surrounded by the environment of battle flame and the clamor of war, his genius found vent in such material description as his pen portrayed in the bright papers of his "Sebastopol." At this period war enamored him. But even thus early he felt the prophecy of that revolt which ere long would find its bold and thrilling expression in his "War and Peace," picturing so pitilessly the bloodthirstiness of Napoleonic ambition. Between these two epochs of his life, his soul had touched that other great and perhaps artistically greater soul, Ivan Tourgenieff, who gave him his first intimation of a philosophy which afterward so revolutionized his nature as to make of him one of the most conspicuous agitators of modern times.

At this same period, too, came from his pen that pathetic tragic story of Anna Karenina—a tragedy of passion seldom if ever equaled in the annals of literature, and which revealed the master's self-sacrificing interest in the lowly peasants of his unhappy land. It was this novel that caused the dean of American literature, Howells, to call the attention of his countrymen to the superlative workmanship of this literary craftsman. Warm as were the tears that fell from our eyes for poor, pitiful, ill-fated Anna, our interest and eagerness were even more enlisted in the relevation the book affords its readers of the condition of the lowly peasants of Russia. From that period less and less Tolstoy became the fiction writer, more and more the agitator and revolutionist. His later books, such as "Kreutzer Sonata" and "The Resurrection," thrilling and disturbing as they are in plot and narrative, are, nevertheless, rather propagandist tracts than mere novels. Supremest of realists, his one purpose in divulging the sorrowful fate of earth's unhappy, was not to sadden the reader and dull his already too pessimistic mind; but to stir the soul of mankind to its depths in sympathy with the oppressed, that by a nobler enlightenment the race might some time be redeemed. He is not the portrayer of pessimistic despair; but if I may so term it, of optimistic pessimism. When he dipped his pen in vitriolic ink to write his "Kreutzer" it was manifestly because he had learned all too much of the misery of unhappy marriage; howbeit his own home life seems to have radiated with paradisaical peace.

Nor did he pause, in his fearless exposure of social wrongs at the vice of the marriage altar, the hypocrisy of legalized prostitution which the law of Christendom encourages in all too many homes.

His sad eye also turned to that other, lesser half of the human sisterhood, of whom a great historian sang so pitifully as "the perpetual symbol of the degradation and sinfulness of man." In Tolstoy's heart of hearts the hottest tears that fell were those for outcast womanhood. He well knew that she was more sinned against than sinning. He knew that she was the fruit of pitiless fate, made possible alone by a social world whose hypocrisy was the sand beneath which it ought to hide its ostrich head. Tolstoy hoped to drive the silly ostrich notion out of the heads of men and assure them they could not bury their responsibility beneath the pretense of hypocritical despair. Therefore, he wrote "The Resurrection," the horror of squeamish virtue, and the shame of the hypocritical purist. This, indeed, was the last great novel he wrote; his later efforts being directed toward pure agitation and propaganda.

(To Be Continued.

Glens Falls, N. Y., May 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Am glad to say that I have read with much interest the sermons which you publish so well, also the Centurion's story, and letters of appreciation from the people. May the Lord bless you for your courage in publishing the truth.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. CLARA AKINS.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 31.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the Bible House I have renewed my subscription for another year, thus showing my appreciation for your very good paper and for the grand work you are doing in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. Hoping you may meet with continued success.

Yours respectfully,
ELIZABETH ORTON.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Jackson, O., May 21.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed another year's subscription for your great and valuable paper with such a clear print for old folks to read. I am getting old and financially poor. I thought I would do without the Tribune as I have so many other papers where Brother Russell's sermons are published, but none of the gives me the satisfaction as the good old Tribune, as I get the Sunday School Lesson combined in one paper. Wishing you continued success.

I am respectfully,
PIERE MOTT.

New Haven, Conn., May 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Again it is a pleasure to assure you of my gratitude in giving Pastor Russell's sermons in such beautiful dress. The sermons seem to grow in largeness of subject. What theme as taught by the prophets and by the Lord Jesus and his Apostles has Pastor Russell not touched upon. Surely the voice of the press is being heard "to earth's remotest bounds" announcing the "good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people." Your privileges, Mr. Editor, is a thousand times greater than mine. I will not say that I envy you, but do fully rejoice with you.

Gratefully yours,
MISS T. H. PERKINS.

So. Boston, Mass., May 17.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Having been apprised by those who read for me (for I am blind, and cannot therefore read for myself), that my subscription had expired some few weeks ago, I hasten to renew it, for I feel that I cannot afford to be without Pastor Russell's sermons which you publish so fully in your paper every week. Besides the sermons, I find other things of interest—the Sunday School Lessons, and the various reports concerning our Lord's Life and ministry on earth, and occasionally I get an article on the labor question read, which helps me to see more clearly the times we are living in.

May the Lord's blessing be with you, and may He give you continued success in the further publication of your valuable paper.

Yours with best wishes,
F. B. GOULD.

Hallstead, Pa., May 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I gladly take another opportunity of expressing my heart-felt appreciation and gratitude for the very interesting articles that appear in your valuable and highly esteemed publication from week to week. I refer to the excellent sermons by Pastor Russell, and other things of interest to lovers of the Truth; for instance, the Centurion's Story, letters of appreciation, and Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies, etc.

I think you are doing a grand and noble work, devoting so much of your space in helping in so glorious a cause, publishing the good news of the Kingdom, bringing joy and gladness and sunshine to many hearts. How it brightens up the pathway of some who have been groping in darkness; it is a light that will continue to shine brighter and still brighter unto the perfect day.

Yours in the interest of the truth,
E. W. DEAN.

Portland, Ore., May 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Will you kindly send me a copy of your paper of the 28th of April. I do not like to miss one number as I highly appreciate Pastor Russell's sermons, also the article on the Centurion.

With best wishes to the success of the Tribune, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
CLARENCE BECK.

Henderson, N. C., May 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send me a copy of last week's paper with Pastor Russell's sermon, "Key of Death and Hades." I received my paper but it accidently got torn so badly I could not get the sermon. I do not feel like I can afford to miss one of our dear Pastor's sermons. May the Lord reward you abundantly for publishing the sermons in such a nice way.

Yours very truly,
GEO. E. PENY.

Greenwich, N. Y., May 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find M. Order for renewal for your valuable paper. My subscription expires with next week's issue. I always wait for the Tribune, anxiously, for it always brings a grand treat in Pastor Russell's sermons. The last sermon is especially interesting. I fear that many of us have unwittingly "mocked," when we have read of the resurrection doctrine in the past. But how reasonable and beautiful Pastor Russell makes this doctrine. Enjoy the letters and the reports, also thank you for thus affording me this pleasure.

Sincerely yours,
R. H. BARBER.

12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to tell you that I have again subscribed for your most valuable paper. In renewing my subscription for your valuable paper for the fifth year would say that we could not do without it. It is a very welcome visitor every Thursday. Those sermons of our beloved pastor, Bro. Russell are so edifying and strengthening to hungry Christians and the sermons are getting better every week. I wish to thank you, dear editor, for the part you take in sending those precious truths broadcast through your paper to so many people and I am so glad to see so many new names every week sending for the news of glad tidings of great joy that is to come to all people. May God bless you, dear editor, for your noble work.

Yours truly,
MR. AND MRS. R. R. MAXSON.

Sacramento, Cal., May 17.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am again renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Bible House. I regard the paper as a clean, respectable publication worthy of any one's patronage, but am taking it solely on account of way you print Brother Russell's sermons in full and such clear type. May the dear Lord richly reward you now and also in the life to come.

Yours with many good wishes for your success.
H. C. ROGERS.

Chicago, Ill., May 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just recently begun taking your paper, the Tribune, and desire to let you know how much I appreciate the beautiful type and the grand way in which Pastor Russell's most wonderful and instructive sermons are presented.

The Tabernacle Bible Studies are also helpful and interesting.

They give one such a clear understanding of the Scriptures.

The Lord will surely bless you for the grand work you are doing in publishing these sermons.

Yours truly,
CARRIE B. HAWES.

WHEN THE GREEN GITS BACK IN THE TREES.

(By James Whitcomb Riley.)

In Spring, when the green gits back in the trees,
And the sun comes out and stays,
And yer boots pulls on with a good tight squeeze,
And you think of yer bare-foot days;
When you ort to work and you want to not,
And you and yer wife agrees
It's time to spade up the garden-lot,
When the green gits back in the trees—
Well! work is the least o' my idees
When the green, you know, gits back in the trees!

When the green gits back in the trees, and bees
Is a-buzzin' aroun' ag'in
In that kind of a lazy go-as-you-please
Old gait they hum roun' in;
When the groun's all bald whare the hay-rick stood,
And the crick's riz, and the breeze
Coaxes the bloom in the old dogwood,
And the green gits back in the trees—
I like, as I say, in sich scenes as these,
The time when the green gits back in the trees!

When the whole tail-fethers o' Wintertime
Is all pulled out and gone!
And the sap it thaws and begins to climb,
And the swet it starts out on
A feller's forred, a-gittin' down
At the old spring on his knees—
I kindo' like jest a-loaferin' roun'
When the green gits back in the trees—
Jest a-potterin' roun' as I—durn—please—
When the green, you know, gits back in the trees!

Though written by many pens at various times, under different circumstances, the Bible is not merely a collection of moral precepts, wise maxims and words of comfort. It is more: it is a reasonable, philosophical and harmonious statement of the causes of present evil in the world, its only remedy and the final results as seen by divine wisdom, which saw the end of the plan from before its beginning marking as well the pathway of God's people, and upholding and strengthening them with exceeding great and precious promises to be realized in due time.—Pastor Russell.

The Bible is the torch of civilization and liberty. Its influence for good in society has been recognized by the greatest statesmen, even though they for the most part have looked at it through the various glasses of conflicting creeds, which, while upholding the Bible, grievously misrepresent its teachings.—Pastor Russell.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

F. B. Gould, Massachusetts.
A. M. Colgrove, New York.
Rachel Snow, New York.
M. C. Brode, Pennsylvania.
J. P. Allen, Minnesota.
R. H. Barber, New York.
R. H. Oleszynski, Illinois.
Robert Bunn, North Carolina.
T. C. Root, Connecticut.
G. J. Patterson, Arkansas.
Mrs. C. Dunham, New York.
A. F. Dexter, Kansas.
G. W. Elliott, Missouri.
Miss Alice Chelmark, New York.
Mrs. Frederic Holmes, Massachusetts.
Mrs. H. C. Vinther, Texas.
S. Hollingsworth, Arkansas.
Piere Mott, Michigan.
Mrs. L. Johnson, Idaho.

THE TRUTH POST CARDS.

The friends who have ordered these cards speak very highly of them, and many have ordered several times. We have a folder showing the four designs, "Restitution," "Whom Do You Believe," "Due Time," and "As Pants the Hart," which will be sent on request. A sample of the Vow Card will be included for 1 one-cent stamps.

THE TRUTH POST CARD CO., 662 W. Fourth St., Erie, Pa.

POPULAR MECHANICS

SWIMMING APPARATUS.

New Device Allows Perfect Freedom of Movement.

The swimming apparatus designed by a German swimming master is both for trained swimmers and those ignorant of the art. When out of use this apparatus is readily carried in the pocket. It consists of two oblong air cushions, each subdivided into five compartments which are readily connected by transversal straps. Before putting on the apparatus, which consists of thin caoutchouc lined with a

NOVEL SWIMMING DEVICE.

dense fabric, it is inflated through a valve within a few seconds by a few strong breaths.

Being arranged on both sides of the body, the apparatus leaves the head and neck perfectly free, thus doing away with any penduluting motions characteristic of most salvage apparatus. The person equipped with the apparatus moves about in the water with remarkable safety and stability. A special advantage of the apparatus is its allowing the swimmer at will to take up a vertical or horizontal position, thus enabling him to remain in the water for hours without fatigue.

Guard Children's Eyesight.

"Force the children to take back seats at the moving picture show" is the advice of an English authority. This doctor says that except for the eye troubles which must result unless caution is observed the moving picture show is a good thing, being educational and entertaining at the same time. But he says that no child should be allowed to sit nearer than thirty feet away from the curtain.

"Children, as a rule, like to crowd down to the front of the show," he says, "and the parent sees no cause for objection. But parents are marking the ill effects of the flickering shadow pictures, ignorant of the fact that the nearer the child is to the front the worse the effect upon the immature eye. As many parents accompany their children to these shows, let them force the children to take back seats, thirty or forty feet back if possible. It would be even a better idea if the management of these shows would prescribe a line beyond which the child would not be allowed to sit, for a nation of defective eyes may be expected if something isn't done along this line of reform."

Tanning Methods in China.

The hide is put into a small pond and immersed in a thick mixture of alum and water. Fresh hides are taken out after two days, but if they had been dried under the sun they are kept in the pond for a number of days until soft and flexible. The flexible hide is then placed on a broad bench and slowly but rather skillfully peeled by hand labor into thin sheets, which are expanded by bamboo sticks bent into bows. A number of sticks applied to one sheet keep it expanded like a drum. It is dried by a straw fire in an earthen stove with a conical cover having an opening on top for the emission of smoke. This also gives the leather a yellowish color. The process is completed by exposing it to the sun's heat until thoroughly dried.—Consular Report.

Uses of Sulphur.

Sulphur is of use both directly and indirectly to almost every individual in the country, for it touches vitally the fertilizing industry in an indirect way and fruit growing more directly. In the form of pyrite it is extensively employed in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which is largely used in the manufacture of phosphate fertilizer. An immense quantity of sulphur is used in bleaching wood pulp, the chief raw material of our newspapers. Match manufacturers, powder makers, sugar refiners and makers of rubber goods all use it, and as a drug it is well known.

Belgian Axle Grease.

The formula for Belgian axle grease is as follows: Powdered slaked lime, 100 parts; oil of tar, 300 parts; paraffin oil, 800 parts; rosin oil, 300 parts; strong lye, 12 parts. The slaked lime and the lye are placed in a kettle, the rosin oil stirred into it until the whole is white and the whole moderately heated. To this the oil of tar is added by stirring and then the paraffin oil. Finally mix in 800 parts of soapstone powder and stir until the consistency is uniform.

SALTMAKING INVENTION.

Great Economy In Production Claimed For New Process.

According to reports from England, James Hodgkinson of Salford has sold the American rights to his process of saltmaking for $5,000,000 and a royalty. The Canadian rights have been sold to the Canadian Pacific railway, but the price has not been announced.

It is claimed that the invention is not only an improvement in saltmaking, but is revolutionary. It is said that it will produce salt four or five times as easily as the present process, will save three tons for every four tons of coal now consumed, will make the various qualities of salt and every size of crystal simultaneously by the use of a single regulated fire, will produce by a process of pure crystallization a salt equal to the present finest ground salts and will secure an automatic discharge of the salt from the pans.

The experimental plant consisted of three covered and four uncovered pans, all heated from one fire instead of from seven, as at present. Uniform temperature is assured by means of a patent stoker, and the intensity of the heat furnished each pan is under the control of a special draft system.—Popular Mechanics.

A SOUND PROOF ROOM.

Remarkable Noiseless Chamber at University of Utrecht.

The physiological institute of the University of Utrecht possesses one of the most remarkable rooms in the world, a chamber about seven and a half feet square, which is said to be absolutely noiseless as far as the entrance of sounds from outside is concerned.

This room is situated on the top story of a laboratory building and is an inside room, but so arranged that it can be ventilated and inundated with sunshine, says the Scientific American. The walls, doors and ceiling consist each of half a dozen layers of different substances, with air spaces and interstices filled with sound deadening materials.

Some persons when in the room experience a peculiar sensation in the ears. While every effort has been made to exclude sounds that are not wanted, of course the object of constructing this singular room was to experiment with phenomena connected with sound. Some of the sounds employed are made in the room itself; others are introduced from outside by means of a copper tube, which is plugged with lead when not in use.

Fitting Wagon Spokes.

Wagon wheel spokes may be made to fit tight by splitting the tenon with a chisel and driving a wedge in the split. Saw the wedge off close to the felly. This work may be done when resetting tires.

True glory consists in so living as to make the world happier and better for our living.—Pliny.

USES OF MONAZITE.

Mineral Employed In Manufacture of Gas Mantles.

The mineral monazite is the principal source of the rare earth oxide, thoria, which has in recent years come into wide use in the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gaslights. Some of the other rare earth metals found in monazite also have a small commercial application. Thus the discovery by Von Welsbach that alloys of iron with cerium and lanthanum and other constituents of monazite emit large and brilliant sparks when scratched by a file has been put to practical use. These alloys are now used in patent gaslighting apparatus, says a bulletin of the geological survey.

Monazite occurs originally in the form of small grains and crystals as an accessory mineral of the granites and gneissic rocks of some regions, but it is usually obtained from placer deposits in the form of sand derived from the disintegration of these rocks. The world's supply has been obtained for many years from Brazil and the United States. In Brazil monazite has been mined from the beaches along the seacoast, but in the United States it has come from stream and creek gravel deposits in North Carolina and South Carolina. Large deposits have been found in Idaho, but these have not yet been used as a source of supply.

DRYING THE BANANA.

Great Change Takes Place In Fruit Thus Treated.

Speaking of bananas, the city dweller may imagine that a native banana, cut from its stem when just ripe, must be immeasurably more edible and full of flavor, says the Chicago Tribune. So it is. It is so much better in flavor that growers are experimenting with drying the thoroughly ripened fruit for shipment to the ends of the earth if there shall be a demand so widespread.

Chemically some startling changes come about in drying the banana. The green banana in the stage in which it is cut for shipment contains 80 per cent of starch and 3 per cent of sugar. Fully ripe the sugar content reaches 70 per cent, of which 40 per cent is saccharose—or cane sugar—while 30 per cent is invert—or honey—sugar. Only 2 per cent of starch remains.

In the ripened and dried banana a still greater change is effected. The saccharose not only resolves itself into honey sugar, but the 2 per cent of starch becomes saccharose and before completion of the drying process is honey sugar. And honey sugar is the richest and most easily digested of all known sweets.

China's Coal Fields.

Trustworthy authorities reckon the coal fields of China as equal in value to all the other coal fields of the world combined, but so far they are practically lying idle. One province, Hunan, has 21,700 miles of solid coal, anthracite and bituminous.

DU PONT

MONOBEL No. 3

THE SLOWEST AND LEAST SHATTERING OF THE "PERMISSIBLE EXPLOSIVES"

Strong as the same weight of 60% Dynamite. Averages 135 cartridges, 1¼" x 8", to the 50lb. case

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WILMINGTON, DEL., U. S. A.

Amount of Rest a Man Needs.

In drilling, marching and maneuvering its troops the German government has discovered that in long marches especially no commissary will supply to troops the waste of carbohydrates without rest intervals. In this connection army experts more than double the period in the Scriptural injunction and have decided that after every three days' marching the marchers should have a full day's rest for recuperation. To keep an army column longer in heavy marching order is to weaken the physical forces of the soldiery.

Formula For Roof Paint.

A good slate colored paint for a roof is made from white lead, lampblack and yellow ocher.

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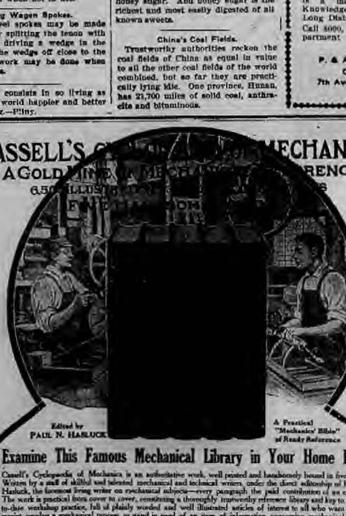

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THE KINGDOM OF PEACE

Micah 4:1-8—May 28

"Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

THE whole world has for a long time been boasting that civilization and Christianity have won the day, that the world has become God's Empire and that the blessings of the Millennium are ours to enjoy. Aid Conferences and Peace Councils and Peace Commissions have flared up for the moment, only to die down. The cry of "Peace, peace," has brought no peace.

We are beginning to see that we have been deceiving ourselves into thinking that the nations of the earth are kingdoms of God. We are beginning to see that the Bible styles them "kingdoms of this world," kingdoms of the Gentiles, and that it tells us that "the Prince of this world" is Satan.

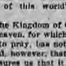
We see it all. The Kingdom of God, the Kingdom of Heaven, for which the Master taught us to pray, has not yet come. We are glad, however, that the Divine promise assures us that it *will* come and explains to us that the All-Wise Creator is now, first of all, preparing for his Kingdom by gathering from amongst mankind a worthy, saintly few, to be associates of their King and Redeemer in that Kingdom, by which the world is to be blessed.

But all are not yet convinced of these Bible truths.

To convince the more prejudiced nothing further should be necessary along these lines than to point out the difference between present conditions and those which the Scriptures declare will prevail when He who redeemed the world by the sacrifice of Himself will take His great power and reign as Messiah.

In Our Favored Land

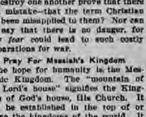
The United States of America does not lead the world in the size of its standing army and in great battleships. She has no need to do so, having no threatening Christian (?) nations to menace her. Yet even this nation, walled about by thousands of miles of ocean, is making enormous expenditures on account of war, as the above diagram well illustrates.



RELATIVE EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1908

One of the most modern of the battleships of the United States Navy is named the *North Dakota*, after one of the States. She cost $10,000,000.

The *Minneapolis Journal* shows what the money expended for this battleship would have accomplished in the State for which she is named. It would have provided a $25,000 agricultural school and experimental farm in its every county, with an endowment fund of $175,000 for each school, the interest on which would have provided $10,500 annually for the maintenance of each school. Additionally, it would have left $1,000,000 of an endowment for the State Agricultural College.



What the cost of a Battleship would do in a State —The Minneapolis Journal

The situation in Europe is still worse. Does not this preparation of the so-called Christian nations of the world to destroy one another prove that there is a mistake—that the term Christian has been misapplied to them? Nor can we say that there is no danger, for only *fear* could lead to such costly preparations for war.

Pray For Messiah's Kingdom

The hope for humanity is the Messianic Kingdom. The "mountain of the Lord's house" signifies the Kingdom of God's house, His Church. It will be established in the top of or above the kingdoms of the world. It will be exalted amongst the nations and all peoples will flow to it. There will be an attraction in it for all. It will lead them to climb upward. The attraction which will thus draw mankind will be the blessings of health and restitution, which the Kingdom will be prepared to grant to all peoples as they shall come into harmony with its requirements.—Acts 3:19-23.

That Kingdom will be closely identified with the Zionist movement and the Holy Land. The Kingdom itself will be spiritual, invisible to men, but its earthly agents will be visible and they will be Jewish—"Ye shall see Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets in the Kingdom," etc. (Matt. 8:11.) The Jews, already impulsed toward the Land of Promise, will go thither in increasing numbers, and all of the faithful of them will go in sympathy and representatively, through financial assistance. The Israelitish hopes and promises will attract that number strongly first. And gradually all the nations, learning of the grace of God, and the blessings of restitution to be bestowed, will say, "Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord and to the house of the God of Jacob; and He will teach us (as well as the Jews) of His ways and we will walk in His paths."

Self.

A perfect understanding of self is a perfect understanding of all things, for man is the condensed whole. From such a man no power is withheld. All things are obedient to him.

184.—Who made Satan?

Answer.—According to the Bible, Satan, of his own volition, became the adversary of God. Originally, as God created him, he was holy, pure, grand of character and of a high order of angelic nature, a "covering cherub" (Ezekiel xxviii, 14). He transformed himself from the loyal, glorious servant of God, to a bitter enemy and opponent. The Scriptures tell us what constituted this transforming work—that it was an evil thought, a disloyal thought, an ambitious thought. The angel Lucifer—signifying "bright morning star"—said within himself, " 'I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God [the other angels] * * * I will be like the Most High' (Isaiah xiv, 12-14). As God is the Emperor of the entire Universe, I should like to be the Emperor of some quarter of it where I might reign supreme and work out my own schemes and plans." Lucifer's opportune moment came when our first parents were created. Perceiving that they had procreative powers to fill the earth with posterity, he seized upon the thought that by alienating them from God, he could wield an influence over them and eventually have an earthly dominion of Satan. God has permitted him to carry out much of his scheme, while he was, at the same time, unconsciously, working out a part of the Divine Program.

185.—In St. Mark's Gospel it is declared that Christian believers shall "Take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them" (Mark xvi, 18). Is that a true statement or not?

Answer.—Since God invites man to reason on His Word (Isaiah i, 18), we must know that His Word is reasonable. The quotation in the question is unreasonable. But is it a part of God's Word? We answer, No. St. Mark's Gospel originally ended with verse nine, chapter sixteen; the additional verses (10 to 20 inclusive), which includes the above quotation, are not found in the old manuscripts of the Bible. All scholars are agreed that the addition was made about six hundred years after St. Mark's Gospel was written, and hence the quoted words are no part of the Gospel, and we know them to be untrue. To sanction them, now that we know about them, would be to join with those who wrote them in adding to the Word of God (Revelation xxii, 18-19). Human experience shows that not even the best of Christians can, with impunity, "Take up serpents and drink deadly poison."

186.—If I do the best I know how, will not God consider me all right and take me to heaven when I die?

Answer.—If you were doing the best you knew how you would not have asked this question. On the contrary, you would realize that you know how to do better than you are doing. If you do to the very best of your ability you will get a great lesson as to your inability to do perfectly. Then, realizing that God cannot approve that which is imperfect and self condemned, you will be ready to pray, "God be merciful to me a sinner" (Luke xviii, 13). Then the Lord will reveal to you the fact that there is only one door of salvation—Christ. Then, still desiring peace with God, you will seek Christ and be found in him. The most God asks of anybody is that he do the best he can. We all need a Savior, for the reason, as St. Paul declares, "Ye cannot do the things that ye would" (Galatians v, 17). We cannot do perfectly because we are imperfect; we are imperfect because we were born in sin and "shapen in iniquity" (Psalm li, 5). The Jews, who were under the law covenant, tried to justify themselves before God by what they did, but wholly failed. In discussing this very question the Apostle points out that, the only hope for deliverance is through Christ Jesus (Rom. vii, 18-25).

187.—Perhaps one of the questions most frequently propounded is, "Who was Cain's wife?" What is the answer to this, if any?

Answer.—As there was but the one pair created by the Lord, Adam and Eve, there is only one answer and that a reasonable one, when we accept the Scriptural teaching. We read that Adam had other children, both sons and daughters, besides Cain and Abel (Genesis v, 3, 4). As the race had a perfect start in Adam, and his children were nearly perfect, no disastrous results would occur from intermarriage such as would be the case to-day when the race has deteriorated to such an extent that marriage between first cousins even, is prohibited by law in some states. We recall that Abraham married his half-sister many centuries later and after the race had traveled considerably over the downward way. We know that Cain could not have married his brother, and since Adam's daughters were the only females on earth, the inevitable conclusion is that Cain married his sister. The land of Nod, where Cain resided, was a land in the near vicinity of Eden, which afterwards became known by the title Nod. The city built by Cain was, as the Hebrew word signifies, a walled place, or in other words, a house, or villa.

188.—Why are the Jews so persecuted? Is it because of their racial peculiarities only?

Answer.—We wish that we could truthfully say that the Jews are persecuted for righteousness sake; but we must concede that their persecution is considerably because of their racial peculiarities. For instance, in Russia there is always more or less Jewish persecution in progress. The reason is that the Jews are feared by their neighbors, as being more crafty, more persevering, more energetic, more intelligent, more successful, more economical, more temperate. Some of them, backed by financial opportunity, are similarly aggressive in mercantile and banking business and hold mortgages on the properties of their neighbors, drawing from these exorbitant interest charges. The Russian realizing himself unable to cope with the Jew, and deeply indebted to him, hates him and would be pleased to see his financial enslaver meet with disaster. The bitterness extends to the poor as well as to the rich, because they are of the same race and are similarly aggressive and successful in proportion to opportunity. As illustrating the matter we quote a narrative offered us by a Hebrew. New York City contains a large Jewish population, many of them successful business men. One of these met his Jewish friend who had just arrived from Europe. He showed him along Broadway, many fine business establishments. The new comer remarked that many of the names were Jewish. The resident replied that such was the case. Next came the inquiry, "Where are the Americans?" The answer was, "They are down in the cellars packing boxes."

196.—Jesus taught his followers to pray "Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on earth, etc." and they have been thus praying for eighteen centuries and the Kingdom has not yet come. Why is God's will not yet done on earth as it is in heaven? Is it because the people have not prayed enough?

Answer.—No; God has his own times and seasons for the development of the various features of his great plan. We are sure he knew the end from the beginning, since he says, "I am God, and there is none like me, declaring the end from the beginning, and declaring from ancient times of the things that are not yet done" (Isaiah xlvi, 9-10). Again he declares "My word that goeth forth out of my mouth shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that thing which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it" (Isaiah lv, 11). Before God created man he knew what would be his course and final destiny. He knew that Adam would sin and bring death upon all (Romans v, 12), and that the only help for mankind must be through Jesus Christ and the "Kingdom of God's dear Son." He intimated this while sentencing Adam to death, when he declared that "the seed of woman should bruise the serpent's head" (Genesis iii, 15). Later God made a covenant with Abraham, binding it with an oath, wherein he promised to bless all the families of the earth through the seed of Abraham (Genesis xii, 1-4; xxii, 1-18). The seed of Abraham, the Apostle shows, is Christ, which includes all who have been baptized into Christ's death (Galatians iii, 16, 27-29). Jesus being the Head and the church composing the members of his body (Ephesians i, 22-23), these to be the real Kingdom class or Royal family (1 Peter ii, 5-10). But before the Kingdom could come the sufferings of Christ as the Redeemer, and the church as his followers and members, must first be accomplished (Colossians i, 24; II Timothy ii, 11-12). Then will follow the Kingdom glory (I John iii, 2; Matthew xxv, 31).

197.—The Bible tells us that Noah took into the ark some of all kinds of the wild animals. Did God miraculously cause these wild beasts to go in the ark, or in what manner did Noah get them in?

Answer.—The Bible does not give a direct answer to this question, but in an indirect way it does show us how Noah could get the wild animals in the ark. The 8th Psalm describes the perfect man as King over all earthly things. Adam was created a perfect man and God gave him dominion or control over all the wild beasts of the field. (See Genesis i, 26-28). He caused these to pass before Adam that Adam might name them (Genesis ii, 19). The animal creation was subject to the perfect man Adam, not along the line of force, but because of his mental power and domination. When Adam sinned and was driven from Eden he began to lose this power, and it is quite reasonable that the more man became degraded the less power of control he possessed over the animals. Noah was not a perfect man, because the child of Adam, but undoubtedly he possessed much more power than man of this day possesses, and this power would enable him to control, in a large measure, the animals. Even in this day we note such power in horse trainers and tamers of wild beasts, who control such animals partly by force and partly by will power, which we can now but imperfectly understand.

Merely a Test Case.

A burly negro came to the doctor of a West African missionary settlement, dragging his reluctant wife with him.

"Doctor, pull one of my wife's teeth out," said he.

The doctor examined the woman's mouth and found only sound teeth.

"Oh, that makes no difference," said the interested negro. "Pull one anyway. If it doesn't hurt her too much then you can pull my tooth that is aching."—Success Magazine.

Behavior of Iron in Concrete.

According to the Engineer, a reinforced concrete slab roof, built in Paris in 1852, in which was imbedded some small three and one-quarter inch I beams, has shown a perfect preservation of the iron. Thirteen years ago a portion of the concrete was removed and the iron found to be in perfect condition. Recently a similar examination was made, which failed again to detect any deterioration.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Prdsident Gompers Makes a Strong Presentation of Labor's Attitude Toward the McNamara Case--Great Labor-Law Output of Ohio Legislature. John Mitchell to Address Women's Trade Union League's Annual Convention.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The leading article in the June issue of the American Federationist, by President Gompers, deals with the McNamara case. It quotes in full former President Roosevelt's article in the Outlook, then deals with the article, as Mr. Roosevelt is the spokesman of a number who thing like him. The article occupies sixteen pages, and should be read by all as an exposition of labor's attitude on the McNamara case. The following are a few quotations:

"If the trade unionists had been taught by events not to attach much credit, or even in most cases any credit, to the yarns of detectives in regard to the case which had been an almost daily production for months after the explosion, they had all the more reason to put their own interpretation on the significance of the finding of dynamite in the building in which Secretary McNamara had his office. If it can be proven that dynamite was stored there to the knowledge of Secretary McNamara, he is a fit subject for an examination as to his sanity by expert alienists. The incredibility that a directing dynamiter would have a stock of the explosive either near his business office or about the home of either of his parents, or of any of his relatives, is an absurdity, if we are to give the accused man credit for the least sense of caution whatever."

"Trade unionists were further impressed with the idea that the 'stage had been set' by the fact that the lawyer for the Manufacturers' association, Walter Drew, was at hand before the arrest, ready to supply the press with a list of seventy alleged dynamite explosions as having recently taken place. All the scenery and properties of the piece had thus been made ready beforehand. It might seem even that a good part of the press reports, such as a list of dynamitings, had been mailed days before marked, 'To be released on order of Detective Burns when he makes a certain spectacular arrest.'"

"The entire proceedings of the prosecution in the case of the officers of the Structural Iron Workers bears a strong resemblance to the proceedings four years ago in the prosecution of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners. The kidnaping, the spectacular advertising of the prosecutors, the wholesale charges of murder, the self-confessed culprit turning state's evidence, stories coming from him too extravagant to be believed, the many evidences of secret deliberations and plottings in the offices of the attorneys for the employers, the strenuous endeavor to prejudice the country against organized labor—all these factors have alike been conspicuous in the two cases."

"What is the outcome to be? Are the real plotters to be brought to book? Is there a deep criminality beneath the surface of current happenings which the public has not yet suspected? If the unions had had the same amount of money to expend as their antagonists, how deep could they have probed into the conspiracies against them? How many of their accusers are themselves capable of acts which might shock mankind? Readers, note and take these queries to heart. Remember them."

The circular appeal issued by the executive council for financial assistance for the proper defense before the courts of the incarcerated men, and for the prosecution of the kidnapers is also published in the June issue of the American Federationist.

The Ohio Legislature has recessed until May 31, but so far in the session the following laws have been passed:

Requiring reports to state shop inspectors of fatal or totally disabling accidents to factory operatives.

Requiring guarding of elevators and shaft against accidents.

Increasing the penalty for failure to guard dangerous machinery.

Increasing the penalty for failure to safeguard dangerous machinery after being condemned by the state factory inspector.

Giving city and state inspectors coequal powers in notifying building contractors of failure to place safety counterfloors in structures.

Making it an offense to counterfeit the union label or to use the name or deal of a labor union without authority.

Limiting hours of working women to 10 hours a day and 54 hours a week, except in mercantile establishments and hotels and household servants.

Workmen's compensation act, creating a state board of awards to make awards to injured workmen and the dependent heirs of workmen killed by accidents in industries, from a state insurance fund, to which the employer, if he elects to accept the law and regularly emplooys more than five persons, shall contribute 90 per cent and the employes 10 per cent of the assessment; and the awards to be classified by schedule. Employers refusing to accept the law are denied the defenses of contributory negligence, fellow servant law and assumed risk in suits for damages.

While every utterance in Congress is only recorded by stenographers and

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

DANIEL THEW WRIGHT, JUDGE.

THERE are a few in every community who wonder why the great mass of the people have such a contempt for the courts. The courts themselves are responsible for this state of public opinion. They are constantly adding to it.

The day after the United States Supreme Court had freed Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, Judge Dan Thew Wright appointed a commission to see whether a new prosecution could not be had. Whom did he appoint on this commission? One would have expected a judge with any sense of decency or propriety to select a commission of disinterested lawyers. Instead, Wright selected three paid attorneys who appeared against Gompers and the others in the original law suit.

It is evident that Wright is a modern Lord Jeffreys—a bigoted partisan, who uses his judicial office to persecute and oppress. And Judge Wright is a sample of the sort of judges who get into office through Wright is a sample of the sort of appointment and stay there because there is no power to remove them, except by impeachment.

NOBLEST ROMAN OF THEM ALL.

JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN, of Kentucky, at the ripe age of 78, after 34 years on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, stands out as the grandest figure of that tribunal and as one of the grandest figures of these stormy times. Alone of the nine justices, he saw clearly and spoke bravely on that memorable day, May 15, 1911. He said, in effect:

"Labor comes here and asks you to put something into the safety appliance act that congress did not put in. Labor speaks for human lives. You deny the petition.

"Organized Dollars comes here and asks you to put something into the Sherman anti-trust law that congress did not put in. Organized dollars speaks for human greed. You grant the petition, and that upon the same day, almost in the same breath, that you deny the identical request of labor. You have made the judge the legislator, and your legislation is against men, but in favor of money."

If Justice Harlan were 20 or 30 years younger, he would logically be the next President of the United States. If Justice Hughes had been as wise and brave as the great Kentucky jurist, nothing could have kept him from the White House. He has youth, a fine executive record, and he comes from pivotal New York. But when opportunity beckoned, Hughes was facing the wrong way—toward Wall street. As Dr. Samuel Johnson would have said: "'And that's the end of it."

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Subscribers who may have allowed themselves to get into arrears will please note that under the postal laws publications enjoying second-class mail privileges must not mail papers to subscribers not paying. This means that you must renew subscriptions promptly, remitting the cash, if you do not want your National Labor Tribune stopped. Watch the tab on your paper, which tells you what date you are paid up to. If in arrears, remit at once.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY, WHO WILL ATTEND CORONATION.

THE United States army officer appointed by the president to attend the coronation of King George of England as our military representative is General Adolphus W. Greely, noted in several lines of human activity. Thirty years ago he commanded an expedition to the arctic regions and narrowly escaped starvation, being rescued by Captain (now Rear Admiral) Schley. He was the first volunteer private soldier of the civil war to attain the rank of brigadier general in the regular army. General Greely has superintended the building of many thousands of miles of telegraph lines in China, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He is the author of many works on geography, climatology and exploration.

INVESTIGATION OF STEEL CORPORATION BEGINS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—With the princess of American industry called upon to relate the bitter "romance of steel," eight members of the House of Representatives today began the long talked of confessional investigation of the United States Steel Corporation.

When John W. (Bet-you-a-million) Gates took the witness stand it was whispered that the investigation might become an instrument for Wall street market manipulators.

For weeks Gates has been endeavoring to beat down steel prices through the Republic Steel Company, which he controls.

The committee expects to call on Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, for information as to the interior workings of the steel combine.

Following Gary, will come Gustav Schwab, probably J. Pierpont Morgan and Andrew Carnegie, the father of the industry.

Gates testified that in November, 1906, he returned from Europe and that on arriving in New York he found a group of financiers, including J. P. Morgan, Elbert Gary and others trying to acquire the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by exchanging for the United States Steel Corporation 5 per cent second mortgage bonds.

The first offer was that each share of Tennessee stock would be exchanged for one of the mortgage bonds. Gates said that he, representing the majority holders of the stock, turned that offer down, but that an agreement was finally reached that the Tennessee stock at 119¾ was to be exchanged for United States Steel sinking fund 5s.

"The next day," said Gates, "I said to Gary, 'You are just buying the majority stock of the Tennessee Company.'"

"'Yes,' replied Gary. 'I do not care anything about being in the minority.'"

Gates said he then told Gary that Gates' syndicate would not consent to the sale unless the minority holders of Tennessee stock would be fairly treated, and that the Morgan syndicate finally passed a resolution that all minority stock could be exchanged at the same figures as majority stock of the Tennessee Company.

The agreement included, Gates said, that all of the directors in the Tennessee Company should resign and the United States Steel Corporation should elect new ones in their places.

"A syndicate was formed during my absence in September or October, 1904 or 1905," said Gates. "Grant G. Schley, of the firm of Schley & Moore, and Charles Guthrie, then president of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, were made managers of the syndicate, and they acquired for the syndicate a large majority of the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

"I went into the deal and took a proportionate share of the stock—200,000 shares, I think. There were then 10 or 12 or 15 men in the Tennessee Coal and Iron syndicate. Schley and Guthrie had the right to sell the stock held by the syndicate at any time, provided they sold at a profit."

For weeks Gates had been endeavoring to beat down steel price through the Republic Iron and Steel Company, which he controlls.

FIGHTING EIGHT HOUR LAW

As a result of the passage of the eight-hour law for women in California the owners of the California cotton mills at Oakland posted notices of a reduction of 10 per cent, attributing it to be necessary on account of the law shortening the hours. Immediately the 250 employes ceased work, being composed chiefly of women and children. The mill officials were bitter opponents of the bill, and this move of reducing wages is taken as a bluff to fight the new law.

The structural iron workers at Cleveland, I., have gained an increase in wages from $4.80 to $5.20 for eight hours without friction.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Terms of Settlement of the Welsh Coal Strike at Last--Conflict Between Shipbuilding Trade Unions --- Serious Trouble Threatening the British Railways and the Textile Trades--Tinplate Market Quiet.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, May 25.—At a conference of delegates from the miners and the coal owners of South Wales held on May 15 terms of settlement of the prolonged South Wales strike of Cambrian Combine coal miners were agreed to. News from South Wales itself indicates that a number of coal-owners are not in favor of the terms, but it is not probable that they will go so far as to propose the rejection of the agreement. A great discontent is also stated to be shown by a considerable section of the strikers, and it is said that the terms will be rejected even if the strikers are deprived of strike pay. Although it is generally hoped in South Wales that the trouble is over, it is by no means certain that it is.

The terms of settlement are based upon the following conditions:

(1) The acceptance of the price list agreed upon in October last.

(2) This list to have a twelve months' trial, the men having assurances that under the agreed cutting price of 52 2-3 cents per ton wages in the Bute seam of the Ely Pit shall not be allowed to fall below the wages earned in other parts of the colliery.

(3) In the event of any dispute arising as to the fulfilment of the assurances, the matter to be dealt with by six members of the joint conciliation board chosen for the purpose, with power, should they disagree, to call in the independent chairman of the conciliation board, who would have a casting vote on the question.

The miners originally asked for a cutting price of 62 cents per ton, but although they have not gained an advance on the terms formerly offered, they have been granted an important concession by the owners' consent to refer disputes arising out of the joint assurances to settlement by a Joint Committee of the conciliation board, with Lord St. Aldwyn as umpire in the case of a deadlock.

The Sunderland members of the Boilermakers' Society have forwarded a request to the Executive Council that the members be empowered to lay down their tools and cease work at 24 hours' notice. At one of the Sunderland yards, where there is a dispute between the Boilermakers and Shipwrights' societies, the shipwrights have declined to work alongside the boilermakers' men. The boilermakers now intend to refuse to work alongside the shipwrights in other yards.

The annual conference of the International Federation of Textile Workers' association will be held in Amsterdam in June. William Marsland, the general secretary of the Amalgamated society of Operative Cotton Spinners (England), who is also secretary of the Federation, has issued the annual report, which contains particulars of the work of the organization during the past three years—1908 to 1911. The members in the various countries who contribute to the international fund number this year altogether 430,037, made up as follows: England, 200,000; Germany, 146,940; Austria, 35,108; France, 40,000; Belgium, 18,000; Switzerland, 7,061; Denmark, 4,000; Holland, 2,373; Bulgaria, 230; Sweden, 2,278; Servia, 217. In the year 1908 the membership was 429,696.

In Germany, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland the membership has somewhat declined; in England it has remained stationary. France, Denmark and Holland are the only countries that have increases to record, and only in France is the increase at all considerable. No doubt this apparent want of progress is due to the severe depression in trade which has been more or less prevalent in all countries alike for the greater part of the three years. Three national organizations have become affiliated since the last International Congress—Bulgaria, Sweden and Servia. Efforts have also been made by the international secretary and members of the International Committee to secure the adhesion of several other countries, and it is expected that these efforts will bear fruit in the near future. The matter is under consideration in America and other countries. It is a matter of regret that our Italian comrades are still unable to re-affiliate owing to the unsatisfactory state of the finances of their national association. In Hungary, also, the difficulties which have had to be faced have kept the national association so weak that they have been unable to pay their contributions to the international funds for the past three years, and they have reported that they are unable to take part in the Amsterdam Congress through lack of funds.

The strike fund has grown more quickly since the last congress, consequent upon the increase of the contributions to two cents per member per year. Within the past few weeks it has been drawn upon for the first time since its inauguration on the proposion of the English delegates at the Zurich Congress in 1902. In Belgian comrades made a claim on account of a strike involving 1,500 woolen workers at Verviers. The claim was granted by a correspondence vote of the International Committee. At the time of writing 2,700 members are being paid from the fund, including the strikers at Verviers and a number of others in Flanders who were out before the Verviers strike commenced.

The enginemen and firemen employed by the Great Western Railway

(Continued on Page Eight.)

CONGRESS ASKED TO PROBE IRWIN STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A congressional investigation of the atrocious conditions in the Westmoreland county coal fields due to the strike is authorized by a resolution just introduced in the House by Congressman W. B. Wilson, of the Williamsport district of Pennsylvania, who was formerly a coal miner. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, Coal mined in the Westmoreland coal field of Pennsylvania is transported into other states for consumption; and,

"Whereas, A strike has existed in the said coal field for more than one year; and,

"Whereas, In the conduct of said strike it is alleged that the coal operators have maintained a system of peonage of American citizens and foreign subjects; and,

"Whereas, It is further alleged that the conduct of the strike has prevented a free ingress and egress to certain United States postoffices in said coal fields, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the committee on labor of the house of representatives is hereby empowered and directed to make a thorough and complete investigation of the conditions existing in the Westmoreland coal fields for the purpose of learning:

"First—Whether or not our treaty obligations with other countries are being violated and, if so, by whom.

"Second—Whether or not a system of peonage is maintained in said coal fields and, if so, by whom.

"Third—Whether or not access to United States postoffices is prevented and if so, by whom.

"Fourth—If any or all of these conditions exist, the causes leading up to the adoption of said conditions.

"Fifth—Whether or not the commissioner of labor or any other official, or officials, of the government, can be of service in adjusting the strike.

"All hearings by and before said committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall be open to the public. The said committee shall conclude its investigation and report to this congress all the evidence taken and received and their findings and conclusions thereon."

Far Off South Africa Organizing

A meeting was recently held at Capetown, South Africa, of representatives of all trade unions in South Africa for the purpose of framing a constitution for the proposed South African Federation of Trades Unions. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers have nineteen branches in that country, and the constituion finally adopted conforms to that of the Federation of Trade Union in Great Britain. The state-owned railway shops have been a big factor in lowering the standard wages, and the indiscriminate immigration is becoming serious, because many of the big construction jobs commenced after the war are nearing completion. The new federation will now deal with the various problems as a unit.

REPUBLIC SMASHES STEEL-PRICE AGREEMENT.

John A. Topping, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the second largest producer of steel bars in the country, last Friday announced that on account of the low prices of iron and steel bars made by some of the smaller manufacturers" his company had been unable to obtain what it regarded as a fair proportion of current tonnage and had been unable to maintain an economical operation on that account. Therefore, he stated, the Board had "determined on a more aggressive sales policy. The announcement caused a sensation in the steel trade and in other business circles throughout the country.

This statement followed conferences among the officers of the large steel companies, who discussed the advisability of cutting prices on steel bars and possibly other products of the United States Steel Corporation. After Mr. Topping had been unable to persuade the other steel men that a general policy of the kind was advisable he left the conference and went to his office, whence his statement shortly thereafter emanated.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman tion, and the responsible heads of several of the independent companies on the same afternoon had a meeting in New York. Mr. Topping's statement was shown to Judge Gary in an interval of the luncheon-conference, and at a quarter after three o'clock he issued this statement:—

"I have seen the statement published by Mr. John A. Topping, chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Board, and have consulted with many of the prominent and representative men connected with the steel industry. Just what the outcome will be I cannot say at this time. I believe, however, that the friendly and co-operative relations which have heretofore existed will be continued by the steel

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PREPARING A PLACE FOR HIS BETROTHED.

A LONG ENGAGEMENT ABOUT TO BE CONSUMMATED—BRIDE, GROOM AND BRIDE SOON TO BE REVEALED IN GREAT GLORY.

BOSTON, Mass., May 28.—Pastor Russell preached twice here. He had large audiences as usual. We report one of his discourses from the text, "I go to prepare a place for you; . . . and I will come again and receive you unto myself, that where I am there ye may be also." (John 14: 2, 3.) The speaker said:—

Doubtless we all have in mind the fact that we have just passed the anniversary of our Redeemer's ascension to the right hand of the Father—to the highest place in all the Universe, next to the Almighty Father. He ascended up where He was before—to the spirit plane of being, with added excellence of glory and honor, the reward of His faithfulness and obedience to the Father's will, even to the sacrificing of His life at Calvary. He ascended, the Scriptures declare, from the more humble condition of human nature, a little lower than the angels, to the exalted condition of the divine nature—far above angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named.

The work for which the Logos left the heavenly glory has not yet been accomplished. He has suffered the just for the unjust, divine His life a Ransom price for all; but this was merely a means toward an end, and that end has not yet been accomplished—the blessing of Adam and his fallen race. Thank God, however, that the great, broad foundation has been laid. Thanks be to God also that a great preliminary work has been in progress during more than eighteen centuries since His ascension. That preliminary work is the preparation of the Church of Christ to follow Him in faithfulness and self-sacrifice to exaltation with Him to the divine nature, glory, honor and immortality, which was His reward (II Peter 1: 4.)

A CHASTE VIRGIN ESPOUSED.

If, in times past, we have too carelessly studied our Bibles and confessed God's special blessing for the Church, as the Bride of Christ, with His subsequent blessing for the world through Messiah and His Bride, let us do so no longer. Let us note that as the Divine Plan for the salvation of the world could not begin before the coming of Jesus, except in a typical sense, neither can it begin to operate until the complete selection of the Church—until her perfecting as the "Bride, the Lamb's Wife," in the First or Chief Resurrection.

The antitypical sacrifices which Jesus began still continue to be offered by Him. Those desirous of becoming His Bride and joint-heirs with Him in His Kingdom are now quickening for that exaltation. The invitation to them is that, renouncing sin and accepting the Savior, they shall "present their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God"—following in the footsteps of their Redeemer.

In a certain sense this presentation of the entire Church took place, representatively, in the Apostles and others of the five hundred brethren who believed at the first. They were representatives of the entire Church, and the acceptance of their sacrifice and their begetting of the Holy Spirit, they espoused at Pentecost, represented the acceptance, the betrothing and espousal of the whole Church from then until now. We are merely following in their steps; we are merely under-members in the same Body—"The Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven" (Hebrews xii, 23.)

St. Paul distinctly points out that the Church is not yet the Bride of Christ, but merely espoused. He writes, "I have espoused you as a chaste virgin unto one Husband, who is Christ." The period of espousal will not be complete until the close of this Age, when the last member of the Body shall have been accepted, and when the First or Chief Resurrection (to the spirit plane) shall have been accomplished—the marriage or complete union between Christ and His Bride in the heavenly glory.

THE WAY AND THE PLACE.

As the Redeemer was the first to ascend to the glorious station of the divine nature, far above angels, principalities and powers, and as the Church is to be His associate in that glory, it was necessary that He should precede her to prepare the way. Our Lord's own worthiness of exaltation to the divine nature was witnessed by the Father in that He raised Him from the dead a quickening Spirit, to glory, honor and immortality.

But before the Church could, in any sense of the word, be made acceptable in the heavenly courts, it was necessary that the Redeemer should appear in the presence of God for us (Hebrews ix, 24.) It was necessary that He make application or imputation of the merit of His sacrifice on behalf of the Church before their offerings could be "holy and acceptable unto God," and only by their sacrifices and the Divine acceptance of them could they be begotten of the Holy Spirit, and thus be partakers of the divine nature, which they will fully see ye, if faithful, in the chief resurrection.

What force we thus see is attached to the Master's words, "I go to prepare a place for you!" Unless He and those prepared the way unless He had become our Surety, we never could have become acceptable in the Father's sight, and the Redeemer's associates on the spirit plane. But there is still another sense in which the Redeemer is preparing for His Church, His followers. He has as their great High Priest, not only opened up the way to God, but He continues to be their intercessor and to appropriate to them of His merit to cover their continual trespasses and short-comings, which are the result, not of wilfulness, but of weakness and hereditary shortcomings from which they strive, but which at times they are overtaken—a sin of omission if not of commission.

How precious to every child of God are the words of the Apostle, "If we sin we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous!" Let us, therefore, come with courage to the Throne of heavenly grace that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in every time of need, for we have an High Priest who can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities, having been tempted in all points like as we of the new creation are tempted (I John ii, 1, 2; Hebrews iv, 15, 16.)

"I WILL COME AGAIN."

There appears to be a disposition on the part of many to deny that there will be a second advent of the Redeemer. They reason that what has not occurred in more than eighteen centuries should cease to be expected. They endeavor to find the fulfilment the promised second coming of the Savior, in the Pentecostal blessing. But this cannot satisfy those who have implicit trust in the Lord, and who believe that the Apostles were His specially appointed mouthpieces, for did not the Apostles, long after Pentecost, tell of the second coming of the Lord, and did not Jesus Himself in the last book of the Bible declare His coming and His marriage to the Church, His acceptance of her and the giving to her a share in His glory?

The erroneous thought that Jesus is still a man and that His second coming will be as a man in glory and a power, has done much injury to the Church. It has turned the attention of some to looking for and expecting this period of Messiah's Empire to be purely an outward manifestation to the world earthly one. It has led others to deny the second coming and the Kingdom entirely. The proper view of our professed to be His servants—declares the Lord's ascension to the glory of the divine nature and honor next to the Father, never more to return to earthly conditions, lifts us above the difficulties mentioned.

We now see that the One who will come in power and great glory will be a Spirit Being wholly invisible to mankind, but nevertheless the very same Jesus, the same personality, the same Jesus, who was once amongst men; the same Ego or personality who previously was with the Father on the spirit plane, and who humbled Himself to man's estate in order that He might accomplish a work of redemption for Adam and his race as a ransom. Well done, good and faithful One, that hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord—have thou dominion over ten cities, over five cities, etc. (Matthew xxv, 21; Luke xix, 16-18.) The garnering of the wheat, the change of the saints, will be the marriage or union with their glorious Head and Bridegroom. Meantime, those purposing to be of the Bride will make themselves ready and assist each other in preparation for the glorious consummation of their most wonderful hopes.

THE THOUSAND-YEAR-JUDGMENT DAY OF THE WORLD.

The Master said, "My word shall judge you in the last day." Happy has it been for the few who have heard the Master's Word in this present life, and have judged themselves thereby, and submitted themselves to His righteous precepts! These blessed ones will share with Messiah the glories of His Spiritual Empire, invisible to men. But during the Thousand-Year Judgment Day of the world (II Peter iii, 7, 8) the same words—"the wonderful words of life" to those who obey and words of death to those who will refuse obedience—will be the standards of justice for all mankind.

The judgment of the world will not merely be those living at the time of the establishment of the Kingdom, but will include all that are in their graves (John v, 28.) As all are condemned through one man's disobedience so the redemption for all will be accomplished through the obedience of One, which will secure to each and all an opportunity for eternal life, either on the spirit plane, during this Gospel Age, or on the earthly plane in Paradise restored, during Messiah's reign.

The judgment of the Church, is not according to works, the perfection of which under prevailing conditions, would be impossible, but the Church's judgment is according to faith and the obedience of faith possible. But the world's judgment will be according to works, for the knowledge then will be so great that faith will no longer be at a premium. The great Mediator will accept of imperfect work according to the ability of the people; but, as they rise out of degradation, more and more will be required of them, until in the end they will be perfected and absolute perfection or works will be required.

Then death and the grave will be swallowed up in the antitypical Lake of Fire—the second death—and every one of record in the Book of Life will be destroyed from amongst the people (Revelation xx, 12-15; Acts 3d, 22.)

But, thank God, a blessed, ample destruction or the Second Death will come only upon wilful evil-doers of the class mentioned in this text—those who have received and rejected. Some of the Church might be classed in this category because of previous enlightenment, etc., enjoyed, but surely the world in general has not had such opportunity for such an intelligent understanding of the Lord as would make them properly amendable to the Second Death and God purposes that every member of the human race must have this one full, complete privilege and opportunity for eternal life before he can be sentenced to the Second Death.

THE TRAGEDY OF TOLSTOY.

BY HENRY FRANK IN THE NEW YORK CALL.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Perhaps the world has lost much in this, for none can question that Tolstoy, the novelist, is a far more convincing and fascinating writer than Tolstoy, the propagandist. His writings on religion, on sociology and economics afford not the appealing conviction, or the rational gratification that the works of fiction awaken in the reader.

Tolstoy's final effect upon mankind none can as the present juncture truthfully foresee. As a writer of realistic figure on the landscape of time. His story character, his scrupulous pursuit of ennobling ideals, his kindly nature, his universal sympathy—these are elements that are so blended with the heart of the world and already softened and sweetened it. As a philosopher, as a thinker, he will not be so kindly remembered, though even as an ardent lover of his race, as a hopeful leader and inspirer, there is perhaps none greater. His philosophy, woven of Orientalism, of Rousseauism, of anarchist-communist—bolder of the individual than the servant of the fabric of the communal life—may or may not be final, but that it is the fruit of his love and sympathies for his world it surely proves. His personal experiment in tossing off his body all the symbols and regalia of state and church, in transferring his vast estates over to his peasant folk, that all might live together as a common family, his democratic fellowship with the meanest and depraved, his unfathomable pity, profound as that attributed to Gautama Buddha—his far-echoing protest against the barbarism of war, and his fanciful dream that the nations of the world disarm and melt their martial implements into instruments of peace; these are the personal qualities that will immortalize his memory.

Intellectually his life will hang in the balance; morally, it is already established for all time.

To him Shakespeare's luxuriance of language was but vainglorious twaddle, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." His interpretation of the supreme genius of the Elizabethan era is disheartening and destructive. Romance and the poetry of fire had lost its charm for his cold heart. To live in the past, even through transported on the pleasant wing of Arielism, but to trip with Puck and play with wantonness.

Tolstoy's heart found its heaven, not on the mountain height of fancy, but in the grim reality of human misery. He caught the glory of the world that now is immingled of invisible glory that abides forever.

He stamped the impress of his presence on the age. His rugged figure casts its silhouette against the Eastern skies. It is seen of all the world, and many there are who will ever worship it as the shadow of a world-soul born to rescue a decadent age. He has brought the light of hope into thousands of hearts; he has fed the hungry, nursed the sick, smitten the chains of industrial slaves, and scorned the frown and curse of despots.

Neither pridate nor potentate dare lay hands upon him, for fear of the people. He excommunicated and is almost exiled, he has been the horror of ecclesiastics and the dread of tyrants.

Fearlessly he released himself from the bonds of social or traditional dignity, in religion, politics, within and social usage. He hailed not at the edge of the precipice, but plunged headlong into the abyss of the unknown, alone to struggle with the powers of darkness and the invisible. In religion he scorned the formalism that presumed to worship a humble carpenter with a wealth of symbolism and luxurious ritual; he mocked the pomp and show of bishops who sought by sentiment to overcome doubt, and by clothing the savior not in a decided man, but in a humanized spirit. Jesus to him was not the God-man of mystery, but only a man exalted.

Perhaps that the shadows of the dusk fall on his eighty odd years, he took, like the Christ, seems to find no resting place for the head or couch for body. The world is too unreal, too unideal—it is an unmeaning paradox. And like the Christ Buddha from ages away from the warm lamplight of life, Tolstoy wanders and seeks the snow-swept mountain tops.

Sad, tender, beautiful soul, whether he wanders in years to come, round in pure spirit, how would we know the grandeur of this man's immortality. Should we not see Him, surrounded by the crown of thorns upon a brow scourged with sympathetic pain for human woe?

Behold the Statue of Despair, naked with a right hand lowered prophetic of an age to be, when men shall live in mutual peace, when poverty shall be no more, when justice shall reign supreme and social happiness shall be the fruit of labor, hung on the tree of toil! Tolstoy vanishes in gloom and shadow. HE SHALL ARISE ON THE MORNING OF THE RESURRECTION, WHEN A NEW HEAVEN AND A NEW HUMANITY SHALL COME TO BLESS AND PERPETUATE THE LONG AWAITING WORLD.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

To get something out of life—to get the best out of life, may be two very different things.

The latter I never knew until after I came in touch with Pastor Russell's teachings, hence you may judge my appreciation of his sermons printed by you each week. Then the Creation report furnished last week was certainly most interesting and remarkable as it seems to me. Since it bears on its face almost unanimable evidence of genuineness. These together with the Bible studies and short quotations from Mr. Russell make your paper a much valued visitor at our home. Thanking you for the service you are thus rendering others as well as ourselves, we beg to remain yours sincerely,

MRS. C. W. LONG.

Pittsburg, May 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Again heartily assuring you of my appreciation of the grand way of publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, also as a business man and one unaccustomed to the pen.

I am also glad to state that I have grown up with your paper since you first began to publish the sermons and each added feature of which so interests your readers. Your labor items are not behind the times, as is also your fairness along these lines, and as not being a teacher in the truth, but one of the least of them. I might state as a general sense, for I am glad to state I know none of my brothers or sisters who do not know the Master's advice "Go to thy brother," and Pastor Russell receives it. So when we seek to serve the truth we should seek to serve it and avoid the methods employed by so many to take advantage to serve greatly self. It refills to mind of some landlords, after their tenants have built up a large business by their business ability, aside from said landlords, that the landlord only steps forth and raise the tax, or rent, on him, as the world would put it "catching him where the hair is short." The spirit of the master cannot be found in such principles and as Brother Paul states "let your moderation be known unto all men—the Lord is at hand."—Phil. 4: 5, in business and all affairs—for God is love.

Come my soul, thy suit prepare; Father loves to answer prayer. He Himself has bid thee pray, Therefore will not say thou nay.

Hymn 35.

As one very grateful to the editor of the Tribune.

Your "Sharin" brother,

ROBERT J. CRAIG.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed check for the National Labor Tribune for one year to be sent to J. Gustanson. This man wants the paper principally because of the excellent way that you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. We appreciate the work you are doing very much and as for myself I will only express my appreciation. We are all appreciating very much that you are furnishing the whole sermon and in a way that it can be easily read.

May the Lord continue to bless the work and you for your efforts.

Yours truly,

W. H. DICKERSON.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

You are still sending out the Truth and Light by way of Pastor Russell's sermons and here I am with you for another year.

When all your good readers come to know, as know they must before another decade, that Pastor Russell's teaching is the Scripture Truth now due to be made known—Truth hidden from the foundation of the world until these last days of this Gospel Age and from the time according to His glorious plan of the ages. Oh! how glad they will be! How happy and thankful they very glad they'll be indeed. Hoping that none of the adverse influences now so insidiously at work will keep you from the good work of publishing the present Truth.

I am most truly,

I. A. CONKLIN.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am this day renewing our subscription to the Tribune. We appreciate your kindness in continuing the same after payment was due and thank you for the kindness.

We take pleasure on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and pray the Father's blessings on you for publishing them in such good form.

Respectfully,

MRS. IDA J. TAYLOR.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money for subscription for Tribune. I am sorry my time has just expired and I do not want to miss a copy. Your paper gets better all the time. I would not be without it if it were only for the grand truths from our dear Pastor Russell's sermons. I am greatly pleased with the Question Box. Hope many will avail themselves of a chance to have many of the perplexing subjects in the Bible harmonized. I would like to have you rejoiced with us on opportunity when I was in darkness when the Bible was like a closed book to me and getting no food in the nominal church. I came out and stayed out until God in His great mercy brought the truth to my hungry heart. I wanted Christ and Him crucified and I am surprised at the many things of which I have never tired and I have had a feast all along the way. Thanks God from whom all blessings flow."

Dear editor may God's richest favor surround you in my prayer.

Yours,

MRS. F. J. PIERCE.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It take great pleasure in renewing my subscription to your valuable paper for another year and enclose herewith money order for same.

Mrs. M. Rolle, California.

M. Gray, California.

Clifford W. Ford, Washington.

I. A. Conklin, Virginia.

E. H. Medlock, Tennessee.

Thos. Ingram, Pennsylvania.

D. W. Beehout, Pennsylvania.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I know that the Labor Tribune is an exceptionally good one in every respect. The sermons by Pastor Russell are a wonderfully interesting. They certainly contain most important truths. I earnestly pray that you will continue to publish them for I know they must be a most potent force for good. Feeling that "a word of appreciation now and then is relished by the best of men," I have taken the opportunity to express mine.

Yours truly,

MRS. A. W. CAWEST.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Being away I did not get all my papers. Will you please send me one of March 26 and April 27 numbers? The Tribune still continues to lead in the way of putting the sermons in "apple pie" shape and I do not want to miss any of them.

Very respectfully yours,

E. S. MASON.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I was once a subscriber of your paper but dropped it so as to patronize one near home who also printed Pastor Russell's sermons, but the print and paper is not as good as yours. Think I will get back to yours again when time expires here. I want the last few issues so as to cut out sermons and paste in scrap book. The type of your paper is clearest and best of all.

Once your scriber.

H. T. CHAPIN.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The extra copies containing the Cayuga's story (as per order) duly received. Thank you. That was a good thing to read and meditate upon and I will express my opinion also of the way you publish Pastor Russell's sermons in the Sunday School Lessons each week. I know of no other paper that gives so much matter in the same clear beautiful type as you do in publishing these sermons.

Most sincerely,

C. N. STEM.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The scripture instructs us to "render therefore to all their dues." "Honor to whom honor is due"—Rom. 13: 7. Therefore permit me to continue in praise for your spare given to your paper to the interest of Bible study. The threefold features, viz., Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday School Lessons on the International Lesson and the Question Box, and in addition, the various letters of interest by those who also appreciate your valuable paper.

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS HALYOSA.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I notice on our wrapper from year to year a little note of thanks for additional some time back, and I am repeating herewith today for another year. I do not comprehend how we can ever do without the Tribune and we intend to continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons, and also upon the paper over to the interest of Bible study. The threefold features, viz., Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday School Lessons on the International Lesson and the Question Box, and in addition, the various letters of interest by those who also appreciate your valuable paper.

Very respectfully yours,

A. H. McELVY.

The Bible is the oldest book in existence; it has outlived the storms of thirty centuries. Men have endeavored by every means possible to banish it from the face of the earth; they have ridden it, buried it, made it otherwise unobtainable, with death to have in possession, but it is the most bitter and relentless persecutions have waned against those who love and faith in it; but still the book lives. Today, while many of its foes stumbled and fell, and hundreds of volumes written to discredit it have been forgotten, influences are being since forgotten, the Bible has found its way into every nation and language of earth, over two hundred translations of it having been made, and to-day that this book has survived so many centuries, with-standing such unparalleled efforts to destroy it, is one of the most strong circumstantial evidence that the great Being whom it claims as its Author is the one born its Preserver.—Pastor Russell.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mr. Robb, Sr., Dundee.

W. W. Clark, Nebraska.

A. A. Marsh, Pennsylvania.

I. B. Lapp, Pennsylvania.

K. R. Moxon, Pennsylvania.

Levi P. Cook, Pennsylvania.

H. H. Goldthwaite, Massachusetts.

J. F. Hoffman, Pennsylvania.

Aaron Hull, California.

H. C. Rogers, California.

W. J. McIlvaine, Pennsylvania.

I. Gustasan, Nebraska.

A. Hanback, Illinois.

Frank Stenzel, Illinois.

A. A. Newkirk, New York.

Mrs. F. J. Pierce, Ohio.

Thos. Ingram, Pennsylvania.

D. W. Beehout, Pennsylvania.

THE TRUTH POST CARD CO.,

662 W. Fourth St., Erie, Pa.

The friends who have ordered these cards speak very highly of them, and many have ordered several times. We have a folder showing the four designs, entitled, "What Do You Believe," which you can send to Pastor Russell, and which will be sent out to the friends of the Vow Card will be included for 1 one-cent stamps.

POPULAR MECHANICS

FOR TIRED MUSCLES.

Suggestions For the Exercise of the Internal Organs.

Out of an age of athletics we are discovering the fact that a huge framework, demonstrating overdeveloped muscles, may constitute an invalid in a muscular shell, suffering from vital organs that have been retrograding because of lack of exercise. The remedy is to give the internal organs a share of this exercise. Here are a few scientific suggestions to the proposed end:

Stand upright with the feet and knees close together and the arms hanging at the sides. Inhale fully as the arms are brought up to the shoulder level in cross fashion, hold the breath firmly and with the feet still together turn the body firmly and strongly from side to side.

For muscular fatigue bring the feet together and bend forward with knees stiffened and arms limp, allowing the tips of the fingers to fall limply toward the toes, or as another form of relief to tired muscles stand with the feet well apart and shake the whole body gently as a dog shakes himself, at the same time allowing the body to swing from side to side. This last is recommended as an excellent form of exercise for both muscles and vital organs.—Chicago Tribune.

ELECTRIC ROCK DRILL.

Compressed Air Cushion Transmits Energy From the Motor.

A new electric rock drill, claimed to combine the ruggedness of the air or steam drill with the efficiency, flexibility and economy of electrical power, utilizes compressed air as the medium transmitting the energy from the motor to the plunger. This air is not exhausted from the drill, but is retained to act continuously as a cushion between the piston of the plunger and the motor driven reciprocating cylinder in which it operates.

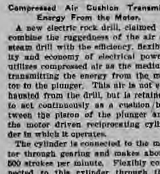
The cylinder is connected to the motor through gearing and makes about 500 strokes per minute. Flexibly connected to this cylinder through the compressible air cushion at each end is the head of the piston, which, of course, makes the same number of strokes per minute. The difference between this drill and the ordinary air drill is that the cylinder in which the air acts upon the piston is movable instead of stationary and the compressed air is retained to protect the mechanism from shocks from the plunger, instead of being allowed to escape after having performed its work at the end of each stroke.

SAILCLOTH TESTER.

Machine Measures Tensile Strength of the Material.

In order to make certain that sails, especially those for racing yachts, contain no flaws that will cause them to tear under severe strain the sailcloth is tested by means of the machine shown in the accompanying illustration.

The strain is applied to a strip of the cloth by means of the long weight-



TESTING A STRIP OF CLOTH.

ed arm or lever, the number of weights on the end of which may be increased or decreased, as desired. The scale shows the exact degree of strain exerted on the cloth by the pull of the weighted arm.

How Deserts Are Formed.

There is a popular idea that deserts like the Sahara are the bottoms of ancient seas which have been lifted above their original elevation by geological forces. This notion is an erroneous one. It is absolutely certain, high authorities contend, that the sands of all the great deserts have been formed on the spot by the disintegration of the solid rocks on which they rest. Desert sands correspond in all respects, so far as their mode of origin is concerned, to the dust and sand that accumulate on our highroads in summer. All deserts are situated where the winds from the ocean before reaching them are exhausted of their moisture by passing over mountains or across extensive tracts of land.

Latest Remedy For Burns.

A new remedy for burns is this: Make a lukewarm poultice either with the dry yeast of grain or the wet yeast of breweries. Apply it quickly as possible. It stops the pain and hastens healing. The scientific explanation is that the cellules of the yeast absorb the bacterial poison.—La Nature.

NOVEL FRYING DEVICE.

Apparatus Designed to Prevent Spattering of Grease.

Pictured in the accompanying engraving is a cooking utensil adapted to take the place of the common frying pan and which will prevent grease from being spattered over the kitchen floor. The utensil is formed with an outer pan, A, provided with lateral handles, B, and vertical handles, C. Adapted to be placed within the pan A is a second pan, D, which is formed with a bottom of wire netting. Hinged to the pan D at opposite sides are two handles, E, each provided with a cover section, F, of wire netting. The cover sections are of such form as to completely close over the top of the

OPERATION OF FRYING UTENSIL.

pan D. Additional inner bottoms of wire netting are provided as indicated at G. In use the lard or butter is placed in the pan A and set on the stove.

The food may be placed in the pan D, after which the covers F are closed over the pan, which is then completely submerged in the boiling lard. Whenever desired the pan D may be lifted bodily out of the pan A by means of the handles E or it may be raised out of the fat and supported on the pan A by swinging the handles E outward and hooking them over the handles C. The grease will then drain off through wire netting bottom.

It will be understood that as the covers are adapted to hold the food below the hot fat it will be unnecessary to turn it and the food will be just as brown on top as on the underside. Whenever desired the inner bottom G may be used, which will permit the cook to remove the contents of the fryer without lifting the pan D off the pan A.

Chemical Flowers.

Horticulturists are up in arms against what they term "dishonest" manipulation of flowers by chemical substances which are largely employed to produce such unnatural flowers as the blue roses, green pinks or chrysanthemums, the petals of which are suggestive of a snake's skin. The practice, it is contended, is not only an offense against the harmony and beauty of nature, but in certain cases the substances used are not devoid of danger to the purchasers of the flowers. The sale of chemically treated flowers, it is urged, ought to be prohibited.

A SIMPLE FLY TRAP.

Device That May Be Attached to the Garbage Can.

Every garbage can and swill barrel can be converted into a fly trap if the device invented by Dr. Clifton F. Hodge of Clark university biological department be adopted.

The can or barrel is fitted with a loose cover which permits the flies to enter. At the top of the cover is an opening leading to a wire screen fly trap, and it is a peculiar fact that

FLY TRAP ON GARBAGE CAN.

most of the flies entering the can in search of food will choose to make their exit at the top of the can and thus go to their death in the trap.

This method of killing flies before they get into the house is most effective and was devised after three years' experimentation. It is not patented and therefore may be used by everybody. Should it be generally adopted it is probable that the annual fly scourge will be greatly diminished and the health of the community correspondingly improved.

Light as a Barrier to Eels.

Some time ago the Danish government began, under the direction of its biological station at Copenhagen, an interesting effort to aid the fishermen of the Baltic by preventing the migration of eels from that sea into the ocean, says Scientific American. The means employed is a "barrier of light," formed by placing fifty electric lamps along a submerged cable between the island of Fano and the coast of Funen. The effectiveness of such a barrier depends upon the fact that the eels migrate only during the dark hours. Accordingly, as soon as darkness begins in the season of migration the lamps are illuminated, and thus a wall of light is interposed from which the eels recoil. A similar principle is said to have been employed from time immemorial by fishermen on certain parts of the coast of Italy.

Tommy—Mamma had a lot of things sent home C. O. D. today. What does C. O. D. mean? Tommy's Pop—C. O. D., my son, means "Call on Dad."—Philadelphia Record.

THEATERS

GRAND.

Mary Mannering's brilliant success, "A Man's World," in which she scored the most triumphant hit of her entire stock career, and in which she was so skillfully supported by Charles Richman, is to be the exceptionally strong attraction at the Grand Opera House next week, where the Harry Davis Stock Players are to inaugurate their newly organized personnel under Lillian Lawrence as leading lady and Boyd Nolan as leading man. The decided interest in this new personnel of this favorite stock company will make this a red letter week at the Grand just as was last week owing to the farewells of the former leads. And particularly will this be an unusual event since "A Man's World" has been praised everywhere that it has been seen as being the greatest drama upon the relation of the sexes that has yet been written. Everywhere that it was presented by Miss Mannering it provoked the most widespread discussion, and the absolute absence of all theatrical artifice in the play strengthened its appeal. It attacks the most vital and serious problem concerning man and woman in their matrimonial relationship and attacks it in a straightforward and logical manner, carrying out the situation to their true conclusion. In its uncompromising treatment of its theme it is unique and masterful.

King George of England has paid an unprecedented honor to the labor movement by a "command" invitation to two representatives of trades unions to attend the coronation ceremony.

A Waiter as a Tipper.

Two years ago a guest at a hotel in Frankfort-on-the-Main which has many American patrons became a prime favorite with the waiters in the dining room because of the lavish tips he gave to the man who served him, the boy who helped him on with his coat and the various other employees. Where old customers gave 50 pfennigs he would give a mark and more, besides extras in the way of cigars. In explanation he said one day that when he was at home in St. Louis he was a waiter, and, being far away, he wanted to test the extravagant tip system.

"And how does it work?" he was asked.

"Fine. The boys think me a fine gentleman, and I think they are fine waiters."—New York Tribune.

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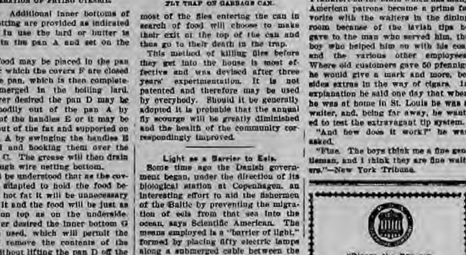

Edited by PAUL N. HASLUCK

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Cassell's Cyclopaedia of Mechanics is an authoritative work, well printed and handsomely bound in five volumes. Written by a staff of skillful and talented mechanical and technical writers, under the direct editorship of Paul N. Hasluck, the foremost living writer on mechanical subjects—every paragraph the paid contribution of an expert. The work is practical from cover to cover, constituting a thoroughly trustworthy reference library and key to up-to-date workshop practice, full of plainly worded and well illustrated articles of interest to all who want a receipt, employ a mechanical process, or stand in need of an item of information concerning mechanical and practical matters. This great work fulfills a long felt want among practical mechanics as well as amateurs and beginners. Students who have previously found that there is nothing to be learned from the compilations of untried and possibly impracticable suggestions and receipts will find Cassell's Cyclopaedia of Mechanics thoroughly dependable and practicable. The work contains over 6,500 illustrations and 30,000 separately indexed articles; over 2,500,000 words. The five volumes number 1760 pages in all, each volume measuring 7½x10½ inches, strongly bound in stout extra durable cloth binding with lettering in gold. The type is large, clear and easy to read. So vast in fact is the scope of the work that only a leisurely examination can do it justice. That is why we make you this out-and-out offer to place it free in your home—we know you will find it the best and most valuable mechanical library for you.

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A GOD READY TO PARDON

Hosea 14—June 4

"For thou art a God ready to pardon, gracious and merciful, slow to anger."—Neh. 9:17.

TODAY'S study is an exhortation by the Prophet Hosea to Israel, at that time distinct from Judah; but it is applicable to our own nation as well as to every nation. Israel had become debauched through idolatry. Intermarriage with the royalty of heathen nations had introduced the idolatries of heathen religions and the sensualities which constituted their attractive features to the people. With the sensuality came a lack of moral sense—a general numbness of conscience respecting impurities. The record indicates that Hosea's own wife was an adulteress, a debauchee, who finally left her husband and her false offspring. Later the Prophet took her back under his own roof, but not as his wife. He was compassionate toward her and her offspring.

"Return Unto the Lord"

No doubt the Prophet's own experiences had much to do with awakening him to a realization of the deplorable state of his own people. When the spirit of the Lord came upon him in prophecy, he could the better from his own experiences enter into sympathy with them.

Flee from idolatry.

The Israelites were *fatherless* in the sense that they had denied the Heavenly Father, the Creator, and had become children of the Adversary; even as Jesus said to some, "Ye are of your father the Devil, for his works ye do."

In their repentance, in their return to God, they were not only to abandon false hopes and false worship and iniquity, but they were to take with them words, and say unto the Lord, "Take away our iniquity and receive us graciously, that we may render unto Thee the fruit of our lips—our praise."

Then follows a prophecy which has not yet been fulfilled, but will, we believe, soon be realized. It tells of the turning away of God's anger, of His blessing upon Israel. It will have fulfilment when Messiah begins His reign.

"Receive Us Graciously"

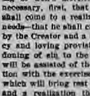
Be it noted that the people of Israel to this day have not accepted the Lord's terms as stated by the Prophet. They have not asked to be received by grace—graciously.

How God can be just and yet clear us was not made known in Hosea's day, but is now clearly set forth as the very essence of the "good tidings" of God's love. God himself has provided in Jesus this, the Ransom sacrifice, necessary to the satisfaction of Divine Justice, so that God can be both just and merciful, although these terms are antagonistic.

In order to have a clear understanding of God's merciful provision it is necessary, first, that the transgressor shall come to a realization of his own needs—that he shall crave a recognition by the Creator and a share in His mercy and loving provisions. Such abandoning of sin to the extent of ability will be assisted of the Lord in connection with the exercise of faith in Him, which will bring rest and peace of soul and a realization that Divine mercy will make good all unintentional blemishes and cause all things to work together for good to him. But there is no place on the Highway of Holiness—the Highway of Divine mercy and love and forgiveness and peace—for transgressors, for those who knowingly and willingly go contrary to the Divine will.

Christendom's Idolatrous Debauch

We are not to lose the force of this lesson by applying it wholly to the nation of Israel. There is also a nominal spiritual Israel, styled "Christendom," professing to be espoused to the Lord. Christendom is, in the Scriptures, charged with adultery, in that she lives with the world. She is charged also with idolatry—with worshiping houses and lands, banks, stocks and bonds, name and fame. Only the comparatively few, a mere handful, know God as their Father and are known of Him as His children. Their confidence is in the work of their own hands, and in lodges, unions, trusts, insurance, church membership, etc. "God is not in all their thoughts."



A prevalent form of idolatry.

The condition of "Christendom" today is one of trust in armies and navies, soldiers and guns, aeroplanes and dynamite, great wealth and prosperity. Under the picture of Laodicea, the nominal church of today is described as saying, "I am rich and increased in goods and have need of nothing." The Lord answers, "Thou knowest not that thou art poor and wretched and miserable and blind and naked. I counsel thee to buy of Me gold tried in the fire, and raiment, that thou mayest be clothed and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear."—Rev. 3:17, 18.

Doubled Pointed.

Bess—I'm at a loss to understand just what Mr. Blank meant when I told him my age was twenty-five. Tess—What did he say? Bess—That I didn't look it.—Lippincott's.

177.—Who made God, and is he a person?

Answer.—We recognize God as uncreated; the First-Cause, or Creator of all things. "From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God" (Psalm xc. 2). Our minds are unable to grasp so stupendous a proposition, because of our limitations. But there are other things which we cannot understand, yet cannot deny. For instance: we believe that space is endless, but we can not understand how we could go on and on forever and never reach the limits of space. Then, on the other hand, neither can we comprehend a limit to space—that we could go on and on and on and then come to a fence or some other stopping-place, beyond which there would be no space.

God is a person. We quote from Standard Dictionary the following: "Any being having life, intelligence, will, and separate existence; distinguished from an irrational *brute*, an inanimate *thing*."

We conceive of the Deity as an actual existence, an infinite being, whom, by the analogy of language, we term person.

All recognize man as a person. The Scriptures state that God created man in his own image and likeness (Genesis i. 27); therefore God must be a person.

178.—Where is Heaven? Is it a PLACE or a CONDITION?

Answer.—The Bible indirectly explains the location of Heaven, assuring us that none except the spirit-begotten could clearly understand the explanation. Jesus said, "If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell you heavenly things?" (John iii. 12). Heaven is a *place*, however. We read, "Heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool" (Isaiah lxvi. 1). God's throne, in the sense of his power, extends throughout the Universe; but since he is a *person* he must have a central point of presence and government. The group of stars called Pleiades, to the north of the heavens, is—we think wisely—considered the central point of the Divine Government; for it has been ascertained that all the heavenly bodies, great and small, are gradually circling about that central point.

It is proper, also, to speak of the heavenly or spirit *condition* as distinct from an earthly, or human, condition. The word "heaven" signifies that which is high, or exalted.

Likewise we observe that the earth and the planets revolving around the sun form our solar system. As corroborating this thought see Job xxxviii. 31.

179.—How do we know that the Christian religion is the true one when there are so many more adherents of Buddhism and other heathen religions?

Answer.—Numbers are not an evidence of right and truth at the present time, but the reverse. The Lord speaks of his people as a "little flock," including not many great nor rich nor noble. One of the evidences against heathenism in its various forms is its inability to satisfy. St. Paul tells us that their gods are devils and not gods (I Corinthians x. 20). Their worship is that of fear and not of love. There is no God of love in the world except the one God of the Bible. All others are mighty, cunning, ferocious, but all loveless, pitiless, implacable. Alas, that so many Christians have seen but imperfectly the true God of the Bible! Rightly seen, he and his gracious arrangements satisfy our longings as nothing else could do.

180.—The Bible declares that God's work is perfect (Deuteronomy xxxii. 4). How can we harmonize this with the fact that so many children are born imperfect?

Answer.—The first man, Adam, was created perfect, with power to multiply (Genesis i. 27, 28). God does not directly create a child any more than He directly creates a kitten or a puppy. He started the human organism perfect and gave it the spark of life with power to transmit the same. All imperfections are the results of Father Adam's disobedience and its death penalty, which has affected us mentally, morally and physically, as the Apostle states, "Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world and death by sin and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned" (Romans v. 12). Sin and death have worked great havoc and marred God's image in us all. It is manifest that an imperfect father could not beget a perfect offspring, and thus the Scripture declares, "I was shapen in iniquity and in sin did my mother conceive me" (Psalm li. 5). But God has made provision for the redemption of man from imperfection and death, through Christ Jesus, who by "the grace of God tasted death for every man" (Hebrews ii. 9). The loss of imperfection by man's disobedience and God's provision for his redemption through the merit of Christ Jesus' sacrifice is clearly stated by the Apostle that, "Therefore, as by the offense of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even so by the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life. For as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous" (Romans v. 18, 19).

191.—How large was Noah's ark, and how did it compare with modern vessels as to size and capacity?

Answer.—The Bible (Genesis vi. 15) gives the dimensions as follows: Three hundred cubits long, fifty cubits broad and thirty cubits high. The length of the cubit is variously estimated. The modern cubit is 18 inches, linear measure; the sacred cubit of the Jews was 21.88 inches. According to the latter the ark was 547.2 feet long, 91.2 feet wide and 54 feet high. The capacity, 2,730,782 cubic feet. Tonnage, 81,062. It is impossible, however, to do more than merely to estimate the dimensions as no one can be absolutely sure as to the length of the cubit according to which the ark was constructed. There are some modern vessels of greater length than the ark, but the capacity of the ark was three times as great as any vessel afloat. It provided plenty of room for Noah and his family and pairs of all the 244 species of animals, taken in, as scheduled by Buffon, together with all supplies needed for the long voyage. The design has been found in actual practice to yield the best results for safety and stowage.

192.—One of the commandments of the Bible reads, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"; how may I know who is my neighbor?

Answer.—Our Lord gives a clear answer to this question in Luke x. 29-37. He describes a man in distress and need. A priest came along and seeing the man passed by on the other side as if he were afraid he would be contaminated by even paying attention to the sufferer. A Levite did likewise. Then came a Samaritan (Samaritans were a mixed people, common and despised by the priestly class of Jews), and ministered unto the wants of the sufferer. The principle here taught is, that every man is your neighbor and should be treated kindly, generously, according to the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." "Love your neighbors as yourself" and show that you do love them by dealing with all honestly, fairly and exactly as you would like others to deal with you. The Apostle Paul announces the proper principle saying "Do good unto all men as you have opportunity" (Galatians vi. 10).

193.—Does the Bible teach how long man has been living on the earth?

Answer.—The Bible does give a satisfactory answer to this question. Scientists have indulged in much speculation as to the length of time man has been on the earth. Their guesses have ranged over a wide field. One celebrated Geologist claims it has been fifty thousand years since the first man was in Egypt, while another names 250,000 years since the first man was on European soil. In contrast with these speculative theories we have the clear and connected chain of Bible chronology, which shows that less than seven thousand years have elapsed since the creation of the first man. The Bible is the oldest and most authentic history concerning man. It indulges in no guesses, but clearly teaches that Adam was the first man. It gives its own chronology, which is subdivided as follows: From Adam to the flood 1,656 years; from the flood to Abraham 427 years; from thence to the exodus and the giving of the law 430 years; from thence to the division of Canaan 46 years; next the period of the Judges 450 years; the period of the Kings 513 years; period of desolation 70 years; from thence to year 1 A. D., 536 years; from thence to A. D. 1911 makes a total of 6,059 years since Adam's creation. This is the result shown by the best Bible chronologists who have written on the subject. Their writings are obtainable.

194.—What is meant by the "Judgment Day," and when will it be? Is it to be a 24 hour day?

Answer.—The term "Judgment" includes a hearing or trial and the final conclusion or result of that trial. Not all are judged at once. To illustrate, the Church is now on trial or judgment, which trial or judgment has been in progress since Pentecost. The faithful in this judgment shall be rewarded, as we read, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life" (Revelation ii. 10). The Judgment Day, as applied to the world in general is entirely a different matter. It is manifest that the whole world could not be tried and judged within 24 hours. The Apostle says, "God hath appointed a day in which he will judge the world in righteousness" (Acts xvii. 31). Again we read: "That one day is with the Lord as a thousand years" (II Peter iii. 8). The judgment of the world by Christ will cover a period of one thousand years (Revelation xx. 4-6). That the judgment of the world had not come in the Apostle Paul's day is clearly shown by his words in the Scripture above noted (Acts xvii. 31). This and other Scriptures clearly show that Christ is to be the Judge of the world when he sets up his kingdom at his second coming. In Matthew xxv. 31-46 our Lord gave a description of the judgment of the world, clearly pointing out that it would take place at his second appearing. This is conclusive proof that the world's judgment is not yet in progress.

Had His Nerve.

"I'm afraid," her father replied, "you would not be able to support my daughter in the style to which she has become accustomed."

"Well," the young man said after he had thought the matter over briefly, "I'm not proud. I'll let you help."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Modern Way.

"And now, Henry, you must go into the library and ask papa's consent."

"What! Me ask anything of that little, yellow whiskered gink! Not on your life, sweetheart! Nix on the papa. If he's got any finger in this deal he can come to me—see?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Always the Case.

"Take away woman and what would follow?" shouted the orator.

"We would!" cried a man on a back seat.

JUN 13 1911

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 27 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 8 1911 — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Congressman Wilson Makes Effective Reply to President Kirby of the National Manufacturers' Association. Hearing by Rules Committee On the Resolution to Investigate McNamara Kidnaping --- Railway Department of A. F. of L. Makes Fine Settlement With Southern Railway Company.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Realizing, no doubt, the increasing influence of Congressman Wilson, labor's conspicuous friend, President Kirby of the National Manufacturers' Association made an attempt to discredit and cast aspertions on him. The union buster stated that Mr. Wilson had appointed his daughter as secretary of the Labor Committee, of which he is chairman; another daughter as his secretary, and his wife as janitress of the committee room. This statement was characterized as malicious and without foundation. The facts are that his daughter, Agnes, has been Mr. Wilson's secretary for ten years, and has been appointed and confirmed as Secretary of the Labor Committee, from the sole fact of her intimate knowledge of affairs that will come before the committee. The secretary to Mr. Wilson is Hugh L. Kerwin of Wellsboro, Pa., and the janitor is Dean Van Kirk of Galetin, Pa. The statement made by Mr. Wilson on the floor of the House elicited applause from all quarters.

The rules committee of the House last week held hearings on the resolution introduced by Congressman Berger for a congressional investigation of the arrest and extradition of J. J. McNamara. Statements were made by President Gompers, Frank Ryan, President of the Ironworkers, Congressman Berger and attorney for the ironworkers, Lee N. Rappaport. The committee listened intently to all testimony presented. No one appeared in opposition to the resolution. Representative Henry, Chairman of the Committee, stated that Congressman Berger and Attorney Rappaport would be permitted to submit such additional facts, affidavits, etc., tending to substantiate the charges, and some would be incorporated in the record. Representative Madison, a member of the committee, stated that he felt the Rules Committee was convinced that Mr. McNamara had been extradited illegally, and that no further evidence was necessary to influence the committee to make a favorable report. Members of the committee expressed doubt whether a congressional investigation would add anything to what is already known in the case. It was asserted that the most essential thing to do was to so revise the Federal laws that such outrages as the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and McNamara could not occur again. The hearings will be printed in pamphlet form for use of the public and to present the matter to the Judiciary Committee, which will consider a number of bills introduced for the purpose of amending the extradition laws.

The strike among the shopmen of the Pennsylvania Railroad is spreading. Organizers have been endeavoring to organize the men in Altoona ever since the Pittsburg division went out, but no until a few days ago was any progress made. Reports just received contain the information that a large number of men in Altoona have been takn into the union with the alternative in view of a settlement with the company or a general strike of the shopment at that place.

James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, together with the representatives of the Brotherrood of Carmen, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths and Sheet Metal Workers, was successful in arriving at a settlement with the Southern Railway and allied lines. The machinists are to receive from 1½ to 3 cents per hours advance, there being a general adjustment of wages in this craft. The Carmen are to receive a 2-cent an hour advance flat. The boilermakers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers are to receive approximately the same increase. This settlement affects about 8,000 men, and without doubt the advanced scale will apply, as it has done heretofore, to the Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio, with 9,000 additional men. It might not be amiss to observe that the achievement of the labor officials in reaching this agreement is worthy of more than passing mention, for with the lines mentioned all accepting the terms as stated, the approximate advance in wages is over $1,000,000 per year, with bettered working conditions in addition thereto.

A few days ago Congressman Wilson (coal miner), introduced a resolution in the House for an investigation of the strike which has been in progress in the Westmoreland coal fields for over a year. The resolution was referred to the rules committee and a hearing has been had.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MR. GARY'S BROAD-MINDEDNESS.

THE editorial uterances of representative anti-tariff papers have been quoted from time to time in these columns to show that the demagogic attacks of the Democrats in congress on the iron and steel tariffs are viewed coldly by the more intelligent anti-Republican press. The attempt to show that the stel trade of the country is in the grasp of a monopoly fails to excite the enthusiasm of the Springfield Republican. That paper is the last one in the country which can fairly be accused of standpatism, and yet it remarks that the United States Steel corporation has again, failed, as it did early in 1909, to make itself powerful enough in the industry to maintain a stable price policy. Its subsidiaries are meeting the price cuts of the independent Republic steel concern and other companies will of course follow. People will remember what happened when a similar "open" market was declared two years and more ago. There was heavy liquidation in the common stock of the big concerns and a panicky fall in the price, but the lower prices for steel products started a heavy buying movement which was the beginning of the business revival of that; while "steel $45, soon started on the upgrade again and hardly stopped until above 90. Nothing of this sort may come of the present break in steel prices. Meantime, as the Republican concludes, "opportune evidence is afforded for the United States Steel corporation that it is much less of a monopoly than Congress seems to think it is."

Not only is the corporation much less of a monopoly than free trade politicians try to make appear, but it is headed by a man of broad views in the person of Judge Gary. His declaration before the Stanley investigating committee last week that great corporations cannot be dispensed with but that the public welfare demands their regulation by the government—even to the point of saying what prices they shall charge for their products—may or may not be Socialism, but it is certainly liberal. Mr. Gary talks and acts like a man who takes the public interest at all times into account, and we believe that is the settled policy of the great concern which he is the head of.

FIGHTING FOR THE MINIMUM WAGE.

FOR the first time in the history of the American labor movement, a serious effort is under way to establish the minimum wage by law. The work has been taken in hand by the Consumers' League, of which John Graham Brooks is president. A vigorous campaign will be conducted throughout the country.

The plan is offered as a substitute for the open shop, on one hand, and strikes, on the other. It will probably be fought in this country by both labor and capitol.

It deprives employers of liberty to starve their men into submission, and deprives labor unions of liberty to embarrass business by precipitating a sudden and general cessation of its operations.

It puts upon an industrial court composed of representatives of both parties to the contention, with a judge from the bench as umpire, the work of fixing a decent living wage, less than which no employer may lawfully pay.

This system is the creation of the labor administration of New Zealand and Australia.

HITTING THE LOAN SHARK.

S will hit him hard. You a club, and this time they after the loan shark with ployers have finally got ENSIBLE New York employers have finally got after the loan shark with a club, and this time they will hit him hard. You see the loan shark's main hold is fear on the part of the victim. He is afraid of losing his job if the boss knows he anticipates his wages by borrowing at ruinous interest. But the bosses have adopted these rules:

"Don't discharge your employe when served with an attachment of his wages; give him another chance.

"Disregard the attachment if served more than three days after the making of a loan, as it will not be binding.

"Establish and encourage co-operative savings and loan associations among your employes if possible."

Now that is more than sensible—it is a loving thing to do. It should be taken up all over the country. And the employe, on his part, should try and be a good deal less anxious to borrow, because so long as there are men who want to be bitten there will be sharks willing to bite—at 5 or 10 per cent a month.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, DIAZ OF AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION.

THOUGH he has shown no indication of any intention to resign under fire, Samuel Gompers may be called the Diaz of the American Federation of Labor. For twenty-nine years, with an interval of one year's retirement, he has held the presidency of that organization and has been the executive head of organized labor in the United States. He is English born, sixty-one years old and for more than thirty-five years has been interested in labor unionism. Organized capital has launched many broadsides against President Gompers, but they slide off him like water from a duck's back. As a scorner of adverse criticism he again appears Diaz-like. Whenever and wherever unionism is attacked there you will find Gompers fighting like a veteran. By reason of his connection with the boycott against the Bucks Stove and Range company he was sentenced to serve a year in jail, but recently the supreme court of the United States reversed the lower tribunal, and Mr. Gompers now has no incarceration to face. He lives in Washington, but he is here, there and everywhere in his fight for the rights of unionism as he conceives them.

PRESIDENT FEEHAN PETITIONS CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Tales of peonage, graft, bloodshed and murder in the Westmoreland coal field of Pennsylvania were told before the house committe on rules today on a hearing on a resolution calling for an investigation of conditions in that district.

That 20 miners have been shot to death by deputies during the year of the strike was asserted by Francis Feehan, president of the Pittsburg district mine workers.

"Have the deputies who did the shooting been tried?" asked Representative Madison.

"Yes, 18 deputies were sentenced to from three to six months," returned Feehan.

"What, three months for murder?" demanded Madison.

"Oh, yes, the most of them are out now," said Feehan.

"Eighteen thousand men went out on strike when it began," Feehan continued. "Ten thousand men, evicted from the company's houses, left the field 6,000 or 7,000 are still here. They lived in tents and shacks on the hillsides, all through last winter and suffered all sorts of hardships.

"We expect to prove that the companies in the Westmoreland field are keeping men in practical slavery. They are keeping men in the mines against their will. I know hundreds of cases where men have escaped—crossed the 'dead line' and have told stories of being beaten up and shot at because they tried to escape.

"Men coming from Europe are met by agents of the companies and induced to go to Westmoreland county. They are hurried from the train to the mines guarded by special deputies."

STRIKERS' WIVES SMILE AT SENTENCES.

IRWIN, Pa., June 3. — Twelve women, wives and daughters of striking miners residing in Westmoreland City, were sent to jail last night, charged with disorderly conduct. Two of the women had babies in their arms.

The women "serenaded" men who were working in the mines. The instruments used were bells, kettles and cooking utensils, and the din was deafening. The women were arrested about a week ago and Justice H. L. Meerhoff fined each $8.60.

Officials of the union miners could not raise the amount of the fines, and the women were sent to jail for 20 days each. Later they were furnished bail. They returned to their homes, and again took up the "serenading" of strike-breakers. The second charge was then made.

Last evening the women left Westmoreland City on the trolley line in charge of two officers. Some of them carried suitcases, and all joined in singing "The Union Forever." They took their arrest cheerfully.

The Wayne Knitting Mills and Old Fort Knitting Mills at Fort Wayne Ind., have been organized, practically every employe of the factories becoming a member of the Textile Workers.

Jackson (Tenn.) painters secured increase of 5 cents per hour, and laundry workers secured agreement and increase, with time and one half for overtime.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Government in Great Britain Takes Steps to Prevent Importation of Sweat-Shop Goods from Foreign Countries--Big Welsh Coal Strike Ends--Weavers Will Probably Strike for More Money--Engineers Secure Advance.

(Special Correspondence National Labor Tribune.)

LONDON, May 26.—A bill has been introduced in the English Parliament to prevent the importation into the United Kingdom from foreign countries of goods manufactured under sweated conditions. It is provided that the board of trade shall determine whether any goods coming in competition with British made products are manufactured under sweated conditions, and if convinced the board is obliged to inquire into the rate of wages paid and the conditions of employment generally in that trade in the country in which the imported goods are made or produced. Even during the inquiry into the facts authority is conferred to completely prohibit the importation of such alleged sweated products.

The weavers in the Hudderfield district, England, have been endeavoring to secure an advance of 15 per cent in wages and the uniform fifty-five-hour week, but the employers have refused to comply in any particular. As a result ballots have been distributed to determine whether the weavers desire to cease work until the recognition of their demands is gained. Rumors of lockout are also heard, and a contest seems imminent.

The labor congress which meets at Amsterdam on June 12 will be followed by a five days' session of the International Federation of Textile Workers Association. The English representatives will submit a motion in favor of an eight-hour day in all textile mills in all countries. The payment of higher dues will be urged and England will probably be selected at the meeting place for the next congress.

The great Welsh coal strike, involving over 12,000 miners at the Cambrian colleries, has been settled and the men have returned to work. This strike has been in progress for months, and the miners have suffered great privations, but have stood loyal and determined once and for all to settle the question of maintaining a wage scale that would bring to them at least a decent living.

The enginemen and firemen on the Great Western Railway of Great Britain are protesting against the new conditions of employment imposed on locomotive men. A strike has been threatened. Sharp practice is charged to have been resorted to, and in the present temper of the men the enforcement of the new rules will precipitate a struggle.

After being in the employ of the Great Eastern Railway for twenty-two years, W. V. Osborne, who was the instigator of all the trouble arising out of his successful application that trade union funds should not be used for parliamentary purposes, has resigned his position as foreman porter at Clapton station in order to become secretary of the British Constitutional Association. English trade unionists are not sorry.

The engineers on the Clyde (Scotland) have secured an advance in wages. On June 1 the scale went into effect, the advance being 1 shilling a week, with a corresponding increase in other salaries where paid for by piece. A similar advance has also been agreed to, this to take effect six months later, and then the latter rate to apply under a three-year agreement.

William Morris Hughes, acting premier of Australia, openly declares that 'Australia will never agree, except at the word's point, to admit Japanese immigrants, even should the refusal mean separation from the mother country.

A general lockout of men in the building trades and in the iron and steel industry has taken place throughout Denmark. It is stated that the lockout is likely to spread to other trades.

RAILROAD HOUR LAW UPHELD.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision that the act approved March 4, 1907, prescribing that employes on railroads should not be required or permitted to remain on duty longer than sixteen consecutive hours, with ten hours intermission, together with the provision that telegraph operators and allied employes guiding train movements shall not be required or permitted to remain on duty over nine hours, is constitutional. Other provisions in the law relate to signal men, at offices and stations, with some variation in the hours of employment allowed. The Interstate Commerce Commission, under the law, is directed to enforce the act.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW SUSTAINED.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has rendered a decision that is exceedingly important in that the decision marks the boundary lines of the operation of the employers' liability act as applied to common carriers. The Washington Terminal Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad were sued to recover damages on account of an accident which a fireman sustained while operating a switch engine within the precints of the union station. In the lower court it was held that the Washington Terminal Company did not come within the meaning and provisions of the employers' liability act. The court of appeals holds that a terminal company is a common carrier.

INITIATINE AND REFERENDUM.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The initiative and referendum has reached the stage where there are now no doubts of its being adopted by a great majority of the States. At the last sessions of the California, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Florida State Legislatures bills were passed looking to its establishment. Only one serious rebuff has been encountered. The Legislature of Iowa adopted the Oregon plan, but Governor Carroll vetoed it. Oregon, Oklahoma, Nevada, Missouri, Montana, South Dakota, Maine, Arkansas and Utah have constitutional provisions covering this mode of legislation. Arizona the near-State, has also provided for it. Utah, however, adopted the provision in its constitution when admitted as a State, but the legislature since that time have steadfastly refused to enact a statutory law putting it into operation.

STEEL ORDERS TAKE BIG JUMP.

NEW YORK, June 5. — Railroads contracted for only 160,000 tons of steel rails in May, but since June 1 new business for 100,000 tons has developed, including 50,000 for the Northern Pacific, 40,000 tons for the Missouri Pacific and 10,000 tons more for the West Indies.

Car orders last week aggregated 2,500, including 1,400 for the Canadian Pacific and 1,000 for the Santa Fe. The Grand Trunk ordered 45 locomotives and the Pere Marquette wants 95 engines. Building contracts placed called for 16,000 tons of fabricated steel.

GOVERNOR TENER SIGNS LABOR BILLS.

Since the Pennsylvania legislature adjourned Governor Tener has signed the Robinson House bill, to increase salaries of State constabulary and porividing for a period of enlistment for two years and that a bonus of $5 per month shall be given for second and third enlistments. It makes the pay of privates $900 per year, with increases for various other officers below the superintendent.

The governor has also approved a bill fixing 30 minutes as minimum to be allowed for midday meal in coal mines. It was formerly 45 minutes.

MINERS' UNIONS ARE NEARLY DEAD.

WILKES-BARRE, June 1.—Most of the local unions of the United Mine Workers of America, in this section, are dead, according to the statements of National Organizer William Baxter, of Beacon, Iowa, who is here in an effort to build them up.

Before he started work he said that under the old administration, no interest was worked up and that because of the inactivity the local unions have reached a state of helplessness.

Mass meetings are being planned and will be held in different sections in the near future.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Subscribers who may have allowed themselves to get into arrears will please note that under the postal laws publications enjoying second-class mail privileges must not mail papers to subscribers not paying. This means that you must renew subscriptions promptly, remitting the cash, if you do not want your National Labor Tribune stopped. Watch the tab on your paper, which tells you what date you are paid up to. If in arrears, remit at once.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

TWO PENTECOSTAL BLESSINGS SAYS PASTOR RUSSELL.

The Later Pentecost Will Be for the World in General—It Will Come Through Messiah's Kingdom Operating Through Israel Restored to Divine Favor—It Will Be Earth's Jubilee of a Thousand Years of Blessed Uplifting and Restitution to All the Willing and Obedient of Adam's Redeemed Race—The First Pentecost Brought Blessings Merely to the Church and Has Nearly Completed Its Intended Work.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 4.—Pastor Russell continues to draw the largest audiences in the world to his oral addresses, besides the millions who weekly read the printed reports of his discourses in the public press. The audience at Brooklyn Academy of Music was estimated at twenty-six hundred. Of these about two hundred, all men, were on the platform behind the speaker. Late comers failed altogether to gain admittance to the afternoon service. The text was appropriate for Whitsunday, it being St. Peter's explanation of the Pentecostal blessing—**"This is that which was spoken by the mouth of the Prophet Joel."**—Acts 2: 16-18.

The speaker called attention to the fact that the Prophet Joel mentioned two distinct outpourings of the Holy Spirit. One of these, upon the servants and handmaidens of the Lord, found its fulfilment at Pentecost; and during the more than eighteen centuries since, God's spiritual blessing has been not only with the Apostles, but with all the footstep followers of Jesus—all of God's servants and handmaidens. If we see this feature of the prophecy fulfilled, it becomes a guarantee to believers that the remainder of the same prophecy will have fulfilment in God's due time. The remainder of the prophecy declares that afterward—after these days in which the Holy Spirit has been outpoured upon the Church, upon the "servants and handmaidens"—will come God's time for pouring out His Spirit upon all flesh.

St. Peter's statement, "This is that which was spoken by the mouth of the Prophet Joel," Pastor Russell said should not be taken to mean that what was witnessed in the upper room on the Day of Pentecost nearly nineteen centuries ago, completely fulfilled the Prophet Joel's predictions. None, he said, would dispute that the fulfilment of Joel's prophecy began at Pentecost with the early Church and has been in process of fulfilment during all the centuries since. It is as true today as it was then, that the blessing of the Holy Spirit is granted to all of God's servants and handmaidens. And the remainder of the prophecy will as surely be fulfilled with equal accuracy in due time.

After these days of the Gospel Age—after these days of the outpouring of the Spirit upon God's servants and handmaidens—will come the glorious epoch of Messiah's Kingdom, in and through which God will pour out upon the world of mankind a great blessing of enlightenment and uplift from the sin and death condition now prevailing. It will be to the accomplishment of this end that Satan shall be bound for a thousand years, and the darkness, which now covers the earth and the gross darkness which now blinds the heathen, will be chased away by the glorious "Sun of Righteousness with healing in His beams." Thus will be inaugurated the glorious Day of Messiah, a thousand years long. Thus the knowledge of the glory of the Lord will fill the whole earth. Thus every tongue shall be brought to confess and every knee to bow to Messiah as the great Representative of Jehovah and His righteousness.

ABRAHAM'S SPIRITUAL SEED FIRST.

Abraham of old typified Jehovah and Isaac typified Messiah, born not after the flesh, after the Spirit—by a special Divine Interposition—according to God's promise. Of this antitypical Isaac class, Jesus is the Head, the Forerunner of the Church, as well as the world's Redeemer. The Body of Messiah is composed of a saintly few, according to the Scriptures, gathered primarily, from the Jews, but being completed by additions from every nation, people, kindred and tongue. These all, the Apostle tells us, will be character-copies of God's dear Son, our Redeemer and Head. This, the Apostle declares, is Divine predestination (Romans viii, 29, 30.)

This Church class, or Messiah class, is variously referred to in the prophecies, as well as in the New Testament, as the "brethren" of Jesus, and as "sons of God." Of them the Prophet David writes, "I have said, ye are gods, all of you sons of the Highest; but ye shall all die like men and fall like one of the Princes" (Psalm lxxxii, 6, 7.) These all die like men in the estimation of the world, because, as the Apostle declares, the world knoweth them not even as it knew not their Master. As the world did not recognize that the life of Jesus was laid down sacrificially, neither is it aware that the followers of Jesus, a little handful, down through the Age, have likewise through His merit presented their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God.

ABRAHAM'S NATURAL SEED NEXT.

The Spiritual Seed of Abraham, all saintly, will constitute the Church of the First-Borns, the antitype of the Priests and Levites of the Jewish Dispensation. With the complexion of this Church, gathered out of all nations, sects and denominations, Divine favor will return again to the natural seed of Abraham. As the Jew was granted the first privilege or opportunity of becoming the Spiritual Seed of Abraham, he will likewise have the first opportunity to participate in the blessing which then will come to the whole world of mankind. "To the Jew first" is the Divine order in respect to both of these blessings. To this agree the words of the Apostle Paul.

After telling of the Divine election of the Church, the saintly few of both Jews and Gentiles, the Apostle adds, "I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant concerning this Mystery, * * * that blindness, in part (only, not perpetual), has happened unto Israel." When the full, "elect," Spiritual Seed shall have been gathered, shall have been completed from amongst the Gentiles, then all Natural Israel shall be saved from their blindness and outcast condition (Romans ii.)

St. Paul points out that as Israel's stumbling was directly foretold through the Prophet. ("Let their table become a trap and a snare"—Psalm lxix, 22), so also, God through prophets has foretold their blessing later on—that they would be the first to be blessed under the glorious Spiritual Messiah of many Members.

Thus it is written, "There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer and He shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob." Here, pictorially, Zion is a mother and her Offspring is the Messiah. Looking again at the type, we see that Abraham represented Jehovah and that Sarah, his wife, represented the great Covenant through which Messiah would be developed. "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." (Genesis xxii, 17, 18.) "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed, and heirs according to the promise" Galatians iii. 16, 29.)

It has required more than eighteen centuries to give birth to this great Deliverer. Jesus, the Head, was the "First-Born from the dead;" and the Church, His Members, since developed, will be His brethren, sharers in His rule on the Heavenly plane. For is He not declared to be "the First-Born among many brethren?" The First or Chief Resurrection will bring all these Sons of God to the plane of glory, honor and immortality—born from the dead; then the great Deliverer will be fully, completely born and ready to begin His great work of blessing all the nations—Israel being the first of these.

"MY SPIRIT UPON ALL FLESH."

St. Peter declares that it was the glorified Jesus who received of the Father, and poured out upon the Church at Pentecost, the Holy Spirit. That blessing came to the Church because of their coming into harmony with the Father's "arrangement through the Son. The receiving of the Spirit there marked the recipients as sons of God.

The later Pentecostal blessing upon the world will have points of similarity as well as points of difference. The blessing will come through the great Messiah and as a result of the satisfaction He will make for the sins of the whole world, by applying to the race the merits of His sacrifice by which He will seal the New Law Covenant with Israel; and then, with the world through Israel (Jeremiah xxxi, 31.) The great Messiah of glory will be the Mediator of that New Covenant, and the foundation of that Covenant will be "the better sacrifices" offered by this Mediator, as the Antitypical High Priest (Hebrews ix 19-23.)

The Pentecostal blessing then to come upon the world will not be upon the terms of their sacrificing their earthly rights to attain heavenly blessing and spiritual sonship; on the contrary, its requirements will be a consecration of obedience to the Divine Law; and its reward will be earthly Restitution to the perfection of human nature, and to the enjoyment of all the blessings originally given to Adam and forfeited by his disobedience. All coming under that blessing will experience the uplifting and restoring to all that was lost in Adam. "They shall build houses and inhabit them. They shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof, and long enjoy the work of their hands" (Isaiah lxv, 21.) This is the Divine promise, applicable to them and not applicable to the Spiritual Seed of Abraham, the Church, the Kingdom class, who must all be changed, because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God."

As Jacob was a son of Abraham, not directly, but through Isaac, so also those blessed under Messiah's reign will be children of God, not directly, but through the Messiah. Directly, they will be the children of Messiah. That it is written of Messiah, "He shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the Mighty One, the Prince of Peace and the Everlasting Father—the Father or Life-giver to the restored world of mankind. The life which He laid down in sacrifice, namely, the earthly life, is the one which He will give to all the willing and obedient of Adam's race during His Messianic Kingdom—to be theirs forever. It is in this sense that He will be the Everlasting Father—the Father giving everlasting life, which father Adam failed to give. Messiah Himself will have no need for the earthly life which he laid down, because the Heavenly Father has given Him, as a reward for His obedience, the higher life—the divine nature.

THE FATHERS TO BE PRINCES.

From of old Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, etc., were called the fathers, not only because of their relationship to the Jewish nation, but particularly because Messiah was to come as their offspring—"the Seed of Abraham," of the stem of Jesse," "The Offspring of David;" and so Jesus was born of this very lineage. But His exaltation by the Father to the spirit plane, and the fact that it was His earthly rights which He laid down in sacrifice, which are to go to Adam and all of his race who will accept the same on the Divine terms, puts Jesus in the position of Father or Life-giver to the world, and to Abraham, David, etc., as well. They must all obtain their everlasting life through Him, and hence will be His children. Thus the Prophet David wrote of the future, "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make Princes in all the earth" (Psalm xlv, 16.) Those fathers who are to be Princes are already declared to be pleasing to God. They attested their loyalty to Him by a faith which worked in harmony with His will through the limitations of a fallen nature.

THE FATHERS TO GET "A BETTER RESURRECTION."

On account of this they are already declared to be worthy of a "better resurrection" than the remainder of mankind—but not so glorious a resurrection as will be granted to the Church. Their resurrection will be to the perfection of human nature—mental, moral and physical. Thus they will stand before mankind as samples of human perfection, to which standard, by obedience, all of the race may attain, if they will, during the thousand years of Messiah's reign and Kingdom.

Those Ancient Worthies (Hebrews xi), will not only be illustrations of human perfection, but they will be made "Princes" or rulers in all the earth. They will be the outward and visible representatives of the invisible Messiah and the Agents through whom the Word of the Lord will go forth; as it is written, "The Law shall go forth from Mt. Zion (the Spiritual Kingdom), and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem"—the earthly manifestation of the Kingdom amongst men.

Pastor Russell gave an extraordinary interpretation to a heretofore hard-to-be-understood portion of Joel's prophecy: "Your young men (in that New Dispensation) will see with clear vision what your Ancients dreamed of and related in parables." This vision of glory, the Pastor declared, would be the Reign of Righteousness and the Pentecostal blessing accompanying it, upon the willing and obedient, every one of whom would be brought to clear knowledge and full opportunity for salvation.

ORDER OF THE BLESSING.

The order of the blessing is stated. It will come upon all flesh **after** those days, but upon the servants and handmaidens in those days. The days mentioned evidently refer to this Gospel Age—from Pentecost to the second coming of Christ.

In this period, of now nearly nineteen centuries, God's Holy Spirit has been granted to His faithful ones, and to these alone. Only the fully consecrated have been accepted of the Lord as living sacrifices, and only such have been begotten of the Holy Spirit, that they may be "new creatures in Christ." During all this time, the world has been unrecognized so far as the Holy Spirit is concerned.

Indeed, the Apostle after Pentecost went still further and declared that "the whole world lieth in the Wicked One." The only action of the Holy Spirit must be, as in the case of Felix, to "reprove the world of sin and righteousness, and of a coming judgment." Our text declares, however, that the time is coming when the world will receive a share of the great Divine blessing, which was fully assured by the death of Christ. But its time of favor will be "after those days"—after the Gospel Age shall have come to an end; after the New Dispensation shall have begun.

TO THE JEW FIRST.

Only Jews received the Pentecostal blessing. The Gentiles were excluded for three and a half years thereafter, in harmony with a Divine promise made to the Jewish nation. Then came the time for a similar privilege to be extended to the Gentiles.

I rejoice with you today, fellow-students of the Word of God, that this great gift of God is still obtainable, that the time has not yet fully come when the door of opportunity to this high-calling must close. Close it will, so soon as the full number of the "elect" shall be completed. Thank God that another door will then open; the door of **Restitution** to human perfection and to earthly life, grand beyond the power of description.

Then God's Holy Spirit—holy power—will, through Christ, be outpoured upon all flesh—upon all mankind. Messiah will inaugurate the New Dispensation by sealing with Israel the New Covenant in His blood; as says the Lord through the Apostle Paul, "This is my Covenant with them when I shall take away their sins. As concerning the Gospel they are enemies for your sakes, but as touching the election, they are beloved for the father's sake" (Romans xi, 27, 28.)

This outpouring of the Holy Spirit is not merely for Israel, nor God's blessing merely upon Abraham's natural seed outside the Church class. It will include all of every nation desirous of coming into accord with God, after they shall have come to a clear knowledge of the Truth. All nations shall be privileged to enter into and enjoy Israel's great Covenant, by becoming children of Abraham through faith. And all rejectors of God's grace having been destroyed in the Second Death, the world of mankind will constitute the promised "seed of Abraham," whose number shall be as the "sands of the seashore," even as the Spirit-begotten ones of this Gospel Age are likened to "the stars of heaven."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find subscription for renewal of the Tribune which is becoming better with each succeeding issue and correspondingly appreciated.
Yours respectfully,
G. H. HILL.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
For a number of years a reader of the Tribune I enclose P. O. order for renewal. The Tribune is always welcome here and always will be as long as you continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons in be way you do.
I also admire the way you handle the labor question of the day.
Very truly yours,
HENRY BRIGGS.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please find enclosed money order as subscription to your valuable paper. I take your paper in order to get Pastor Russell's sermons and O haven't they been fine this year. I also like the Sunday School Lessons, and I use them in our Sunday school class and everybody's Bible Question Box is just fine. Accept my thanks for the part you are taking in the spread of the glad tidings.
Yours for the truth,
L. M. HAMILTON.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
I appreciate the weekly visit of your paper in our home. It rejoices my heart to see the glorious message of God's love and truth brought before many people through your valuable paper.
Most sincerely yours,
HARRY MACEY.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have been a subscriber to your paper for a number of years and have not missed a copy until March 16. Am also renewing my subscription which expires June 1.
I take this opportunity to thank you for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in full and in such good clear type. I consider it a great favor to receive them weekly.
Yours truly,
MRS. HARRY BLANCHARD.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am glad to say that I have read with much interest the sermons which you publish so well, also the Centurion's story, and letters of appreciation from the people. May the dear Lord bless you for your noble work in publishing the truth.
Yours very truly,
MISS MARIE LEHMAN.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
I desire to send you a word of personal appreciation of your well printed, well selected and helpful sermons and Sunday School lessons by our dear Pastor Russell. It rejoices all our hearts to see the glorious messages of God's love and truth brought before the people in this good way.
Yours truly,
D. AITKEN.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have renewed my subscription for the Tribune through the Bible House office. I certainly appreciate the way in which you present our dear pastor's sermons. We know the Lord has a blessing for any who assist in spreading the truth as you are doing.
I hope to continue taking your paper so long as you publish the sermons. Wishing continued success to the Tribune.
Very truly yours,
MRS. W. E. BROWN.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
It is a pleasure to express my appreciation of the valuable services you are rendering to the public generally and the working class in particular, in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. Surely the most ardent labor man can see in Brother Russell's explanations of the scriptures the solution of the labor problem. For years I was an active trades unionist while working at the trade as a machinist and later a "dyed in the wool" socialist, now I see, that all that trades unionists and socialists desire will come, but in God's way, which is a much better way than man could devise. The letters you publish are a source of comfort and inspiration, while the new feature of the Question Box, surely places your paper in the front rank as a champion of "these glad tidings, which shall be to all people" eventually. We perhaps do not fully realize the wonderful privilege that we have in sharing in the "harvest work" at this time, but we are assured that our Father rewards liberally and that all those now assisting and co-laboring with our Lord will be amply rewarded.
Respectfully,
J. C. WATT.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
In adding the Bible Question Box to your most valuable paper you are filling a wold-wide want and fulfilling the scripture, in the end knowledge shall increase. Those questions are asked time and again as we come in contact with the people and I will be glad to refer them in future to your Question Box. What a wonderful store house the Father has and all we need do is ask and it shall be given.
Yours in the honest work
MRS. C. R. ZEH.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just received your paper and thing it is getting more beautiful every time. I just love to read Pastor Russell's sermons. They are so harmonizing with the Bible.
I would also like to thank you for the Question Box, I find in your paper and I will make good use of it.
You surely will have me as a subscriber as long as the paper is published.
May our heavenly Father bless you richly for such noble work.
Yours truly,
MRS. MANZKE.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
The sermons by Pastor Russell, Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies and the Question Box make the Tribune very valuable to me. May you be richly blessed in thus ministering to mankind.
Sincerely yours,
DORA GRAHAM.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please find enclosed a money order for another year's subscription to the Labor Tribune, the weekly visits of which we enoy very much on account of Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons which are printed in such clear type.
Yours truly,
CHAS. D. MONG.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
Just a few lines to inform you that we appreciate the regular visits of your paper. We enoy the religious feature the most and rejoice to note that you have added a question Box which no doubt will be very helpful and intesting. What the world needs is light on the Bible as we are living in a day when many bright and reasoning minds have discarded religion and the Bible on account of doctrines handed down from the dark ages, which were inconsistent and unreasonable to a spirit of a sound mind. May you continue in the good work and in due time reap your reward.
Respectfully,
MRS. GEO. KEUTZER.

Editor National Labor Tribune:
As we have moved we wish you would change the address of your paper.
We enjoy it very much, especially Pastor Russell's sermons which are printed in such excellent style, which we appreciate very much, and do not wish to miss a single one.
We think there is more than one way of serving the Lord, and you are surely doing a grand work in making use of this opportunity.
Yours very cordially,
R. MAE HOLMES AND MOTHER.

No wonder the Apostle James terms the tongue an unruly member, full of deadly poison! No wonder he declares that it is the most difficult member of our bodies to govern! No wonder he says that it sets on fire the course of nature! (James, Chap. iii.) Who has not had experience along these lines Who does not know that at least one-half the difficulties of life are traceable to unruly tongues; that hasty and impetuous words have involved wars costing millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives; that they are also at the foundation of one-half the law suits, and, more than one-half of the domestic troubles which have affected our race for the past six thousand years? The Apostle declares respecting the tongue, "Therewith bless (praise) we God, and therewith curse (injure, defame, blight) we men, made in the image of God. My brethren these things ought not so to be." (Verse 9.) The Christian who merely has attained to the standard of not stealing from his neighbor, or not murdering him but who commits depredations upon that neighbor with his tongue—wounding or slaying or stealing his reputation, his good name—is a Christian who has made very little progress in the right way, and who is still far from the Kingdom of heaven condition.

All know how difficult a matter it is to control the tongue, even after we realize its vicious disposition in our fallen nature. We, therefore, call attention to the only proper method of restraining or curbing the tongue, viz., through the heart. The inspired Word declares that "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." This being true, it implies that when we have a great deal of difficulty with our tongues, there is a great deal that is not altogether right about our hearts; and that in proportion as we get our hearts right we will have the less difficulty in controlling our tongues. The lips which continually speak scornfully of others indicate a proud, haughty, domineering, self-conscious condition of the heart. The lips which continually speak evil of others, either directly or by insinuation, indicate that the heart back of the lips is not pure, not filled with the Lord's spirit of love—for "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor," not even in thought. It "thinketh no evil." It would not permit itself to surmise evil respecting him. It will give him the benefit of every doubt, and rather surmise the favorable than the unfavorable.—Pastor Russell.

Justification signifies the bringing of the sinner into full accord with his Creator. We nowhere read of the necessity for the sinner to be justified before Christ, but that through the merit of Christ he is to be justified before the Father, and it may help us to understand this entire subject to examine why this is so. It is because the Creator stands as the representative of his own law, and because he placed father Adam and his race under that law in the beginning, declaring that their enjoyment of his favor and blessing and life everlasting was dependent upon obedience, and that disobedience would forfeit all these favors. That position cannot be set aside. Therefore, before mankind can have fellowship with God, and his blessing of life everlasting, they must in some manner get back into full accord with their Creator, and, hence, back to that perfection which will stand the full light of divine inspection and full test of obedience. Thus the world, so to speak, lay beyond the reach of the Almighty—who purposely arranged his laws so they would be beyond the reach of Justice and make necessary his present plan of redemption and a restitution, or justification, or bringing back to perfection of the willing and obedient, through the Redeemer, who, meantime, would stand as their Mediator or go-between.—Pastor Russell.

FELLOWSHIP.

(James Whitcomb Riley.)

When a man ain't got a cent,
An' he's feeling kind of blue,
An the clouds hang dark and heavy
An' won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, O my brethren,
For a fellow just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder,
In a friendly sort of way.

It makes a man feel queerish;
It makes the teardrops start,
An' you sort of feel a flutter
In the region of your heart;
You can't look up and meet his eyes,
You don't know what to say,
When his hand is on your shoulder
In a friendly sort of way.

O, the world's a curious compound,
With its honey and its gall,
With its care and bitter crosses;
But a good world after all.
An' a good God must have made it—
Leastwise, that is what I say,
When a hand is on my shoulder
In a friendly sort of way.

Prayer in the family circle is the going of the family into the "secret closet"—into the Lord's presence, away from the world. This may not always be possible; but where the opportunity exists, it should not be neglected. If, however, favorable occasion cannot be made, doubtless the Lord will take the will as instead of the performance, and grant blessings accordingly. The influence of the family altar and of the prayer incense ascending therefrom to the heavenly father, and the acknowledgement there made of his grace, mercy, power and blessing, are sure to bring additional blessing, not only to the Royal Priest who serves his family thus, but to every member of that family. A feeling of reverence for God, of responsibility to him and a realization of his loving, protecting care, goes with that family throughout the day. And if in the evening it be possible again to gather as a family to acknowledge divine mercies, and to render thanks, the blessing is only increased, as was the widow's cruse of oil, as it was poured forth continually into vessel after vessel—2 Kings 4: 17.—Pastor Russell.

The Typographical Society in Capetown, South Africa, has called a strike against the employment of non-unionists. There are 800 men out, but the employers are standing by the "free and independents," just the same as frequently occurs in America.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

G. H. Hill, Pennsylvania.
Henry Briggs, Illinois.
L. M. Hamilton, Tennessee.
Chas D. Mong, Illinois.
Thos. Smith, Jr., Pennsylvania.
Samuel Trethewey, Pennsylvania.
Earl Cassady, Illinois.
Peter Damity, Illinois.
J. I. Cassady, Indiana.
Miss E. Orion, Minnesota.
Newton Overcash, Virginia.
R. L. Gosney, Virginia.
George Cadwaller, Texas.
C. A. Record, New York.
John Hershey, Ohio.
E. H. Ehrich, Michigan.
Emanuel D. Frye, Pennsylvania.
Ed. McKean, Kansas.
E. C. Harrington, California.
D. C. Kenyon, Oregon.
N. A. Logan, Albabama.
E. F. York, New York.
Levi F. Zook, Pennsylvania.
A. Niesporek, Illinois.
A. J. Eckols, Illinois.
H. P. Wysard, Pennsylvania.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

A WONDERFUL RAILROAD.

The Bergen-Christiania Line Largely Tunnels and Bridges.

One of the most interesting railway enterprises completed in Europe within the last years is the line that has been recently opened across the Scandinavian peninsula for the purpose of providing direct communication between the city of Bergen, on the Atlantic seaboard, and Christiania, the capital of Norway. In constructing the line great natural difficulties had to be and were successfully overcome. The main difficulty was to find an easy passage through the mountains of the Dovrefjeld range. The district in question is the most mountainous in Norway, with short, narrow valleys, from which the mountains rise abruptly, if not perpendicularly, to great heights. The fiords penetrate far into the country, and nearly all the valleys forming the natural outlines for the railway scheme are traversed by large streams.

Altogether there are no less than 184 tunnels on the line, representing a total length of about twenty-four miles. The line crosses fourteen bridges. The constructional work entailed the excavation of nearly 30,000,000 cubic feet of earth and 28,000,000 cubic feet of rock on the high mountain section, while the consumption of dynamite ran to 1,800,000 pounds. There are fifty-five stations between the two terminal points. Of the fourteen bridges, three are in masonry, one having a span of 150 feet and another being 566 feet in length, with eight seventy-foot spans. Owing to the exposed nature of the line in the upper sections above the timber line extensive fencing as a defense against drifting snow was necessary beside the track, these screens being almost continuous for sixty miles between Mjolfjeld and Gjeilo. The line passes through a wilder stretch of country than any other European railway. The winter lasts nine months and sometimes longer; the snowfall is heavy and the rainstorms terrific, with a tremendous downpour. The line cost about $15,600,000 to build, and the difficulties of construction are only equaled by those experienced in keeping it open for traffic. Three American rotary plows are used in winter, and in summer one will always be kept ready for service, as a heavy snow block in midsummer is by no means a rare occurrence. The line, however, has reduced the time of transit between Bergen and Christiania from fifty-four to fourteen hours, and it is an important highway for traffic.—Engineering Magazine.

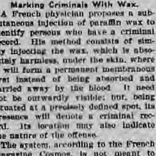
Marking Criminals With Wax.

A French physician proposes a subcutaneous injection of paraffin wax to identify persons who have a criminal record. His method consists of simply injecting the wax, which is absolutely harmless, under the skin, where it will form a permanent membranous cyst instead of being absorbed and carried away by the blood. It need not be outwardly visible; but, being situated at a precisely defined spot, its presence will denote a criminal record. Its location may also indicate the nature of the offense.

The system, according to the French magazine Cosmos, is not meant to supplant or supersede the Bertillon recording systems, but to operate in connection with them. Comment is also made upon the possibility of the criminal so marked having the wax removed by an operation without leaving a telltale scar.

New Type of Propeller.

The corrugations on the driving side of this propeller effectually arrest the centrifugal action of the water along the blade, thus preventing slip and increasing the driving power of the machinery without increasing the revolutions or the consumption of coal. The corrugations are part of a true helix which enters the water without the slightest shock.



CORRUGATIONS PREVENT CENTRIFUGAL ACTION ALONG BLADE.

The corrugated propellers are made in sizes suitable for motorboats as well as for ocean steamships.

Sawdust Concrete.

Sawdust concrete was used in the construction of the new library building at Springfield, Mass., as a base on which to lay the cork carpet covering the floors, the object being to obtain a foundation into which nails could be driven and in which the nails would hold. After several experiments it was found that one part cement, two parts sand and three-quarters of a part sawdust would give the desired result. The thickness of the layer was one inch, and 5,000 square feet were covered.

EAST INDIAN RUNNERS.

Kahars Who Can Regularly Make a Hundred Miles a Day.

Ordinary Marathon races seem rather insignificant compared with the regular performances of a certain east Indian caste. These Kahars, also known as Jhinwarb, live in the Punjab, where for centuries they have acted as runners, fishermen and water fowl catchers.

The men are trained runners and are said to be able to go a hundred miles a day without resting. According to Baily's Magazine, there is a well authenticated instance that Tika Ram, the son of Lalu Ram, carried dispatches 300 miles in three days—from Mean-Mir to Meerut.

The point discussed, however, is whether the normal exertions of the Kahar post runners and the similar exertions of jinrikisha men shortened their lives, and it appears that the Kahars, trained from childhood to be distance runners, live to be old men. They are not only able to withstand the strain of running great distances under a heavy load, but thrive under it.

The jinrikisha man, too, notwithstanding his irregular diet, excessive use of liquor and exposure to the elements, lives to a reasonable age. In Tokyo when a census was taken of the jinrikisha men a few years ago there were found to be more than 1,300 who were over fifty-five years of age.

Silica Glass.

Such extensive use has been made during the past few years of silica glass for chemical apparatus that it was found necessary to devise a method whereby this glass might be produced in the electric furnace instead of with an oxyhydrogen blowpipe. To produce perfectly transparent silica glass from melted quartz an artifice is required, because, on reaching the temperature of 600 degrees centigrade, the quartz splits and minute bubbles of air fill the mass. This can be prevented by first raising the temperature of the quartz to a point little under 600 degrees and then surrounding it with liquid silica at a temperature of 2,000 degrees centigrade. The liquid silver acts as a shield to prevent the entrance of air when the quartz splits up, and thus the formation of bubbles is avoided.

Algerian Heather Roots For Pipes.

The extraction of the white heather roots for brier root pipes is carried on actively in Algeria, and a British consular officer says that the government has auctioned the rights of extraction during five years of more than 250,000 acres of forests in the department of Constantine. A company, said to be American, is working in several forests and is putting up buildings on the reclaimed lands near the quays at Bone for the preparation of the roots. It is by no means an easy job, on account of the care that has to be taken to keep the roots wet until the rough form of the pipe has been cut and boiled. If the root dries it cracks at once and becomes useless.

BASEBALL SIGNS.

Their Importance Is Much Greater Than Their Number.

Among the players we do not use the word "signal." With us it is a "sign." There are not as many "signs" used on a ball club as the public would believe. Of course the catcher must "sign" the pitcher for every ball that he throws. That is to prevent confusion or, as we say, to keep from "crossing each other." The catcher has a sign for a curve ball, a fast ball and a slow one.

To ball players all curve balls, such as the drop and the outcurve, are called "a curve." The catcher gives the same sign for any one of them. We do not call a ball that jumps "in" a curve. Ball players do not recognize the incurve. That is called a fast ball. Any ball thrown by a right handed pitcher with sufficient speed will jump inward to a slight degree. The outcurve and drop are unnatural curves, and the ball must be spun in an unnatural manner to get that peculiar "break."

The only other "sign" of importance is the one the batter gives to the runner when he intends to hit the ball. If he wants the runner to start as he swings (the hit and run play) he gives him a certain sign. There are any number of signs used for this play. Sometimes the batter gives it by rubbing his hand over the small end of the bat. Again, he may give it by knocking the dust from his shoes with the big end of the bat.—John J. McGraw in Metropolitan Magazine.

Sailing Is So Interesting.

The lady was reading a nautical novel. She struggled along bravely for a few minutes, but finally had to appeal to her husband.

"Gerald," she said, "the author says that the boat was sailing 'wing and wing.' What does that mean? I've been on a yacht, but I never heard that before."

"That means," answered Gerald, rejoicing in the fact that he, too, had spent several hours on a sailing vessel—"that means that the schooner had her mains'l out to port and her fores'l out to starboard, or vice versa."

"Oh, I see!" cried the lady. "It's just like a chicken—a wing on each side. And now I understand why they call those little sails in the middle 'jibs.' It's short for 'giblets,' of course. Isn't sailing interesting?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Strength of Wood.

Evidence that structural timber, if properly protected, does not deteriorate in ordinary service is afforded by some white pine beams which formed the chords for a timber bridge during eighteen years of service, the bridge being covered during fourteen of these years. Tests of the timber showed an average elastic limit of 3,906 pounds and a modulus of rupture of 5,208 pounds per square inch. According to W. K. Hatt of Purdue university, who records these facts in the Engineering News, white pine beams of large size are credited with an average modulus of rupture of 5,000 pounds per square inch.

Where the Unions Meet in 1911

June 19, St. Paul, Minn., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

June 19, Rogerville, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 4, ——, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 9, Toledo, Ohio, International Longshoremen's Association.

July 10, Columbus, Ohio, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 10, ——, International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 10, Toronto, Ont., Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 10, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.

July 15, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 17, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

Probably August —, York, Pa., National Association Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States.

August —, Boston, Mass., Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.

August 7, Niagara Falls, N. Y., United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

August 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Joseph, Mo., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

"Please the People"

The wonderful increase in new contracts and telephones installed by this Company since April 1st, 1911, indicates something has happened in the telephone field in Pittsburg.

Better Investigate — Call Contract Department — 8000 Main.

P. & A. TELEPHONE COMPANY.
7th Ave. and Grant St., City.

Peculiar Properties of Bronze.

It was demonstrated several years ago at McGill university that bronze chips could be welded together cold by heavy pressure, say the Engineer. The experiment showed that the bronze flowed under pressure like water and that the molecules of adjacent pieces coalesced the same as lead when subjected to a much less pressure. This interesting fact has an unpleasant side, as several machine tool builders have discovered. It had become a common practice to bush working parts with a certain bronze, these bushings being forced into the holes with considerable pressure. When the bearing parts were immediately put to use little or no trouble was experienced, but when laid away in the stock room for some months the bronze bearings were likely to seize the shafts and make refitting necessary. The cause is that the bronze flows inward under the pressure of the cast iron part holding it and reduces the shaft clearance to zero. This has happened only, of course, where the allowed limits of clearance have been narrow, a change of bore diameter of one-thousandth of an inch perhaps being sufficient to cause trouble.

Cutting a Carboy.

The method of breaking small bottles or vessels at the place wanted with a kerosene soaked string is well known, but this method does not work so well with the larger vessels. The following is a method given by a contemporary by which any sized glass vessels can be broken—as, for example, a glass tub to be made out of a carboy. Fill the vessel with cold water up to the point at which it is to be broken. Pour enough boiling oil over the water to make a good coat on the surface and before the oil has time to cool dash cold water on the outside of the vessel. A clean break at the contact point of oil and water is said to result.

Wells Prevent Inundations.

The study of various methods of preventing inundations, to which French engineers have been led by the disastrous floods in the basin of the Seine last winter, has brought to light a very curious plan for disposing of surplus water which has been employed during the past five years by the Count of Beauchamp on his extensive estates between Poitiers and Avallon. Formerly his lands were subjected to disastrous inundations, but the trouble has been entirely averted by means of "drinking wells." They are dug to a depth of fifty or sixty feet at chosen points, penetrating a layer which is very absorbent for water. The wells are walled with loose stones, and the surface water is led by ditches and barriers of earth not directly into them, but to their neighborhood, whence it finds its way in by percolation through the wells. It is thus freed from mud, which would quickly choke the wells. The success of the plan depends upon favorable disposition of the geologic strata.

Cooking With Hot Air Ovens.

Air which is hot enough to grill a steak at a temperature of 1,000 degrees F. was generated in one of the many working exhibits at the recent bakers' exhibition in the Agricultural hall at London. As it is the invention of a South African baker named Humphrey, who long experimented there with atmospheric steam heating, Consul General Richard Guenther of Cape Town sends a description. A small boiler is heated by an ordinary kitchen fire, and the steam at a temperature of 220 degrees F. at a pressure of three to four pounds to the square inch is passed through pipes to a superheater, where the transformation from steam to "grilling air" takes place. Heat from a coke fire below the superheater plays around coils containing the steam. The claim is made that the stove can be used to cook an ox or bake a loaf of bread.

To True Up Oilstones.

Carborundum and India oilstones soon become worn in spots and may be cut down by the following simple method: Take a flat piece of machine steel and rough plane it on one side, or, if you can, get a piece of a large emery wheel that has been broken. Next get some No. 40 or No. 60 emery and spread it on the plate or wheel and rub the same as in lapping. When the stone commences to get sticky clean off the plate or wheel and stone and then put on new emery. Repeat until the stone is perfectly flat, which will only take ten or fifteen minutes. After the stone has been trued up it can be cleaned with benzine, and it will be as good as a new stone.

Bridges Repaired With Cement.

Two stone railroad bridges, crumbling to pieces with age in Hamburg, have been made strong and serviceable again by a novel application of cement mortar. Small holes were bored partly through the masonry at the sides of the cracks, which spread in all directions, and the cement forced into the apertures. When this hardened the stone was found to be thoroughly consolidated.

COMING SPORT EVENTS

Cleveland will have ten athletic meets this summer.

Two English amateur and an Australian soccer team will visit this country this fall.

Billy Papke will fight Jim Sullivan, the English middleweight champion in London Derby week.

England's most famous amateur association football team, the Corinthians, will tour this country in September.

Brooklyn has a bicycle riders' association known as the Cross Country Wheelmen, who will hold an endurance run from Brooklyn to Washington on June 22.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

HEZEKIAH'S GREAT REFORM

II Chronicles 30—June 11

"Man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."—I Samuel 16:7.

KING HEZEKIAH of Judah has a wonderful record as a man of God, a reformer, a patriot, yet he was the son of a bad father, who in turn was the son of a good father, who in turn was the son of a bad father. The alternation between good and bad for four generations illustrates the fact that, although heredity has much to do with every member of our race, nevertheless, there are counter-balances in nature.

We are all members of Adam's family, and as such we are all sharers in the general weakness, mental, moral and physical, which for six thousand years has descended upon us. St. Paul refers to this, saying, "By one man's disobedience sin entered into the world, and death as the result of sin; and thus death passed upon all men, because all are sinners.—Romans 5:12.

Destroying Idols.

The downward or sinful tendency inbred in our very constitution is so strong that none is able fully to overcome it. The best that any of us can do is to set our wills in opposition to our inherited weaknesses and to fight courageously against them. The Apostle assures us that if it were possible for humanity to fully gain such a victory over its fallen self as to bring itself back to perfection, then doubtless God would have provided that way of salvation.

Hezekiah the Reformer

The King's father had introduced idolatrous worship—erecting altars and groves to the worship of Baal. God's temple was strewn with rubbish. Under the direction of the King, the Levites began a cleansing work. It required eight days to carry out the rubbish from the court, etc. Then the priests, who alone were authorized to enter into the Holy, or temple proper, were directed to cleanse the temple itself.

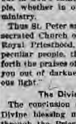
But as a preliminary work, before the cleansing of the court or the temple began, the King directed that the priests and the Levites sanctify themselves afresh to the Lord and His service. How appropriate! How in harmony with the words of the Prophet Isaiah, who lived at that time and who was the King's counselor—"Be ye clean, that bear the vessels of the Lord's house!"—Isa. 52:11.

But let us not forget the instruction of St. Peter upon this subject. Comparing the priesthood of Israel with the institutions of the Christian church, St. Peter gives us the thought that the priests of olden times do not find their antitypes in the clergy of today, but in God's saintly or sanctified people, whether in or out of the public ministry.

Thus St. Peter says to all of the consecrated Church of Christ, "Ye are a Royal Priesthood, a Holy Nation, a peculiar people, that ye should show forth the praises of Him who has called you out of darkness into His marvelous light."

The Divine Blessing

The conclusion of the feast was a Divine blessing upon all the people, through the Priests and Levites. So there goes out a Divine blessing from the Lord's sanctified people—from all the consecrated of the household of faith—to the people in general—to their neighbors, their friends and visitors from afar. Let such be our influence amongst men.



Hezekiah's great Passover

In this connection let us remember the power of the tongue, of which the Apostle said, "Therewith praise we God, and therewith curse (or injure) we men." Let our tongues and all our powers be used in blessing the people as well as in praising our God.

The King wisely began his reformation at the temple and gave the priests and Levites the first share therein. It was later that the idols of the city of Jerusalem were gathered and buried into the valley of Kedron, and it was after the fervor of the Passover occasion that the zeal of the people in general rose high, and they went forth all over the land, destroying the idols, the groves of Baal, and every symbol of disloyalty to God.

And so today. Everywhere the light of our day is showing more and more of the meanness, selfishness, corruption—some of it centuries old, and some of it bred of special privilege and opportunity. The call for reform is heard on every hand, although sometimes but feeble. The proper place for reform is, as in Hezekiah's day, with the sanctification of the priests and the Levites themselves.

If the Church of Christ could but faithfully perform her responsibility, under the direction of the King, it would mean a great revival of religion.

Bookseller—This, sir, is an excellent book on swimming and a very useful one too.

Customer—Useful?

"Yes, sir. If ever you find yourself

181.—Is it necessary to attend the services of some Church regularly in order to be a Christian?

Answer.—The strongest statements of the Bible on this subject come from our Lord and from St. Paul. The words of Jesus are, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them" (Matthew xviii, 20). St. Paul cautions against our "forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is" (Hebrews x, 25).

True, in a certain sense, we may be said to assemble with others when we read communications from the brethren and when we write to them; but, undoubtedly, there must be blessing attendant upon fellowship with those who, like ourselves, are striving to follow in the footsteps of our Lord. It is our thought that an isolated Christian, who had no opportunity for fellowship with brethren might, even under such disadvantage, make his "calling and election sure." But, on the other hand, the Christian who had no desire for fellowship with the brethren of "like precious faith," would thus give evidence of a lack of the spirit of Christ, a lack of development, and would thus seem to be outside of the glorified Church, which will not be composed of those whose faith and love are weak and undeveloped, but of the faith-*full* overcomers.

182.—Was Noah's flood universal? or was it confined to that part of the earth inhabited by man in Noah's day?

Answer.—Our understanding of the flood of Noah's day is that it was worldwide and not confined to the particular part of the earth on which he resided. The external evidences seem to prove that the portion of the earth on which Noah lived was *less affected* by the flood than were other sections. The evidence seems to support the thought that in some manner the Lord specially sheltered that little quarter of the earth in the vicinity of Ararat, known as Mesopotamia—the cradle of the race.

The most logical theory of the flood is, that the waters which came down in Noah's day had previously been to the earth a *ring*, similar to the rings of Saturn, one of the planets. This ring gradually approached the earth, and before the flood constituted a canopy—the atmosphere separating the waters above from the waters on the face of the earth. The greater velocity of the earth at the equator tended to gather this mass of water at the poles. At the divinely appointed time the flood was caused by the breaking loose of this watery canopy. The precipitation at the poles launched millions of tons of water upon the earth at both poles, and these waters rushed toward the equator, flooding the entire earth. The marks of great icebergs traveling overland are clearly and distinctly traced by geologists today, and evidences of the flood are to be found in the highest mountains, where are shells and pebbles belonging to the sea.

The quietness of the waters in the vicinity of Mesopotamia where the ark was, is evidenced by the fact that instead of excoriations from icebergs being found there, the alluvial deposits are extraordinary, showing that it was in a sheltered spot—an eddy.

183.—Is there any way to determine how old the earth is?

Answer.—The age of the earth is unknown. The Bible does not assume to tell us when the earth was created. The account given in Genesis is merely a record of the bringing of a portion of the earth from its chaotic condition into a place suitable for human habitation. The opening words of that account are, "In the beginning God created the earth, and it was without form and void," that is, it was empty as respects animal and vegetable life. Six creative days are mentioned, the word "day" referring to a period or epoch of time, as we now speak of "Washington's day." These creative periods are clearly indicated in the different strata of the earth's surface. Thus the Scriptural teaching on this point is confirmed by Geologists, who have discovered that the earth was developed, for man's habitation, in six different epochs, viz: Azoic, or lifeless age; Palaeozoic, or age of mollusks; Devonian, or age of fishes; Carboniferous, or age of coal formation; Reptilian, or age of reptiles and sea monsters; and Mammillian, or age of animals that suckle their young; all of which preceded the creation of man. The evidence is very strong that these six creative days were each seven thousand years long, and that, therefore, Adam's creation took place forty-two thousand years after the beginning of the work of setting the earth in order. All that period of forty-two thousand years was occupied in preparing the earth as a place for man's habitation. And it is evident, from the volcanic eruptions, earth-quakes and various other radical changes taking place in nature, that the work of preparing the earth as a perfect habitation for the race of mankind is not yet complete. We may expect, therefore, still more marked changes to take place before the prophetic statements are fulfilled. "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose" (Isaiah xxxv, 1, 2).

If you bring a smile to the trembling lips of another you will soon discover that a smile is alighting on your own lips.

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 28 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1911. — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Plan for an Industrial Commission to Apply Scientific Methods to Industrial Problem—Three New Locomotive-Boiler Inspectors Appointed. Fake Publishers of Special Labor Editions and Publications are Denounced.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In the current issue of La Follette's Weekly is an article by Thomas J. Mahon, a member of the State legislature, who is advocating an industrial commission to apply scientific means in solving the industrial problem. The plan proposed is identical with that of the interstate commerce commission. It is argued that if the above commission, being clothed with power and authority to require interstate common carriers to fix reasonable rates and provide adequate facilities for transportation, it is feasible and necessary also that provisions be made whereby health and life may be protected without undue delay. A conservation commission, given adequate scope of authority would be able to meet the ever recurring questions coming as the result of our rapidly changing economic conditions. "If we do not have better opportunities for our workers," the article goes on to say, "safer conditions under which they shall live, better educational opportunities, and if the humane note is not struck in our legislation, then indeed our prosperity turns to ashes. How best to secure that safety in employment is the great problem that is strictly up to us."

In defense of the commission idea to regulate industry as it applies to workmen, in contradistinction to labor laws, the following sentence is explanatory: "They constitute (labor laws) a body of laws ill adapted to the wonderful and changing system of industry under which we live. A law which describes a piece of machinery in detail is hard to draft and still harder to enforce, and after the description has been made as thorough as human ingenuity can make it, there still remains the fact that, with the rapid growth of invention, tomorrow the description may be obsolete and useless."

Pursuant to the law enacted by Congress at the last session, creating a bureau for the inspection of locomotive boilers, there were appointed three chief boiler inspectors, John T. Ensign having received the appointment of Chief Inspector, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The assistant chief inspectors are Frank McManamey, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and C. D. Robinson, mechanical engineer. These three chief inspectors were directed to formulate rules and regulations for the government of the bureau. In compliance with these instructions there were called together the superintendents of motive power of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Louisville and Nashville, Rock Island, Pennsylvania System and the New York Central, who were vested with full authority to act for 90 per cent of the railroads in the United States, together with H. E. Wills, legislative agent for the Railway Brotherhoods. Several sessions were held by those representing the railroads, the bureau and the brotherhoods, and rules and regulations were adopted for the regulation of the inspection department, the decision finally reached being acceptable to all parties interested. There are to be 50 district inspectors appointed and notices have been forwarded to all the principal cities in the country where civil service examinations for proficiency were held on June 7 and 8. As soon as the reports are filed selections will be made. The inspection department will commence active operation on July 1, 1911.

Senator Bourne of Oregon, has introduced a resolution in the Senate to empower the committee on postoffices and postroads to make an inquiry into what changes are necessary to be made in the operation of the department, with a view to establishing a parcels post. The question of adding this feature to the postoffice department is becoming more and more pressing, and advocates are being added every day.

Numerous communications have been received at headquarters detailing the operation of individuals who visit towns and cities where there are chartered central bodies, seeking and sometimes obtaining endorsements for prospective publications to be devoted to the interests of labor organizations. The towns most frequently "worked" are those where no regular publication is in existence devoted to labor. One instance here related is similar to others that have been reported. In a town in New York a gentleman procured the endorsement of the central body and then used the endorsement to threaten advertisers with the displeasure and boycott of the central body to get business. One issue of the publication appeared, with indiscriminate display advertisements and flattering reading notices of firms conspicuously unfair, and the whilom "editor" then decamped. Central bodies should be extremely careful and only give endorsements where publications have proven by their worth by a proper attitude, both as to business methods and loyalty to the cause.

The ownership of public utilities by municipalities, where records are available, show a cheapening of the cost of production, together with a surplus for the municipalities controlling such utilities. Among the various public utilities owned and op-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

U. S. Steel Buys Pittsburg Coal

The Pittsburg Coal Company has issued the following statement:

"The directors of the Pittsburg Coal Company, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at which there was a full attendance, unanimously approved the sale to the H. C. Frick Coke Company, of about 7,000 acres of its property known as the Colonial Coking tract, at a price of $1,450 per acre, including improvements; and also consented so far as its stocks ownership in the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Company is concerned, to the sale by the company of about 9,000 acres of virgin or unbroken tracts of coal rights at a price of $850 per acre. Payment to be made in bonds secured by mortgage upon the property and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States Steel Corporation."

The 7,000 acres of coke coal acquired by the steel trust is said to be the last large piece available in the coke region. It lies in what is called the Klondike region, near Brownsville. There are 1,200 coke ovens on the tract, and two shafts, known as Colonial Nos. 1 and 2. Originally the tract contained 8,000 acres, but about 1,000 acres have been mined by the coal company. The tract is said to have been purchased by the coal company for about $300 an acre.

The federal grand jury now meeting in Pittsburg is investigating the transaction. It became known yesterday that the Department of Justice began its investigations upon the complaint of some Pittsburg coal operators, and not upon the testimony of Judge E. H. Gary and other officials of the steel corporation before the congressional investigating committee, as had been supposed.

It was represented to the department that a transfer of coal lands now owned by the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company to a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation would give the latter substantially a monopoly of the coal available for conversion into coke.

Court Frees Imprisoned Women

GREENSBURG, Pa., June 12—The United Mine Workers of America came to the relief of the women incarcerated in the Westmoreland County Jail for disorderly conduct and they were released from jail today upon payment of the fines of four and upon the order of Judge A. D. McConnell in the cases of the seven others against whom sufficient evidence could not be produced to hold them. It was alleged the women had serenaded a non-union miner. The fines and costs in the cases of the four were paid by the United Mine Workers.

Steel Showing Better Than Expected

NEW YORK, June 12.—May unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation was much better han expected. The reduction amounted to 105,517 tons, compared with estimates of a shrinkage ranging between 150,000 and 250,000 tons. Unfilled tonnage reported on May 31 is 3,113,187. Orders in April and May exceeded 25,000 tons a day.

Dinner in Honor Of Labor Leaders

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Invitations were sent out today to 500 friends of the labor cause for a dinner to be given in Washington in honor of Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

The dinner will be a congratulatory celebration of the dismissal by the Supreme Court of the United States of the contempt case against the three labor leaders. At the dinner will be 17 members of Congress who are union men.

In ten city squares in New York City there are employed 29,692 persons in factories. These immense workshops are located with a view to easy access to transportation lines.

The Ohio Federation of Labor has begun a State-wide movement to get the initiative, referendum and recall at the Ohio constitutional convention next January.

NATHAN P. BRYAN, FLORIDA'S NEW SENATOR.

THE Bryan family is popular in Florida, which state has recently sent a second Bryan to the United States senate, the first having been William James Bryan, who died only a few weeks after his appointment by the governor. The new Senator Bryan is Nathan P., an alder brother of William J., who was the youngest senator while he served. Nathan P. Bryan is only a few years older than was his brother. He is regarded as a progressive. He succeeds the late Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, former governor, who died shortly after his election to the senate. Senator Bryan won his election by the primary plan. Two primaries were held. W. A. Blount led in the first, with Bryan second and J. N. C. Stockton third. Under the Florida law Stockton dropped out, and the race was between Bryan and Blount. Bryan received a substantial majority in the second primary.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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WARNING ABOUT WAGES BY GARY.

NEW YORK, June 10.—"Do not forget that the employes of the corporations have more at stake than the employer when questions reducing prices below what is reasonable and fair arise.

"You have no right to run the risk of being compelled to put their wages below what they ought to be unless you are driven to it.

"I hope that whatever may happen as a result of present conditions you will not reduce the wages of your employes until you feel an absolute necessity to do so."

In an address to the steel and iron manufacturers of American at the Metropolitan club in this city ten days ago and now made public, Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, made this plea.

The luncheon was held for the purpose of discussing the recent cut in prices made by the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

Judge Gary argued for continued co-operation among the steel makers and for stability in prices, but his apparent wishes on the price question were overruled by a general decision to meet the cut of the Republic company.

In the course of his remarks Judge Gary touched upon the possibility of wage reductions, the value of fair dealing and frankness among manufacturers and the rights and duties of great corporations in view of the recent Supreme Court decision in the Standard Oil case.

"I have advocated, and shall always advocate, so long as I believe I have a right to do so," said Judge Gary, "the stability of prices, the regularity of business conduct on the part of all that is calculated to recognize and advance the interests of others.

"I have urged you to remember and I again call attention to the fact that when you make substantial reductions in your prices, if you reduce to a price that is unfair and unreasonable and you make so small a profit that it does not yield you a fair return on your investment and your risk, you at least place for consideration before everyone the possible necessity of reducing the cost of production, including prominently, if not principally, the wages which you are paying, or may be allowed to pay, to the man or the men in your employ. Do not forget that the laboring men—the employes of the corporations—have more at risk, when these questions are considered of reducing prices below what is reasonable and fair, than the employer. You have no right to run the risk of being compelled to put their wages below what they ought to be unless you are driven to it, and I hope under the present circumstances, gentlemen, that whatever may be done, or whatever may happen as a result of present conditions, you will not reduce the wages of your employes until you feel it is an absolute necessity to do so."

John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has gone to Kansas City to take up some differences among miners in regard to the settlement of the "powder dispute" between miners and operators.

The waitresses' union of San Francisco voted to impose a fine on any member who in the future does not display her badge of membership while on duty.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

South Wales Miners' Strike Threatens to Spread—Arbitration Difficulties in Woolcombing Industry—Engine Cleaners' Strike—Cotton Spinners and the New Insurance Bill—Tinplate Trade Steady.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, June 6.—Expectations that the South Wales miners' strike will be setled as a result of the latest conferences have proved futile. So far from a settlement being imminent there is more chance of an increase in the strike area. The Welsh miners are trying to induce the miners of Scotland and England to agree to a general stoppage. If they are not successful in this they will fall back upon a strike of all the Welsh miners, which number considerably over 150,000. Great suffering continues to prevail in the Mid-Rhondda Valley as a result of the seven or eight months' cessation of work. All the same themen are determined not to give way and their attitude is perhaps all the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that they are fighting essentially the battle of the small number of seventy or eighty men who claim an increased rate of pay for working an abnormal seam of coal.

A critical position of affairs prevails as I have indicated in earlier letters in the woolcombing industry of Yorkshire, England and here again, about twelve thousand operatives are concerned.

It is notable in the present dispute that in this as in former cases one of the chief points of difference between employer and employed is to be found in the rules of the joint conciliation agreement. In accordance with this agreement, which was made in March of last year by the Woolcombing Employers' Federation on the one hand and the Amalgamated Society of Woolcombers and Kindred Trades on the other, a Wages Board was established, to consist of six representatives of the one party and six of the other, the chairman at all the meetings, according to the fourth rule, being a member of the Employers' Federation, without a vote. The functions of the board were to settle all differences between employers and employed as to wages, conditions of employment, or any dispute that might arise provided that the parties concerned could not come to a mutual understanding and agreement. Such a situation arose a little more than a week ago, when the men's society put before the board at one of its meetings a general application for an increase of wages for all the operatives engaged in the industry in the area covered by the board. The proposal was put to a vote of the board, and, as was expected, there was an equal vote of six persons on each side.

"In the event of the board not being able to come to a decision," the seventh rule states, "Each side may, if it is thought desirable, appoint an arbitrator, and the arbitrators, before proceeding to the hearing of the case, shall appoint an umpire. The decision of the arbitrators or umpire (as the case may be) shall be binding." Following the board meeting the Operatives' Union made formal application that the matter should be submitted to arbitration. On Monday, May 29 he Employers' Federation held a meeting and passed a resolution, in which they decided that any arbitration on the question should be refused. The rule which has been quoted, it will be observed, uses the word "may," and not "shall." It is permissive and not compulsory. The Federation quotes this as its authority for declining arbitration. But then came another development. The operatives are of opinion that the situation is touched by another rule, which is to be found in the agreement under the heading of Working Regulations. "In the event of either party alleging that the other party have not faithfully fulfilled their obligations under this agreement," the rule says, "the complaining party may require the question to be submitted to arbitration, and if arbitrators are not appointed after reasonable notice the same may be appointed by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Bradford, and the decision of any such arbitrators, or their umpire, shall be binding and conclusive."

Incidentally (if the word is permitted) there is a penalty of $2,500, which sum is to be forfeited by one party or the other if it be found that that party has wilfully committed any breach of the agreement. The next step which the operatives will take is to apply to the stipendiary magistrate for the appointment of arbitrators. There will then be the question of whether the arbitrators, if they be appointed, have any authority to deal with the wages question itself, as the president of the union claimed that they will. But the dispute, it must be remembered, is a good deal more than a legal dispute. The demand for an increase of wages, which lies at the root of it, is shortly, for an increase of 5 per cent all round for the 12,000 workers, who are employed in the mills of the district. Wages in this industry run from about five to six dollars per week for the men and three to four dollars for women. Night workers, who are all men get from six to eight dollars a week.

Small strikes recently have been inclined to have far reaching consequences in this country, and so the small dispute with seventy or eighty railway locomotive cleaners, who struck work on June 1 on the London and North Western Railway, is being regarded with apprehension. Engine

(Continued on Page Eight.)

WORKMEN HONOR ALFRED I. DU PONT.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 10.—In honor of his home coming from Europe and the esteem in which he is held by the employes of the du Pont Powder Company, Vice President Alfred I. du Pont, of the company, was presented with a handsome silver loving cup today by the employes of the mills along the Brandywine.

The presentation speech was made by William H. Huston, superintendent of the machine shops, who dwelt on the great esteem in which Mr. du Pont is held by the employes. (Mr. du Pont, some time ago, gave up supervision of the Brandywine mills.

Mr. du Pont, in accepting the loving cup, said the occasion was memorable to him, and one, indeed, to be appreciated. He assured the men that he, at all times, has had the kindest feeling for them, many of whom he has known personally for years, and the loving cup will surely be a cup overflowing with friendship between the men and himself.

The presentation took place in the machine shop at Rising Sun. The loving cup stands over 12 inches in height, and among the inscriptions and decorations appear a fac simile of the two oldest wheel mills along the Brandywine.

Following the acceptance of the cup, Mr. de Pont shook hands individually with the men and wished each one health, prosperity and happiness.

The annual report of the New York Commissioner of Labor says that the eight-hour law is being practically observed. There were only 40 complaints received last year, and 25 of them were found to be violations. The commissioner attributes the respect paid to the law to the severe penalty clause, involving possible forfeiture of contracts.

Twenty-two railroads, employing 800,000 men, have straight pensions, and the United States Steel Company, with 225,000 men, has a straight out and out system. These corporations maintain these systems, not as charities, but as business propositions, believing they will be recouped by increased loyalty and efficiency.

SPLENDID AGREEMENT REACHED.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Organizer Hugh Frayne reports that he has been successful, with a committee of business agents, in signing an agreement with the Scranton Electric Light Company at Scranton, Pa., for the erection of a million dollar plant. The agreement provides for the employment of all union men including all excavating. Another agreement was reached at Scranton between organized labor and a large restaurant company to employ hereafter only members of the hotel and restaurant employes and also union musicians. This latter company is also doing a large amount of construction work and have also agreed that this shall be done by union men as well.

SOUTHERN RAIL MILLS RESUME.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 8.—President George G. Crawford of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, today announced that, because of new orders for June delivery, the Ensley steel rail mill will resume operations on June 16. At Pratt, one of the big mines will resume work tomorrow. Coke ovens at Pratt and about 150 ovens at Bessemer will esume about July 1.

Plate engravers in the Geodetic Survey department at Washington, D. C., get an increase of 12½ per cent to take effect July 1. They are members of a local union holding a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

Wages paid in the eastern provinces of Canada are substantially the same as those paid in the eastern States. In New York, Michigan and Ohio, the average monthly wages amount to $22.50, in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, to $22.48.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PASTOR RUSSELL CORRECTS ERRORS.

The Jewish Paradise Not the Christian Heaven—The Bible Interpreted—Impression That the Old Testament Scriptures Are Obsolete Is Erroneous—Will the New Interpretation Dissolve Our Theological Clouds and Refresh Us in a Clearer Light?—A Masterly Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11.—Pastor Russell preached here twice to great audiences. Both addresses were out of the ordinary and well calculated to make the hearers sit up and take notice. We report one of these discourses from a text we never before heard treated and did not even know was in the Bible (Acts 2: 34:) **"For David is not ascended into the heavens."**

The Old Testament Scriptures we accept as of equal authority with the New Testament, said Pastor Russell, because Jesus and the Apostles so accepted them, and indeed based all of their teachings upon them. The false impression which has gone abroad amongst Christian people, that the Old Testament Scriptures are obsolete, that their predictions have all been fulfilled, is very erroneous. This has greatly hindered Bible study, and has paved the way to grievous errors. It should be remembered that the Old Testament represents the only Divine revelation made to man during the 4158 years from the creation to the time when Jesus at His baptism was proclaimed "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

In all the Old Testament, from Genesis to Malachi, not a single suggestion is offered of a change of nature from human to spiritual, nor of any other heaven than that which God had originally provided for man—the Garden of Eden. The hopes inspired in Israel by the Divine promises pointed them forward to the time when God's blessing would obliterate the curse of sin and death and uplift mankind from present degradation, back to the original perfection. The Seed of the woman, it was promised, should ultimately "crush the Serpent's head," destroying the evil that is in the world, and establishing a reign of righteousness instead of the reign of sin and death. Messiah, as Emmanuel, would bring these great blessings to Israel; and, through Israel, they would be spread amongst all nations by Divine power. Paradise, lost through disobedience, will be restored through Messiah.

Instead of expecting a change of nature from human to spiritual, the teachings of the Old Testament led the Israelites to expect that God would make no change from his original purpose. He made not the earth to be destroyed by fire nor to be perpetually under the cloud of sin and death (Ecclesiastes i, 3.) He formed it to be inhabited by a human race, in His own image and likeness, Adam in his original purity being a sample

DAVID'S SOUL IN HELL.

As the Old Testament tells nothing about a heavenly condition, likewise it tells nothing about a hell of fire or torment. Such devilish theories were invented by the heathen, from whom many Christians have since absorbed more or less of the false doctrines. The Law and the Prophets do refer to hell some sixty-six times, but the hell which they teach is the grave, the tomb, the state of death. From first to last all mankind, both good and bad, go to hell, sheol, the tomb. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets died without giving the slightest intimation of Purgatorial suffering for anybody, or a hell of eternal torture.

The writers of the New Testament were also Jews, and it might here be noted that nowhere did they describe the Hell and Purgatory which we Protestants and Catholics conjured up during the Dark Ages. The New Testament, written in Greek, is in full accord with the Old Testament, written in Hebrew—the sheol of the latter is the hades of the former. Unfortunately our translators have, in the English Bible, mixed things up in a terrible fashion, giving us hell and pit and grave as synonymous interpretations of sheol and hades. "Orthodoxy," made hell fiery and thus our eyes of understanding have been darkened through the machinations of our great Adversary, "the Prince of darkness."

But all this demoniacal misrepresentation of the Divine character and Plan is soon to be scattered. The morning is at hand; the Prince of light, the Savior, Messiah and His glorious Church, will soon shine forth as the Sun in the Kingdom of the Father, while Satan will be bound for that thousand years that he may deceive the people no more. "Then all the blind eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped;" and "the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth;" and "to Jesus every knee shall bow and every tongue confess, to the glory of God."

"SLEPT WITH HIS FATHERS."

All through the Scriptures natural sleep is used as a figure for death, as the present time of the reign of sin is represented as a night time, and the coming reign of Messiah is prophetically described as the morning of a New Day, a New Epoch. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning," wrote David. The night has lasted for six thousand years; the New Day is the seventh-thousand, the Sabbath of the great week. It will be the awakening time, as the six thousand years of the reign of sin and sorrow are the time in which our race has been going down into death—into the deep sleep from which none will come forth except by the call of Messiah.

The penalty of death upon our race would have blotted us out of existence like the brute beasts had not God's mercy from the beginning made provision for a Redeemer and for His Church and joint-heir; and for the Messianic Kingdom; and for the resurrection, the awakening of all mankind, through this Kingdom. It was in view of that hope of a resurrection of the dead that believers spoke of their deceased friends as falling asleep.

This expression is used frequently in the New Testament. St. Stephen fell asleep in death; St. Paul, having in mind the great work of Christ on behalf of the world and the eventual awakening of all, declared that believers need not sorrow as others over the death of their friends and neighbors, but might realize that all "sleep in Jesus," and that eventually God, through Him, will bring to pass the general awakening of the dead, all of whom are yet to be brought to a knowledge of the truth that they may be saved from sin and death and obtain Restitution (Acts iii, 19-23.)

Pastor Russell quoted the Scripture, "Abraham slept with his fathers," and declared that Abraham's fathers were heathen men. He called attention to the fact that good and bad, kings and princes and others, are, in the Scriptures, declared to have fallen asleep. So it was with David. These all slept in the Bible hell—in the tomb. They are all unconscious; as the Scriptures declare, "The dead know not anything; their sons come to honor and they know it not; they come to dishonor and they perceive it not of them;" "There is neither wisdom nor knowledge nor device in sheol (hell, the grave), whither thou goest"—whither all go (Job xiv, 21; Ecclesiastes ix, 10.)

"THOU WILT NOT LEAVE MY SOUL IN SHEOL."

The Prophet David declared his faith in a resurrection of the dead when he wrote, "Thou wilt not leave My Soul in hell (sheol, the grave), nor suffer Thine Holy One to see corruption" (Psalm xvi, 10.) St. Peter (Acts ii, 25-31) calls our attention to the fact that the Prophet David did see corruption, and hence that this statement was not in regard to himself but Jesus—that the soul of Jesus was not left in sheol (Greek, hades); and, additionally, the flesh of Jesus was not allowed to corrupt.

St. Peter was pointing out the fulfilment of this prophecy of the resurrection of Jesus from the dead on the third day, when he made use of our text, "David is not ascended into the heavens: * * * his sepulchre is with us unto this day." St. Peter's argument is that David was in his sepulchre and was still dead, but that his words were a prophetic reference to Jesus' resurrection.

Many Christian people repeat every Sunday what is styled the Apostles' Creed, which declares the crucifixion and death of Jesus and His descent into hell—into hades—and that "God raised Him from the dead on the third day." All intelligent Christians understand that the hell to which Jesus went was not Purgatory nor a place of eternal suffering, but the grave sheol, the tomb, the state of death. This is proved to be the Apostle's thought by the words, "God raised Him from the dead, for it was not possible that He should be holden" of death.

DAVID WILL NOT GO TO HEAVEN.

King David will not go to heaven, said Pastor Russell, and he will not desire to go to heaven, for the same reason that a fish has no desire to perch upon the limb of a tree nor a bird to make its home under the water. As these animals have natures distinct and are adapted to the conditions which God has provided, so the nature of man, even when brought to human perfection, will enjoy and appreciate more the earthly blessings which God has provided for him than he would enjoy the heavenly blessings which God has provided for the Elect "little flock"—"the Church of the First-Borns" (Hebrews xii, 23.)

The reason for this is plain when we remember the Apostle's words. He declares, "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, neither can he know (appreciate) them, for they are spiritually discerned" (1 Corinthians ii, 14.) Only those who have been begotten of the Holy Spirit are enabled to understand the deep things, the spiritual things of the Divine promise, and to rejoice therein, as the Apostle explains (1 Corinthians ii, 9, 10.)

And even when thus spirit-begotten and with their affections set on things above, the Lord's consecrated "little flock" experience difficulty in keeping their affections on the Heavenly things and off of the earthly things, because the latter appeal to them continually through all of their earthly senses. They are therefore exhorted to "look not at the things that are seen, but at the things that are unseen," which "eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the great things which God has in reservation for those that love Him"—love Him more than they love houses or lands, parents or children, or self.

We can plainly see, then, that without this begetting of the Holy Spirit, which belongs, of course, to the servants and handmaidens of God during this Gospel Age, none are able to appreciate the things unseen. And hence the world of mankind in general, brought back to perfection—and all the way back, appreciating human perfection—will be willing not to sacrifice their earthly nature to obtain a heavenly, but will enjoy the earthly, under perfect conditions, in a Paradise restored (Isaiah xxxv, Ezekiel xxxvii.)

DAVID WAS A PROPHET.

On a previous occasion we saw the teaching of the Scriptures to be that the first to be blessed by Messiah's Kingdom will be the Ancient Worthies—Enoch, Abraham, Moses, David, and the Prophets—and that these will be made Princes in the earth. As one of these Princes, the Prophet David will have a very glorious station. His long career, his "ups and downs," said the Pastor, show us the lights and shadows of the Prophet's character more particularly, perhaps, than in the case of any other Bible character. And they show us a noble character, despite David's human weaknesses and the frailties of his flesh, augmented in power by his kingly office and the misconceptions of kingly prerogatives which prevailed in his day.

The beautiful traits of the character of David, on account of which he was declared to be, not a "new creature," not a "son of God," not an "heir of God and joint-heir with Messiah," but "a man after God's own heart"—these traits were his loyal obedience and his repentance of everything which in any degree was displeasing to God and interrupted the fellowship Divine.

God's Spirit-begotten children may not, therefore, take the Prophet David or any of the Ancients as their pattern. Only Spirit-begotten ones can serve as examples to the Church. They should walk in the footsteps of Jesus, and may even take the Apostles and other faithful brethren for examples. The Apostle, however, suggests that the Church may look back with profit upon the Worthies of the past, to note their degree of faith in God and their obedience to that faith. St. Paul, however, explicitly reminds us that God has provided some better things for us—the Church—that the Ancient Worthies, without us (members of The Messiah), cannot be made perfect (Hebrews xi, 38-40.)

JOINT-HEIRSHIP WITH CHRIST THE BETTER THING RESERVED FOR CHRISTIANS.

The "better thing" reserved "for us" who are called of God during this Gospel Age is the joint-heirship with Christ, Jehovah's only-begotten Son and heir of all things, the partaking with Him in all His subsequent work for the blessing of God's intelligent creation. Therefore it is, as the Apostle states, that the reward of the Ancient Worthies tarries until first the over-coming Gospel Church is exalted to the throne with Christ in the dawn of the New Dispensation, now so close at hand.

As soon as the spiritual phase of the Kingdom is established in power the setting up of the human phase will begin. In humble recognition therefore, of the Divine purpose and order in the superior exaltation of the Gospel Church, we repeat the Apostle's statement that "they (those noble, loyal, righteous, faithful Ancient Worthies) without us shall not be made perfect."

But as to whether we shall be numbered among the "us" depends upon our successful running of the race set before us. Surely, no less faithfulness and nobility of character can be expected of us than of those who ran for the earthly prize. And since all the blessings of God's Plan—the exaltation of the Ancient Worthies, the liberation of the whole world from the bondage of sin and death and the final judgment of angels—await the manifestation of the spiritual sons of God, the Gospel Church, therefore the Apostle (chapter 12), in forceful metaphor, points us back to those Ancient Worthies as a stimulus for faith and zeal, saying:

"Therefore also, we being compassed about with so great a cloud of martyrs (Greek marturon—who so nobly witnessed for God and righteousness), let us (emulate them and) lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the (higher, heavenly) race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the Author and Finisher of our faith, who, for the joy that was set before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

Jesus, our Ransomer, is also our Forerunner and Pattern in this race He ran successfully, and, in consequence, is even now at the right hand of the throne of God, whither we also may go to Him.

Jesus' way to the crown was the way of the shameful cross, and He said, If any man loves me, let him take up his cross daily and follow me; the servant is not above his Lord, etc. Persecution and shame and grief and loss are our portion in this present world, but exaltation and glory will follow in due time, if we faint not. Therefore we are urged to consider His example and teaching lest we be weary and faint in our minds under the trials of faith, patience and endurance of this evil day.

"A little while; now He has come;
The hour draws on apace—
The blessed hour, the glorious morn,
When we shall see His face.
How light our trials then will seem!
How short our pilgrim way!
The life of earth a fitful dream.
Dispelled by dawning day."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Maine, June 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Inclosed find check covering my subscription to the Tribune for one year. I thank you very much for being so kind as to continue sending me the paper so far by the expiration of my subscription. I will endeavor to be more prompt next time, although you may consider me a permanent subscriber as long as you publish the Pastor Russell's sermons.

I join with all the others, who have so warmly and I am sure sincerely expressed words of commendation of the excellency of the Tribune in its makeup, tone and character. All friends of the Truth feel especially grateful for the large and continually increasing space you are devoting to the publication of the sermons, letters, contributions from various sources and the from time to time newly added features. You most certainly have the friendship and good wishes of all.

Most sincerely yors,
CLARENCE SCOTT.

Virginia, June 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I receive the Tribune every Friday and am well pleased with it. Your paper is amongst the best. I appreciate Brother Russell's sermons, the Sunday School Lesson and the nice print and also the labor news.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. MUSSELWHITE.

Connecticut, June 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

This is to inform you that I have today renewed my subscription to your valuable paper. This also gives me the opportunity of telling you how much we enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons, we are also deeply interested in the recent feature added to the Tribune namely, the Bible Question Box. We wish the Tribune success and welcome its weekly visit.

Yours very truly,
G. W. THOMSON.

Canada, June 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Though on Vancouver Island, surrounded by the waters of the grand old Pacific, yet we feel only a stone's throw distant from all your dear readers of the Atlantic, yes even the whole world seems in friendly touch through the marvelous letters of appreciation penned you from everywhere. If our pens could write you all the gratitude of our hearts, I fear our great love would overwhelm you. I delight to read the hundreds of letters you publish and find they express my heart so much better than I am able to do that I beg you to accept every line you have ever published as my very own word of appreciation of the greatest blessing confined on the whole world today, our Heavenly Father's own word, "Good Tiding of good" presented by Pastor Russell.

Respectfully yours,
ANNIE V. McGARY.

Illinois, June 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I again take the opportunity of expressing my heartfelt appreciation for your valuable paper. This is the third year that I have subscribed for it and I think it is getting better all the time. I have got quite a few to subscribe to your paper and will try to get more. I do enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons so much. The last sermon is especially interesting and the Sunday School Lessons are so helpful and interesting. Wishing you continued success.

Gratefully yours,
MRS. L. C. DICKER

Ohio, June 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I enclose money order for the renewal of the subscription to Labor Tribune for myself and Thomas Mountford for another year. We wish we could get a long list of names to send in to your valuable paper. You certainly deserve encouragement in a substantial way for the manner that you are publishing the Truth in Pastor Russell's sermons, and now you have added Everybody's Question Box, which make your paper very instructive and interesting. The Question Box gives a splendid opportunity for Christians to get help on questions that have troubled them many years.

We trust that you will continue the good work and if you do not get much of a reward in the present time the Lord will surely amply reward you in his own due time and his own way.

Thanking you for your promptness in changing our address tag and for all your favors. We remain,

Yours respectfully,
J. L. MORGAN.

Mississippi, June 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

That I appreciate the very many excellent features of the Tribune you are already apprised. If financially able I should like to take at least 25 copies weekly to distribute among people who like myself, might desire to feast upon the grand sermons, the Sunday School Lessons and the clear Scriptural, reasonable answers to the questions presented at the Question Box. Being a poor man, however, I do not find it possible to do so much along this line as I should be glad to do.

Now I am expecting to take a trip across the country where I may meet many who would appreciate the merits of the Tribune and so I am enclosing you money for which please send me 20 copies of the Tribune to each of the following places and please be sure to have them sent so as to be there on the dates given: Kansas City, Mo., June 12; Salt Lake City, Utah, June 20, Sacramento, Cal., June 26; Victoria, B. C. July 3; Duluth, Minn., July 10.

You have been so prompt in always getting my paper to me according to my requests that I fell quite confident that these will come all O. K., and I thank you in advance. As I am going to use these to help others to see the merits of the Tribune, if you feel disposed to include some extra copies gratis, I shall appreciate it.

Since many of my friends read the Tribune, if you publish this letter please put in the dates and places where the papers are sent so that they too may know where to address me.

Again thanking you for your prompt acquiensence to the reasonable requests of your subscribers and your evident desire to cater to the moral and religious classes of society, I remain,

Very respectfully,
E. S. MASON.

Minnesota, June 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune;

Again I wish to express the pleasure I take in your clean, bright publication. My chief interest is in the page given to Pastor Russell. The Centurian's letter was deeply interesting also, showing how a man not naturally tender and inured to scenes of cruelty, was stirred to his heart's core by the injustice and shameful treatment our dear Savior suffered at the hands of those who should have defended him by every means in their power. He could not understand that these things must be "that the Scriptures might be fulfilled," because he knew not that He was the Son of God, though realizing to some extent the wonderful attributes and grand characters of this Being. Some day he will understand fully the whole sweet story of the cross.

I appreciate more and more the courage of those who preach the Truth, because it is Truth. Through the columns of the daily press thereby reaching thousands who would otherwise never see a sermon. The Lord's blessing will surely follow all engaged in the good work.

By request of an isolated friend I enclose a few lines which perhaps you will kindly make room for.

Your sincere friend,
MRS. A. B. HATCH.

THE VISIT.

How thin it seems this veil my Saviour dear,
Between thy face and mine!
My eyes can almost pierce beyond
And see thy glorious form divine.

Sometimes it seems I cannot wait
My "change" tho' soon it be,
When God shall sweep aside the veil
And I thy face shall see!

The time seems long, that separates
My waiting soul from thine:
O, haste! to rend this earthly veil
That I may with thy glory shine!

It is my heart's desire, my Lord,
To do thy will to worship at thy feet,
And wait with patience "Due Time"
To call me to thy presence sweet.

Full well I know, I must abide,
And calmly wait Thy time to part.
This veil that falls so darkly now
Hides Thee from my my hungering heart.

But, O! the yearning comes full oft'
From all that's mortal to be free—
To pass beyond this veil of flesh
To live and reign with Thee!

—A. B. H.

West Virginia, June 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Glad to note the steady addition to your columns in edifying matter, none the least of which is the Query Box, although some might abuse it's privilege by foolish questions to no profit. Live, up-to-date, crisp, intelligent inquiry should mark its tenor. Speed your organ of succor, O, Tribune.

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH GREIG.

MIRACLE WHEAT.

As a straw in the wind indicative of earthly plenty and the fruition of Biblical hopes to the effect that the earth will yet yield it's increase and blossom as the rose while finding fulfillment under the great increase of light on irrigation and horticulture, we proffer your readers a practical experiment herewith which bears the imprint of genuineness and possibility. The test was given by a real tiller of the soil. We merely quote a part of the conversation as follows:

"As you remember, I secured a peck of the Miracle Wheat . . . This was sown on a half acre of run-out land. On the adjoining half-acre was sowed a bushel of common wheat for comparison. The sowing was done in the midst of a severe week's drouth. During the late fall and early spring the Miracle Wheat looked very thin compared with the common wheat. However, in the month of May both plots appeared to be about the same, except that the Miracle Wheat laid flatter on the ground. Late in June the Miracle Wheat was much the heavier, and stood nearly a foot higher than the common wheat, and about a week later in point of ripening. Not having threshed, I cannot at this writing report the report the respective yield, but am satisfied that the Miracle Wheat will be more than double that of the common. The grains are in appearance similar to ordinary red wheat. I can with difficulty distinguish the difference."

An editor made mention of this wheat when discovered in Virginia. Two grains were given to said editor, who in turn handed it to a friend who reported that the two grains produced 1,312, which, planted, produced five pounds—one grain having fifty stools of well-developed wheat heads from three to five inches long and from three to five grains to the mesh.

Now the point of it all is the corroborative proof thus furnished critics who pooh at the Almighty's statement that he will call to the wheat and corn and increase them. We will be pleased to supply gratis booklets evidencing more of these substantial returns.

Very respectfully,
DR. J. RODIN GARR,
304 Norton Blud, Louisville, Ky.

While it is enjoined upon the Lord's followers to be sober and earnest and moderate in all of life's affairs, it is a mistake to suppose that this means they must be morose gloomy, or have a dejected appearance. Quite to the contrary. Everything in Scripture agrees with the facts as we know them, that those who are full of faith in the Lord and in his Word, and whose hearts are fully consecrated to his service, are cheerful, happy, even in the midst of unsatisfactory and even painful conditions. It is true also that their faces show this cheerfulness of their hearts. They have less of the worried and anxious look, are less fearful and foreboding. The calm of joy and peace resulting from their relationship to the Lord and their reception of his holy Spirit shows itself not only in their tone of voice but in the glance of the eye; and gradually, if this be the result of an acute conversion, the wrinkles and other marks of care will begin to fade, although they may not fully pass away. —Pastor Russell.

No work is more noble and ennobling than the reverent study of the revealed purpose of God—"which things the angels desire to look into." (1 Pet. 1: 12.) The fact that God's wisdom provided prophecies of the future, as well as statements regarding the present and the past, is of itself a reproof by Jehovah of the foolishness of some of his children, who have excused their ignorance and neglect of the study of His Word by saying: "There is enough in the fifth chapter of Matthew to save any man." —Pastor Russell.

Comparatively few realize to what extent we form our own characters to what extent our minds, our affections, are gardens in which we may plant either the thorns and thistles of sin, or the merely moral and practical qualities corresponding to the useful vegetables, or those seeds which produce the fragrant and beautiful flowers and fruits which more particularly represent the heavenly and spiritual graces. Whatsoever a man soweth he shall also reap whether he sow to the flesh or to the spirit. Whoever, therefore, seeks for the heavenly things, joint-heirship in the Kingdom, etc., must plant, or set out in his mind, in his affections, those qualities and graces which the Lord marks out as essential to the development of characters such as will be "meet for the inheritance of the saints in light."—Col. 1: 12.—Pastor Russell.

As some ignorantly misjudge the skill and wisdom of a great architect and builder by his unfinished work so also many in their ignorance now misjudge God by his unfinished work: but by and by, when the rough scaffolding of evil, which has been permitted for man's discipline, and which shall finally be overruled for his good, has been removed, and the rubbish cleared away, God's finished work will universally declare his infinite wisdom and power: and his plans will be seen to be in harmony with his glorious character.—Pastor Russell.

If all evil and impure language were avoided, what a wonderful world this would be! Every Christian should see to it that, henceforth, every word which proceeds from his mouth shall be such as will minister grace to the hearers, such words as will do only good and be edifying. Finally how much need there is, not only of having good intentions in the heart, but also of expressing those good intentions truthfully one to another without deception, without hypocrisy. But it requires that a heart be very pure and very full of love if it would be very truthful otherwise it would lead to trouble continually. If the unloving, ungenerous, unkind hearts full of evil surmising, malice, hatred and strife, were to express themselves frankly it would add immensely to the trouble of the world. The Apostle therefore urges, first the purifying of the heart, and then general candor.—Pastor Russell.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. A. B. Shuff, Pennsylvania.
Ira J. Taylor, Washington.
Mrs. W. H. Bell, Illinois.
Miss Alma Edlund, Illinois.
Algot Holmgren, Illinois.
Thos. Engler, Ohio.
I. H. Bullers, Ohio.
Theo. L. Eberly, Pennsylvania.
A. D. Eshleman, Indiana.
Tom Cadwalder, Texas.
W. J. Mitchell, New Hampshire.
Mrs. F. L. Spencer, New York.
Gale W. Pierce, California.
Thomas Adams, Ohio.
J. L. Morgan, Ohio.
Thomas Mountford, Ohio.
Clarence Scott, Maine.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN.

Thousands of Flowing Wells in San Luis Valley.

The discussion of the discovery of hidden water and the possibility of its development is always of interest, especially in the arid regions, where a good water supply is of high value. The report of the United States geological survey on the geologic and water resources of the San Luis valley, Colorado, by C. E. Siebenthal, presenting a view of the geology of the valley and describing its surrounding rim and artesian basin, should be of value to the inhabitants of this large area, which approximates in size the state of Connecticut.

A topographic map which accompanies this report shows a large, almost flat prehistoric basin about 150 miles in extent north and south and with a greatest width of about fifty miles, situated mainly in Colorado, but extending about fifteen miles into New Mexico. The San Luis valley is, according to Mr. Siebenthal, an almost ideal example of an artesian basin, and the map mentioned shows over 3,000 flowing wells, yielding water equal to 286 second feet, or probably sufficient to irrigate 25,000 acres.

In the vicinity of Hooper there are a number of wells which, while giving an ample supply of water, are also gas bearing. One well discharges seventy gallons of water a minute and is highly charged with gas. This well is equipped with a device for separating the gas from the water and storing it, a reproduction in miniature of a municipal gas storage tank. In this way the well affords a sufficient volume of gas for a cook stove and one gas jet. On another ranch in the vicinity may be seen the unique sight of burning water—that is, a well flowing twenty to twenty-five gallons of water a minute yielding gas. The escaping gas forms a frothy foam, which stands six inches above the surface of the water and burns with a bright yellow flame two feet high. The amount of gas would apparently be ample to run a heating or cooking stove or several gas jets.

On still another ranch before the gas from the well was piped off it caused a geyserlike intermittent flow, which at intervals of an hour forced the water to the top of the derrick, thirty-two feet high. Later the interval lengthened to four or six hours, and mud and water were thrown to a height of sixty and seventy-five feet. The rise and fall of the column was gradual. When the foam was ignited at the bottom the flame would run to the top of the column, and fireballs would drop down the side and reignite the foam at the bottom, the flame mounting the column again.

Prevents Tire Punctures.

The brush shown in the accompanying illustration is one of a pair set before the front wheels of the automobile to clear from the path of the tires such

BRUSH SWEEPS PATH OF AUTO.

articles as pieces of glass, nails, sharp stones, etc. The brushes are set to just clear the ground so as to avoid continually brushing and the consequent raising of dust, but are sufficiently low to brush aside small objects lying on the road surface.

Early Surveys In the West.

The early land survey maps of our western plains were concocted in central offices, not on the ground. Therefore on the Colorado and Nebraska line they do not tie in by four miles and a half east and west. The government paid the full price for accurate surveys, but with a man in charge of a keg of whisky galloping ahead on a mule, with several investigating Indians in war paint galloping behind, burnt matches stuck in the ground did duty as the required and sworn to charred stakes. The maps made from the surveys were not standard permanent instructions of much value.—Engineering Magazine.

New Variety of Rubber In Borneo.

A new source of rubber is found in Borneo, according to a paper read on the subject before the Academie des Sciences by Professor Dybowski. It comes from the milk of a plant known as Dyera costulata, and after coagulating the milk forms a white gum known as jelutong. When quite dried the matter is almost as hard as rosin, and it contains from 10 to 20 per cent rubber. It is said to be superior to the best Kongo rubber. A factory has been recently put in operation and is now turning out a considerable amount.

No Crown For Him.

Sunday School Teacher—If you are a good boy, Willie, you will go to heaven and have a gold crown on your head. Willie—Not for mine, then. I had one of them things put on a tooth once.—Exchange.

AIRSHIP TROLLEY LINE.

Suspended Car Driven by an Aerial Propeller.

An aerial trolley line, the cars of which are patterned after the modern airship and driven by aerial propellers, is proposed between Burbank and Glendale, a suburb of Los Angeles, with the understanding that eventually the line will run directly into the heart of the city, says Popular Mechanics.

The unique nature of the aerial line and the type of car which will be operated upon it is shown in the illustration of a section of the experimental line. The car, which is cigar shaped, is built of aluminium, with the exception of the parts requiring steel. It will seat fifty persons and is driven by an aerial propeller operated by a twenty horsepower gasoline engine. For actual service the car will be inclosed in an aluminium shell provided with the necessary windows.

AERIAL TROLLEY CAR.

THE EARTH'S CRUST.

Its Vast Volume Hardly Comprehensible to the Human Mind.

Through study and observation of the volcanic outflow the geologist knows approximately the composition of the earth's crust to a depth of ten miles below sea level. As Frank W. Clarke of the United States geological survey says in the "Data of Geochemistry," "This thickness of ten miles represents known matter." The vastness of the figures which it is necessary to employ in the discussion of this ten mile lithosphere, as it is termed, transcends ordinary human comprehension.

The volume of the lithosphere, including the continents elevated above the sea, is 1,633,000,000 cubic miles.

A cubic mile of average rock weighs 12,800,000,000 tons.

The volume of the ocean is 302,000,000 cubic miles.

The atmosphere is equal in weight to 1,268,000 cubic miles of water, which, however, is only one two-hundred-and-thirty-eighth of the volume of the ocean, yet this would be sufficient to raise the level of the ocean forty-five feet on all shores and to submerge an important part of the continents.

One per cent of the water of the ocean would cover all the land areas of the globe to a depth of 290 feet.

The salt in the ocean would make 4,800,000 cubes each one mile in dimensions, which, if spread over the United States, would form a layer one and one-sixth miles high.

In comparison with this outer ten mile section of the earth's crust the thin sheet of organic matter on the surface—the prairie and valley soils, the alluvial bottoms and the rich tablelands by whose products man lives—becomes a mere film, a skin.

Strange Ocean Chasms.

Along our Pacific coast there is generally found a "platform" about ten miles broad, sloping away from the shore until it reaches a depth of 100 fathoms then dropping rapidly.

The edge of this platform, it is averred, is broken by twenty-seven submerged valleys, some of which are in line with rivers entering the sea. But at least two of them have mountains as the shore opposite their heads. One of these, called King Peak chasm, has been the scene of a shipwreck under peculiar circumstances. The ship ran on the rocky coast and was lost in foul weather, when the rocks could not be seen. It is believed that the doomed vessel unknowingly followed the line of the submerged valley or chasm and her captain, finding that his soundings showed no bottom, believed he was at a safe distance from the coast.—Scientific American.

Six Bladed Propeller.

Experiments have been made recently with a six bladed propeller on a motorboat, and it is said to have added three miles an hour to the speed of the craft, and at the same time there was noticeable a great decrease in the jarring and vibration which had been experienced in the boat when it was operated by the usual two bladed propeller. The blades are arranged in one shaft, in three pairs, of different shapes and sizes, the larger one being at the rear of the others and the angles of each pair arranged so that they get solid water all the time regardless of speed.

Libyan Desert to Be Explored.

It is stated in Petermanns Mitteilungen that Dr. L. Seigert, the geologist, will shortly undertake to cross the Libyan desert in an airship. He expects, with the aid of the prevailing winds, to make the journey from the Mediterranean to the Nile in about thirty hours, passing over a region that is at present almost entirely unknown to geographers.

An Enormous Battery.

A huge storage battery is being built for the Light and Power company of Baltimore, says the Scientific American. The entire weight of the battery will be 540 tons, and it will be able to furnish 3,000 kilowatts per hour when fully charged. The battery will consist of 152 cells, each 150 inches high, 21.75 inches wide and 6 feet long. Without the plates and the electrolyte the weight of each cell will be 940 pounds. Each cell will contain 183 plates.

The beautiful seems right by force of beauty and the feeble wrong because of weakness.—Browning.

Where the Unions Meet in 1911

June 12, Rogersville, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 4, ——, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 9, Toledo, Ohio, International Longshoremen's Association.

July 10, Columbus, Ohio, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 10, ——, International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 10, Toronto, Ont., Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 10, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.

July 15, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 17, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

Probably August —, York, Pa., National Association Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States.

August —, Boston, Mass., Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.

August 7, Niagara Falls, N. Y., United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

August 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Joseph, Mo., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 13, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

THE FALL OF SAMARIA

II Kings 17:1-18—June 18

"He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."—Proverbs 29:1.

HOSHEA, King of Israel, the central personage of this study, is paid the rather doubtful compliment of being less evil in the Lord's sight than some of his predecessors. Gradually the Assyrian kingdom had extended its control to Israel, and Hoshea maintained his throne by paying tribute.

This continued for several years until the King of Israel thought himself sufficiently in league with the Egyptians on the south to refuse further tribute money. In consequence, the Assyrian army advanced and laid siege to the capital city, Samaria. It seems astounding, indeed, to learn that the city withstood the siege for three years. The end came in the ninth year of Hoshea, and signified the end of the ten-tribe kingdom, the people being transported by their captors several hundred miles to another portion of the Assyrian empire.

Catapult for throwing stones.

The overthrow of Israel, recounted in this study, we are directly told, was a judgment from the Lord. "Therefore the Lord was very angry with Israel and removed them out of His sight; there were none left but the tribe of Judah only."

Sin tends to national destruction in a very natural way—by sapping the vitals of the people of the nation. But in Israel's case there was something more than this. God entered into a special Covenant with that nation by which He bound Himself and they bound themselves.

Israel agreed to be God's people, to serve and obey Him faithfully; and God agreed that, if they would do so, He would specially favor them and look out for their interests, their flocks, their herds, their health, their prosperity; all were to be blessed so long as they were loyal and true. On the contrary, God specially pledged Himself that if they as a people proved unfaithful to the Covenant, He would specially chastise them, punish them, deliver them to their enemies, etc. Thus Israel's prosperity or defeat indicated surely the Lord's favor or disfavor, in a manner not applicable to other nations.

Destroyed Without Remedy

Our text, taken from Proverbs, tells what will be the final outcome of any conflict between God and the sinner. Whoever shall be remanded to the Second Death, there will be no hope for him.

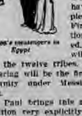
The philosophy of this is plain: Adamic death, which comes to all men as a result of Adam's sin and his condemnation as a sinner, is to be entirely wiped out, and Adam and all of his race are to be fully released from it.

Those of us who, as the Spirit-begotten Church, enjoy this favor in the present time, must not expect any further favor along this line in the future, for Christ dieth no more; and only one share in His redemptive work is provided for every member of the race.

When in the future all the world are brought to a knowledge of the Truth, the grace of God will then be to them "a savor of life unto life, or of death unto death," as it is now to the Church.

Israel's Promised Restitution

The Israelites suffered the penalty for their failure as a nation: they were destroyed, but not without remedy. Indeed, the Bible tells us that in the end of this Age, as soon as the election of the Church shall have been completed and the First Resurrection accomplished, God's favor will return to Israel, the twelve tribes, and their regathering will be the first blessing to humanity under Messiah's glorious reign.



Hoshea's messengers in Egypt

St. Paul brings this matter to our attention very explicitly in his letter to the Romans. (11:25-32.) The logic of his argument should be carefully noted, including the fact that Natural Israel will receive mercy at the hands of Spiritual Israel—in the Kingdom.

The nation of Israel transgressed Divine commands, and was therefore worthy of punishment—but this did not signify that the nation would become alienated from the Divine mercy which God had already intended and promised through Abraham.

Neither Israel, in the days of Hoshea nor at any other time, nor any other nation, knew anything about the life and immortality which God purposed to proffer to mankind through the Redeemer in due time. As the Apostle again says, "This great salvation began to be spoken by our Lord and was confirmed unto us by them that heard Him."—Heb. 2:3.

Not Much Resistance.

"Did the prisoner offer any resistance?"

"Only a shilling, your worship, and I wouldn't take it."

TESTING AN EGG.

Many Ways to Detect Staleness Besides Smell and Taste.

It does not require a very discriminating palate to detect an old egg from a new one, says a correspondent of the New York Sun. The former has a musty flavor that the latter never has, and the mustiness may range from a slight taint to a very pronounced one. It is always noticeable in storage eggs.

If any one wishes to verify the judgment of his palate, the following tests may be used:

1.—It is almost impossible to peel the shell from a fresh hard boiled egg without having some of the white come away with it.

2.—A stale egg cannot be beaten to a froth.

3.—When a fresh egg is broken into a dish the yolk stands up and the white does not spread, whereas in a stale egg the yolk lies flat and the white seems watery.

4.—The shell of an egg after a certain length of time loses its chalky appearance and becomes shiny.

5.—The air space in the large end of a newly laid egg is about half an inch in diameter, and as the egg ages this space grows larger. In storage eggs it sometimes extends to one-fourth the length. An expert can very closely approximate the age of an egg by examining this space. This is known as candling and is done by holding the egg in a beam of light. A simpler test is to hard boil the egg and notice the relative size of the space.

THEIR AWFUL SECRET.

It Caused the Real Estate Agent to Change His Mind.

When the family who admitted that they were moving because the tenants at the old address made their lives miserable confided to the renting agent that they had one peculiarity which they wished him not to mention to their neighbors in his building the agent got uneasy and executed a mental quickstep trying to devise some way to break the lease. But aloud he said very courteously:

"I shall be glad to oblige you if I can. What is it you wish me to keep a secret?"

"The fact that we pay our rent promptly on the 1st of every month," said the head of the family. "That was something that nobody else in the other house did, and the agent as an incentive to quick action on their part published the news of our promptness. The only action it stirred them into was persecution of us, and they carried that to such extremes that we had to move. If you will kindly refrain from using us as a club to whack your delinquents into obedience we will appreciate it."

The agent resolved not to cancel the lease, but at the same time he relinquished a hastily conceived plan for procuring prompt remittances.—New York Times.

That Yankee Dodge.

The description of the first operation under ether in Europe as given by Dr. F. William Cook in the University College Hospital Magazine is reproduced in the London Lancet, and the scene is referred to as the "most dramatic ever enacted in which medical men grouped the stage." The operation was performed by Robert Liston on Dec. 21, 1846. "At 2:15 Liston enters, that magnificent figure of a man six feet two inches in height, and says, 'We are going to try a Yankee dodge today, gentlemen, for making men insensible,' so Liston introduced ether to a London hospital." The subject was a man, thirty-six years old, whose thigh was amputated. The operation was successful, and Liston uttered the epilogue, "This Yankee dodge, gentlemen, beats mesmerism hollow."

Marvels of India.

What a wonderful country is India! There is only one India. Its marvels are its own. There is the plague, the black death. India invented it. The car of Juggernaut was also India's invention. So was the suttee, and within the time of men still living 800 widows willingly and, in fact rejoicingly burned themselves to death on the bodies of their dead husbands in a single year. And 800 would do it this year if the British government would let them. Famine belongs especially to India. India has 2,000,000 gods and worships them all. On top of all this she is the mother and home of that wonder of wonders, caste, and also that mystery of mysteries, the Satanic Brotherhood of the Thugs.—Churchman.

Setting Her Right.

The pretty and petulant wife of a congressman stood for a moment before the window of the receiving teller in a Washington bank, then tapped the window with her parasol, exclaiming:

"Why don't you pay attention to me?"

"We pay nothing here, madam," was the reply. "Please go to the next window."—Denver Republican.

Those Useless Questions.

"How did you get the bruised face?"

"It was caused by the batrack last night."

"Accidentally?"

"No; I think it attacked me purposely."—Kansas City Journal.

"Yarbs" We Have Known.

What has become of the elderly lady who in the seventies and earlier always referred to an "herb" as a "yarb?" The word has gone out of use. About the meanest "yarb" was a bitter weed named "thoroughwort." Then there was cammermile, dockroot and dandelion, in their miserable partnership, lobelia and catnip. These things were "steeped," and you took them or had them thrust upon you "for your blood."—Minneapolis Journal.

RACHEL'S GUITAR.

It Was Tuned to Play a Costly Air For Banker Fould.

Rachel, the famous actress, did not neglect any means of turning a more or less honest penny. In his new life of her Francis Gribble tells the following story of a guitar:

Rachel first saw and admired it in an artist's studio. "Give it to me," she said. "I want to pretend that it is the guitar on which I earned my living as a street singer."

The jest seemed a pleasant one, and the artist handed over the instrument. Rachel embellished it with ribbons and hung it in her own apartment, where it duly attracted the attention of Achille Fould, the banker. Hearing its story, he expressed the wish to possess it. "Very well," said Rachel, "you can have it for a thousand louis."

"Five hundred," said the banker, trying to bargain.

"No, a thousand," said Rachel, expressing her disdain for those who haggled.

And the banker actually paid a thousand louis for the worthless knickknack. It is said that he learned the truth when he tried to sell his treasure at the Hotel Drouot and that the discovery of the hoax nearly sent him into a fit on the floor.

MEASURING THE EARTH.

Erastosthenes Made the First Attempt and Did Fairly Well.

The earliest attempt to measure the circumference of the earth was made by a Greek, Erastosthenes, who was born 276 B. C. He found that at Syene the gnomon, or upright pillar, used by the Greeks to measure the height of the sun in the sky, showed the sun to be exactly overhead at midday at the time of the summer solstice, while at Alexandria the gnomon cast a shadow upon the same date, showing that the latter point was one-fiftieth of the earth's circumference north of Syene.

Erastosthenes reasoned correctly that the length of the shadow at Alexandria bore the same relation to the circumference of the small circle described from the top of the gnomon as a center that the distance between the two cities bore to the circumference of the globe. This latter was 5,000 stadia, or about 625 miles, which when multiplied by fifty gives 31,250 miles as the circumference of the earth. This result is not quite correct, but as nearly so as could be expected from the first rough attempt to estimate it.—New York Mail.

Mexico's Way With Women.

Woman's place in Mexican life is the inevitable mingling of the Moorish ideas of the Spanish conquerors and the savage ideas of the natives, the Milwaukee Sentinel says. The Castilian hides his wife and daughters behind stone walls and the picturesque lattices of romance, and he is their lord and master. On the other hand, the Indian tribes are, of course, still bound by the spirit of the ancient savage customs. Historians tell of one of the baptismal ceremonies of the Mexihic tribes, who fought their way to supremacy long before the Spanish arrived on the scene. To each boy baby the priests chanted this command: "Thy profession and faculty is war, thy obligation to give the sun to drink blood of the enemies and the earth corpses of the foes." To the girl baby they said with far less ceremonial: "You are to stay within the house, as the heart does within the body. Our Lord enshrines you in that place, and your office is to fetch and to grind maize in the metate."

Jokai's Joke.

At a banquet held in his honor in Torda, Maurus Jokai was called upon to propose the toast of "The Ladies." He made an excellent speech, during which he continually toyed with the brown curls upon his forehead. Finally he said: "I raise my glass in honor of the gracious ladies of Torda. May they all live until my hair grows gray." His audience drank to the toast, but it was easy to see by the faces of the ladies present that they did not think much of the compliment. Jokai rose again from his seat and took from his head a magnificent brown wig, showing an entirely bald head beneath it. "My hair," he added, "will never grow gray." And the ladies, who had not known of his baldness, were more than pacified.

Plants Without Roots.

The "flower of the air" is a curious plant found in China and Japan. It is so called because it appears to have no root and is never fixed to the earth. It twines around a dry tree or sterile rock. Each shoot produces two or three flowers like a lily—white, transparent and odoriferous. It is capable of being transported 600 or 700 miles, and it grows as it travels, suspended on a twig.

A Fidgety Age.

Repose of manner was considered at one time essential to the well bred woman, but this is an ideal long consigned to the past. Every one fidgets in these restless days, no one has time to sit still nor to listen for more than a minute at a time without being bored and showing it.—London Queen.

Generally.

Figg (sententiously)—To him that hath shall be given, you know. Fogg—Yes, the man who has a head gets ahead, I've noticed.—Boston Transcript.

Useless Sacrifice.

Duncan had eaten, with symptoms of pleasure, his first shrimp, but the mushroom that followed it proved less to his liking.

"Mother," he said, pushing the partly eaten agaric to the far edge of his plate, "I wish they hadn't killed that one."—Youth's Companion.

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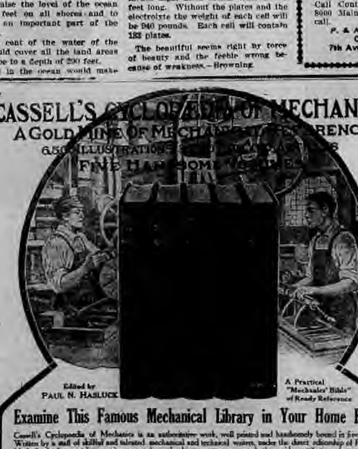

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Congressional Commission Re-Opens Its Hearings On Workmen's Compensation--The Question of Constitutionality Reviewed Thoroughly--Central Union Banquets Congressmen Holding Union Cards--The Paper Trust Busy Defending Its Monopoly--Statistics On April Immigration.

[EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The congressional commission appointed to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation has reopened its hearings. At the last session previous to the one mentioned adjournment was taken upon the suggestion of the commission to await the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil, Tobacco Trust and other cases, for the reason that in these cases there were points involved which, when decisions were handed down, might shed light upon the enactment of the measure under consideration. The first session of the reopened hearings was devoted to a discussion of the constitutional phases in the enactment of a compensation law. There were present representatives of the American Federation of Labor, together with representatives of the railway brotherhoods and attorneys for numerous railroads. Attorney Miles M. Dawson, an expert actuary, also appeared in advocacy of such a law. There is apparently an unanimity of opinion among all those appearing before the commission, relative to the needs of such a law. There is a difference, however, as to the manner in which it shall be applied. The discussion on the constitutional phase of the question which attracted the most attention was that by Miles M. Dawson, of New York. Mr. Dawson has made a special study of this particular branch, having visited various countries where workmen's compensation laws are in actual operation. His contention was, that the constitution gave the right of the federal government to enact a law covering this feature and putting it into actual operation by an excise tax, and he based his contention on the opening section of the constitution of the United States, which says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare," etc. He laid stress upon the fact that the words "promote the general welfare" gave the law making power of the federal government ample authority to establish a system of workmen's compensation. It was also stated that the collection of this excise tax would be direct from the employer, and he, in turn, adding it to the cost of production, would be distributed and eventually paid by the consuming public. This feature apparently met the views of those who were present and actively interested, Mr. Dawson's narrative of the operation of the law in Germany, which he stated in his opinion and that of those who have made a thorough investigation, was the very best plan extant, was exceedingly interesting. Under the operation of the laws in Germany, poverty has been almost wiped out of existence and employers and employes are in accord with the general plan in force. True, some minor details need altered on, but as a general proposition it has worked very successfully. In an interview with Mr. Dawson after he hearing closed, he stated that the compensation law of Germany had not had the effect of retarding the growth and efficiency of the labor organizations of that country; on the other hand, the organizations of labor had made their most prodigious growth since the law had been put in general operation.

Mr. Dawson later appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and delivered a masterful exposition of a workmen's compensation law. The council was very much impressed with his intimate knowledge and deeply interested in the facts which he had gathered from all sections of the world. As a result of Mr. Dawson's appearance before the council, a committee was selected from members of the Executive Council to make a thorough investigation of the scheme outlined by Mr. Dawson.

The Central Labor Union of Washington tendered a banquet to the union card members of Congress at the Executive Council on June 1st, at the New Ebbit House. Over 300 guests were present. President James Duncan, of the Metal Trades, acted as toastmaster. Speaker Champ Clark, of the House of Representatives was an honored guest and made a characteristic address, featuring the power of government employes to petition Congress for a redress of grievances, which has been denied them by executive Orders. His expressions were met with audible signs of approval. Congressman Wilson also made an address, confining his remarks to the insidious encroachments of the so-called theories on "efficiency of labor" typified by the Taylor or Emerson systems.

President Gompers delivered the address of the evening and characterized the remarks made by Speaker Clark as being characteristic and in harmony with former expressions and acts. He related many instances of a kindly spirit and feeling which Speaker Clark had always displayed toward the men of labor. President Gompers also made significant reference to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, contending that the important points had been decided against the men of labor, while retaining the individuals under sentence for contempt from paying the penalty

(Continued on Page Eight.

CONGRESS AND THE IRWIN STRIKE

Many States, Including Congress, Delving Into the Conditions of the Miners.

The improvement of the condition of miners in the United States by means of legislation is to be carefully considered by the present officers of their trade union, and the political conditions of a number of states and of the country itself will be carefully looked into, during the next few months. Pennsylvania may be one of the states in which it will be thought advisable to try to pledge political parties to the enactment of laws thought likely to benefit the men of this craft.

International President John P. White, of Indianapolis, was in Pittsburg last week for a conference of several days with President Francis Feehan of the Pittsburg district, and other local officers of his organization during which political conditions were talked over. Mr. Feehan is trying to secure from Congress the appointment of an investigating committee to look over the conditions in the Irwin field. Mr. White said that he had not familiarized himself with the matter, and would not care to express an opinion as to what should be expected to come out of it. He admitted, however, that there is a possibility of pressure being brought to bear upon members of Congress from districts where the union miners are strong to secure the passage of the resolution. Mr. White is thoroughly in sympathy with the Irwin strike and the international board will give all possible aid to Mr. Feehan and the district board in winning it.

The figures of the Grand Trunk railway for the half-year, show the loss to the company from the strike was $700,000.

Brewery workers at Chicago have negotiated a new three-year agreement with the brewers, which gives all the workers an advance in wages.

LOUIS McGREW FOUND GUILTY OF CRIMINAL LIBEL.

A case of great interest to the coal miners and operators of this and other states was decided in the courts of this county last Thursday and Friday, when Louis McGrew, manager and one of the publishers of the Labor World, who has for months been publishing libels in it's paper concerning the National Labor Tribune, Francis Feehan, president of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district, John H. Jones, president of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company, and others, was placed on trial on a charge of criminal libel, and convicted.

McGrew began his attacks more than a year ago, or, in other words, shortly after the organized miners of what is known as the Irwin field went on strike. The effect of his articles, which were continued with a persistency of which the court took cognizance, was not only to embarrass President Feehan and the other officials of the miners' organization in their efforts to win the strike, but to injure McGrew's business competitors. The first of the defamatory articles appeared on March 10, 1910, and consisted of assertions to the effect that McGrew had evidence that Feehan, John H. Jones and Jos. H. Vichchstain conspired to bring on the Irwin strike and that not only did John H. Jones own and control the National Labor Tribune but that Mr. Feehan showed favoritism to the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company because Feehan and D. G. Jones (a brother of John H. Jones) are brother-in-laws. Thousands of copies of the Labor World have been distributed broadcast every week since the first libelous accusation a year until very recently, being sent to the miners without regard (as evidence at the trial showed) to whether they were subscribers or not. And in every issue the above allegations were repeated and enlarged upon, while the Labor World itself became the organ of a group of men who are holding themselves forth to the miners and the public generally as the district organization of the United Mine Workers, although they are without credentials and the international president, John P. White, has sent out official notices from the headquarters at Indianapolis warning all concerned that there is no foundation for their claims.

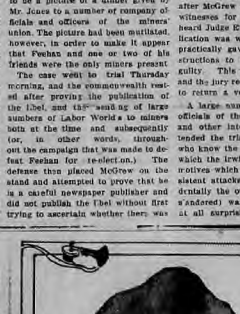
Not long after the publication of the first article in McGrew's campaign of defamation, an information was made against him for criminal libel by Joseph H. Vitchestain, who was at that time president of the National Labor Tribune, Inc. At the same time the National Labor Tribune brought suit in the civil courts for damages. These civil suits are still pending, not having been reached owing to the deplorable extent to which the courts of Allegheny county are behind their work.

It was the criminal suit which was tried last week. The trial was in the Quarter Sessions court, with Judge Evans presiding. Former Governor William A. Stone appeared for the commonwealth, while Ralph Tunnell represented the defendant. The indictment contained a copy of the Labor World article of March 10, 1910. One portion of this article consisted of an affidavit purporting to have been made by one Sam Bernardo, represented as a miner, who deposed that Vichestain had taken him to see John H. Jones, who is alleged to have promised him that if he aided in "striking" the Irwin miners he would be given a job by President Feehan as district organizer. The paper also contained what purported to be a picture of a dinner given by Mr. Jones to a number of company officials and officers of the miners' union. The picture had been mutilated, however, in order to make it appear that Feehan and one or two of his friends were the only miners present.

The case went to trial Thursday morning, and the commonwealth rested after proving the publication of the libel, and the sending of large numbers of Labor World's to miners both at the time and subsequently (or, in other words, throughout the campaign that was made to defeat Feehan for re-election.) The defense then placed McGrew on the stand and attempted to prove that he is a careful newspaper publisher and did not publish the libel without first trying to ascertain whether there was any probable truth in its assertions. He testified that on March 8 (the day before the publication) he called up Mr. Jones' office to get Mr. Jones' statement, but was told by the telephone girl that Mr. Jones was out of the city. The commonwealth replied to this evidence by showing that Mr. Jones was in the city attending to his business as usual all that day. He not only appeared in the records of his own office as dictating correspondence, but appeared on the records of the Federal National Bank as having attended a meeting of the board there, of which he is a member. Mr. Feehan testified that no representative of the Labor World had ever communicated with him before publishing the charges. It was supposed that McGrew would produce the man Bernardo, maker of the affidavit, but he was evidently not present, although the comment was freely made that he ought to have been the first witness offered by the defense. The commonwealth had present a large number of witnesses, including miners from various places, to prove that the charges of any conspiracy or collusion between the district officials and John H. Jones to bring on a strike in the Irwin field were absolutely without foundation. It was deprived of the court of the opportunity of presenting this evidence, however, for after McGrew and three or four other witnesses for the defense had been heard Judge Evans ruled that the publication was without justification and practically gave the jury binding instructions to bring in a verdict of guilty. This was on Friday at noon, and the jury required only a short time to return a verdict of guilty.

A large number of coal operators, officials of the miners' organization, and other interested spectators attended the trial. To none of those who know the truth of the manner in which the Irwin strike started or the motives which have actuated the persistent attacks on Feehan (and incidentally the other persons who were slandered) was the verdict of guilty at all surprising.

Tener Does And He Doesn't



DR. ALEXANDER G. BELL, INVENTOR OF TELEPHONE.

THE man who invented the telephone recently completed his seventy-fifth year and a trip around the world. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell took out his telephone patent in 1876. Another invention of his not so generally known is the telephone probe for painless detection of bullets in the human body. Hello, there! Didn't know you could telephone for a bullet, did you? For this the University of Heidelberg awarded him the degree of M. D. Dr. Bell has had a varied career as a scientist. He has dabbled considerably in aeronautics, too, being a pioneer in experimentation with the aeroplane. For many years he has resided in Washington.

Governor John K. Tener Monday night approved Richard Ballinger's full-crew bill. The Pennsylvan a Railroad Company fought to defeat the full-crew bill, it having been claimed that it would cost that corporation at least $1,000,000 additional a year to operate its road if one more man, which the new law provides, had to be added to each crew. It and other railroads sought to have the governor veto the legislation, but he declined to do so. Had the public utilities bill, which was fought so hard by the railroads, been allowed to pass the Legislature, its enactment would have made unnecessary the enactment of the full-crew legislation. The law is now in force in 17 states.

On the same night the governor announced his veto of the Senate bill, making it lawful for any city to pass ordinances defining competency of workmen or laborers employed at work for city, prescribing minimum wages to be paid and maximum hours of employment and validating existing ordinances.

This legislation is a special law regulating labor and prohibited by the constitution," said the governor in his comment on the bill.

The eight-hour day will go into effect for all telegraphers employed in Western Union offices in in New York City this coming July. Wages will be increased also, so that the best men will receive $100 a month.

One hundred thousand cards advertising union label Brand will be a tributed throughout the country by the Textile Workers' International union.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at its recent convention in Pittsburg, Pa., decided on San Francisco as the place for the next convention to be held in 1913.

Organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have increased their membership by 200,000 in the last 18 months. There are more than 1,500,000 paying members in the organization.

The West Virginia Supreme Court has decided that coal companies that employ boys under 16 years of age, the limit set by statute, are liable for any injuries sustained by the boys

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The postal laws, which are being enforced with greater strictness than ever before, forbid publications enjoying the second-class mail privilege, to carry non-paying subscribers. Delinquents must therefore pay up or the paper will have to be discontinued. The tab on your paper shows to what date your account is paid. Remit promptly if in arrears.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Trades Unions Receive Recognition at the Coronation—Special Conference to Discuss National Insurance and the Osborne Judgment—Reynold's Newspaper Says English Peodle, Like the American People, Have Lost Confidence in Courts—Labor Disputes.

LONDON, June 17, 1911.

The trade unions of England are to be officially recognized at the ceremonies of the coming coronation. W. J. Davis of Birmingham, Secretary of the National Society of Amalgamated Brass Workers, and W. Mullen, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress, have been extended an invitation to attend by the earl marshall. Mr. Davis is one of the oldest trade union leaders in the country. He entered the brass trade in 1861 and at the formation of a Brass Workers' Society in 1873 became its general secretary, a position which he has held ever since.

The joint board representing the English parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor party will hold a special conference to discuss national insurance and the Osborne judgment on June 20-21. The joint board has issued a report on the subject of state insurance, which will form the basis of discussion at the conference.

Prevailing sentiment in America relative to judicial interpretation of laws is reflected in England. One of the greatest newspapers of Great Britain, Reynolds' Newspaper, editorially contributes the following Ascott Wheated Churchills' recent speech in Parliament: "Mr. Churchill has made himself the spokesman of an enormous body of public opinion by his comments upon the manner in which the law courts have lost the confidence of the people in matters where class or party interests are involved. He was careful not to attack any individual judge, nor did he impugn the good faith and honor of the bench. He clearly stated that the blame was unconscious. He has nevertheless been subjected in the house to disgraceful attacks upon the monstrous misrepresentations of what he actually did say. He was precluded by the deputy speaker's read out of the rules of order from making any reply or explanation. The country, however, needs none. It is with him."

A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons making it illegal to assess fines against workmen in cotton factories. The reasons advanced in favor of the measure is that while many factory managements have systems of fining employes for a multiplicity of things, other managements do not. It is claimed that this state of affairs results in unjust competition and has a depressing effect on wages, together with the constant accumulation of abuses.

Despite the prompt settlement of the sectional strikes there can be no doubt that great unrest prevails throughout the British woolcombing industry. The discontent is due to the low rate of wages, and on behalf of the Machine Woolcombers' Union the secretary of the Wages Board has been asked to convene a meeting of that body to consider a demand for a general all round advance in the wages of both day and night workers, about 12,000 in number. In some cases employers have voluntarily granted advances, whilst others pay more than the recognized standard rate. Consequently the lower-paid workers are restless and dissatisfied, and the object of the new movement is to establish uniformity. If the terms of the agreement under which the Wages Board was instituted are adhered to there can be no danger of a general strike. There is ample provision for arbitration in the event of the masters and men failing to agree in the first instance. Each side has deposited $2,500 as evidence of good faith, and should the terms of the agreement be broken the defaulting side forfeits that amount.

The dispute in the weaving industry of the West Riding is causing the various trade unions to consider an alliance for offensive and defensive purposes, to take form of an arrangement similar to that of the spinners with the cardroom workers in the cotton trade, in which, it may be remembered, an attempt is now being made to include the weavers of Lancashire.

Copies of a working agreement between the component sections in the Huddersfield area are in the hands of those concerned, and the scheme will be considered at a conference fixed for the third Saturday in June at Huddersfield. It is proposed to have a generally representative executive, and that all the unions within the ring shall cooperate whenever a trade dispute occurs. A committee has been formed temporarily representing the General Union of Weavers and Textile Workers, the Tenters, the Warp Dyers, the Carpet Weavers, the Cloth Pressers and the Tuners (Overlookers) unions.

There is another dispute in the Sheffield engineering trades. The whole of the moulders have asked for an increase of a shilling ($.25 cents) per week to $10.50, and the Engineering Trades Employers' Federation have decided either to submit the question to arbitration or to grant the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE CHARLEROI AGREEMENT.

Mr. John H. Jones Discusses His Company's Acceptance of It—Bright Trade Outlook.

The coal trade in the Pittsburg district is giving considerable attention to what is known as the Charleroi scale. This was a portion of the proposition presented by the miners' representatives at the conference to join conference, March 8-29, 1910. It is embodied in article 7 of that proposition, which ran as follows:

That the international officials require all coal companies in the Pittsburg District, where new equipment have been introduced, to comply with all the terms of settlement made with the Charleroi Coal Company and the officials of our organization on the explosive question, by either paying the miners on run-of-mine basis, or granting an increase of 54 per cent to miners working in wide rooms and 9 per cent in narrow rooms, and that the miner be furnished the new explosives at the same relative cost as black powder, which was formerly used, and where shot-firers are employed the company shall pay their wages, and that the International officers give the matter immediate attention.

It has become known recently that the Pittsburg-Buffalo Company has agreed to the Charleroi scale for its mines at Marianna, and a representative of the Tribune asked Mr. John H. Jones, president of the company, in regard to it. He replied that he thought the Miners' Executive Board had been unwise in forcing the company to sign the Charleroi agreement, but that he would rather pay the additional price for mining than take any chances on using black powder.

Mr. Jones further stated that the coal business had been very backward during the first part of the year, but during the last half of the year, he felt very confident, that the miners would enjoy very prosperous times, as huge crops and returning confidence would bring business up above normal during the last six months of 1911.

The production of coal during the year 1910 exceeded the half billion mark, but Mr. Jones believed that the last half of this year will equal 60 per cent of the total shipments made during the past year, and that the miners, the operators and the railroads will have all they can possibly do to provide enough coal to meet the demands.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

FALSE CONCEPTS OF DIVINE WISDOM.

Some Suggestions Worthy of Consideration—The Almighty Slandered. Pastor Russell Declares That Millions of Christians Unwittingly Profane the Creator in Misrepresenting What His Holy Name Represents. Blasphemy Common in Every Creed.

DENVER, June 13.—Pastor Russell gave two public addresses here today, one of which we report. Many of Denver's prominent religious people were conspicuous in the large audience. Profound impressions were undoubtedly made. Speaking from the text, **"Holy, holy, holy Lord God Almighty, the whole earth shall be filled with Thy glory"** (Revelation iv, 8), the speaker said:

Shakespeare tells of some "damned by faint praise!" We grasp his statement as implying that a faint praise is more injurious than silence. But as we look to ourselves and the remainder of the reputed four hundred millions of Christendom and their united tribute of praise to the Almighty Creator we are forced to admit that with many He is given "faint praise," while the vast majority positively blaspheme the Holy name by most atrocious misrepresentations of the Divine character, which they claim to be His own revelation of a demoniacal plot for the eternal torture, in one way or another, of the thousands of millions brought into existence by His power and without their own consent.

There may be said to be three different theories prevalent in Christendom on the subject. They all have zealous, earnest honest advocates. Each contradicts the other. Each claims to love God and to seek to serve and honor Him. Evidently, two at least of the three are wrong. It is our conviction that all three are in error. We believe that all three of them have fragments of the truth around which have crystallized distorting, slanderous, blasphemous errors. The upholders of these theories are so blinded and bewildered that they fail to discern that their praise and worship toward the Creator are defiled and converted into slanders and calumnies and blasphemies by their incrustations of falsehood.

THREE GENERAL VIEWS.

All three of these views declare that the Almighty, with full power to have done otherwise, so created humanity that a child once born into the world can never die—he must live somewhere unceasingly—either in pain or in pleasure. By what authority any make these declarations we have never ascertained.

Surely it is a gross slander upon a God of infinite Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power to claim that He ever entrusted to poor, fallen, human parents the power to bring into existence sin-blighted and sin-disposed human creatures such as we see our race to be, and then made the happiness of their eternity dependent upon a super-human resistance of the evils of their environment and of their depraved constitutions! This blasphemy against the Holy Name is common to nearly every creed of Christendom.

Our Catholic friends tell us that by Divine arrangement terrible purgatorial experiences await practically every member of our race, in the hope that, if rightly exercised thereby, after centuries of torture, an eternity of bliss will be gained. Is not this also a blasphemy against the Holy Name? Who can deny it? Who would not shudder to have such an awful crime of evil design charged against his early parents? Who that is begotten of the Holy Spirit is not pained even to think of such a charge being made against his Heavenly Father, "the God of all grace?" Surely such a theory is blasphemous, horrible.

But we have grown so accustomed to this blasphemy that it fails to prick the majority to the heart as it should. With all of our development of human sympathy and care for the sick and even for our wounded enemies on the battlefield, and with our precautions of modern times against criminal negligence which might lead to the destruction of human life by conflagration—with all of our fire apparatus and benevolent laws for the protection of the very humblest of our race, we have calmly and without protest charged against our great Creator, and indorsed it as our belief, either publicly or tacitly, that He would look upon a holocaust of millions with no fire brigade for their relief. Is not this blasphemy of the Holy Name?

WORSE AND WORSE—PREDESTINATED.

Is it any wonder that in early life our childish hearts were filled with fear rather than with love toward our Creator and toward His Revelation, the Bible? Is it any wonder that it required all kinds of fighting with our common sense to believe, as we were taught we should, that God lovingly predestinated that all the families of earth should suffer eternally except a saintly handful—because He was pleased to have it so! because He foreordained that it must be so! because He made a great place called hell before He made the earth, and made it large enough to hold the entire human family! because He created fire-proof demons to inflict torture upon the poor unfortunates who were born in sin, shapen in iniquity, in sin conceived by their mothers, and many of them left without an opportunity of hearing of the "only name whereby they must be saved"—and that He wisely and with devilish intention laid up fuel enough to last to all eternity for the torture of His helpless creatures!

And are not such evil thoughts and presentations respecting our great Creator blasphemy? If not, pray tell me what would be blasphemy? Most assuredly I can think of nothing that could possibly enter the human mind or pass the human lips more blasphemous than this doctrine. And yet those who bow down before this creed number some of the ablest and most intelligent, most enlightened and most benevolent of our depraved, fallen race. How is this? How comes it that we have been so blinded as respects our own conduct and misbelief? The Scriptures answer that Satan has deceived us; he has put light for darkness and darkness for light.

STILL ANOTHER BLASPHEMY.

A considerable portion of thinking and Christian people will join with us in saying, Ah! surely Brother Calvin grievously erred and grievously misrepresented the God of Love when he taught the doctrine of the predestination of the wicked to eternal torture! Ah! say these Christian friends, our hearts rebel against that theory of Divine predestination. We claim that the Almighty is Love itself—that He is sympathetic with His creatures and is using every effort to avert the great calamity of eternal torture.

Ah! my friends, is not this still another form of blasphemy? If some of us blasphemed the Holy Name in representing our Heavenly Father as merciless, loveless, have we not in another way blasphemed that same Holy Name in declaring that He lacks the power and the wisdom to do the good which His loving heart would prompt? Do we worship a stupid and impotent God, one who blundered in the creation of our race, and who, for six thousand years, has been striving to rectify that error and all the while has been allowing thousands of millions of His creatures whom He loves to go down to an eternity of torture? Alas! It would be nearly as easy to worship an all-powerful and loveless God as to worship an all-loving unwise and impotent God who foolishly, sinfully, brought thousands of millions of intelligent beings into existence only to cause them to suffer an eternity of agony through His incompetence.

EARTH FULL OF GOD'S GLORY.

Thank God! dear friends, for the glorious day in which we are living, with its electric light and other evidences that we are in the dawning of a New Age. Thank God! that in this day the electric lamp of truth is showing up the mistake of these blasphemous errors which have so defiled all the precious truths of God's Book for years, for centuries. Thank God that our Bible is becoming a new Book to those whose eyes of understanding are opening to the lengths and breadths and heights and depths of the love of God which it declares.

Now we are seeing that "the wages of sin is death"—not eternal torment nor Purgatory. Now we are seeing that Jesus met his death penalty as the Redeemer of our race from the power of the tomb. Now we are seeing that the salvation that God has promised will be brought to us at the second coming of Jesus and the establishment of his mediatorial kingdom for the blessing of all the families of the earth! Now we are seeing that the salvation provided is a resurrection of the dead—not merely an awakening from the tomb, but a complete uplift out of sin and degradation to the full perfection of human nature in the earthly likeness of the Creator.

Now we are seeing that this great blessing has been set apart by the Almighty as the work of the great Sabbath Day of a thousand years, in which "the last enemy to be destroyed is death." Now we are seeing that the whole earth is to be reclaimed from the curse and made to blossom as Eden—that the place of Jehovah's feet, His footstool, will be made glorious and in every way happifying to all the willing and obedient, whom the great Messiah shall recover fully from sin and death. Now we are seeing that the intelligent rejectors of Divine Grace will not be tormented but, as it is written, "All the wicked will God destroy."

THE CHURCH BEING SELECTED.

Now we see that the free grace and glorious opportunity to human restitution will be ushered in with the Kingdom, but that preceding that glorious Epoch God is making a selection of a saintly class to be the Bride of Christ—"the Lamb's Wife." This explains why the darkness has been so long permitted—because God would test the "elect" by obliging them to walk by faith and not by sight—He would test them by obliging them to endure hardness as good soldiers—He would test them by requiring that they shall suffer for righteousness sake and thus manifest their love of righteousness to a remarkable degree. Now we see that the faithful of these are to experience a change from earthly to heavenly conditions in the First Resurrection, and that this change has its beginning in the Divine begetting of the Holy Spirit. Now we see that these, with the Redeemer, will constitute the Kingdom class which, invisible to men, will bind Satan for a thousand years and supplant his reign of darkness and sin by a reign of light and righteousness, helpful and uplifting to mankind.

"HOLY, HOLY, HOLY, LORD GOD."

We come now to our text: It declares that the time is coming when the whole earth shall be full of God's glory. Ah! glorious Day! Then the shadows of ignorance, superstition, misunderstanding and misrepresentation in respect to the Divine character will all flee before the light of the knowledge of the glory of God—the appreciation of the Divine character as manifested in the Divine Plan for human salvation! Could this Scripture ever be fulfilled, could the Divine character ever be appreciated by intelligent, honest, just and loving hearts, if in any corner of the Universe there were such orgies and tortures of His creatures as the creeds of the Darker Ages have set forth? Surely not! On the contrary, in this glorious Day will be fulfilled the Scriptural prediction: "All in heaven and in earth and under the earth (everywhere) heard I saying, praise, glory, honor, dominion and might be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever!"

As we emerge from the darkness and praise the Lord in thought and word and act, we thus "show forth the praise of Him who has called us out of darkness into His marvelous light."

"INTO THE LIBERTY OF SONS OF GOD."

The Apostle Paul (Romans viii, 21) declares that the groaning creation shall be delivered from its bondage to corruption into the liberty of the Sons of God. The meaning of this is clear. The corruption came upon all through Adam, the deliverance from that corruption is to come to all through the second Adam. All are to be delivered from such bondage, however they may use the deliverance and the privileges of liberty. Those who use them rightly will come into harmony with the Redeemer and with the Heavenly Kingdom and will be blessed eventually with the eternal life. Those who reject these liberties after they come to understand fully, and comprehend their lengths and breadths, will thus be choosing for themselves the Second Death.

The liberty of the Sons of God, their freedom from corruption death, is here distinctly shown. The angels are not subject to, not bound by, such corruption, such dying conditions. They, as sons of God, are free from corruption, from death. Adam in his original perfection was a son of God, as the Scriptures declare (Luke iii, 38), but he lost his sonship and received instead degradation and bondage to corruption. The hope for Adam and for his race then, in Christ, is deliverance from the power of sin and death into the liberty proper to them as sons of God. The entire reign of Christ on the earth, as the Scriptures show us, will be devoted to this work of setting free the human family from the various bondages of ignorance, superstition, weakness, heredity and bringing back all who will by restitution processes to the original image and likeness of God, and making them again human sons of God like unto Father Adam before he sinned, plus a large and valuable experience gained during the 6,000 years of the fall, and also through the 1,000 years of the raising up—the Restitution Age, the Resurrection Age (Acts iii, 19-21.)

THE LIGHT SHINING MORE AND MORE.

How glad we are that in this dawning time of the New Dispensation the Light is shining upon the Divine Word as well as throughout the realm of nature! How glad we are that we no longer must think of the Church alone as the subject of salvation and the world as a whole the subject of condemnation and eternal torture. How just, how reasonable, how loving are the Divine arrangements! To see these things should draw our hearts near to the Lord in appreciative love, and we should worship with the greater devotion One whom we thus see worthy of praise and adoration.

We are not, however, to expect the world to be able to realize these things; it is not the Divine intention that they should grasp the Plan, as the Master said to the faithful disciple of old and still says to us—"To you it is given to know the mystery of the Kingdom of God, but to outsiders all these things are spoken in parables and dark sayings, that hearing they might hear and not understand. They will both hear and understand in due time, but now is the time for the calling out of the elect, the perfecting of the saints," etc.

Let us whose ears and eyes have been blessed of the Lord respond with all gratitude and humility, not merely with outward praises of our lips, but also with our hearts let us confess His loving kindness and tender mercy, and let this appreciation more and more sanctify our hearts and separate us from the world, its aims, its selfishness, and let us fight a good fight against sin, especially in our own mortal bodies, because even though the imperfections of the flesh be not counted against this New Creation, begotten of the Spirit, nevertheless the fact that we possess the Spirit of the Lord should lead us more and more to desire that perfection which is most pleasing and acceptable to Him, and to strive, therefore, to the extent of our ability, not trusting to the attainment of that perfection, but relying upon the merit of that great atonement sacrifice.

All glory to Jesus be given,
That life and salvation are free,
And all may be washed and forgiven;
Yes, Jesus has saved even me.

From the darkness of sin and despair,
Out into the light of His love,
He has brought me and made me an heir
To kingdoms and mansions above.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Missouri, June 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Having been a subscriber of the National Labor Tribune for a number of years in the past, yet for some cause of neglect it was dropped for a while, now we desire again to express our ever increasing appreciation for its visits to our home.

We like your valuable paper principally because of the excellent way you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, the Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies, also the answers given in Everybody's Bible Box are interesting. These sermons are indeed published in many daily and weekly papers and are appreciated I know by many, but we like the Tribune better than any other paper seen because of its beautiful type and its regular visit without fail.

Wishing you continued success we shall try to get others interested to subscribe for the Tribune.

Sincerely yours,
WM. MEYER.

Michigan, June 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

As I have just renewed my subscription to your valuable paper for another year through the Watch Tower office, I wish to take this occasion to express my high appreciation of its many fine features, especially the sermons and Sunday School Lessons, letters, etc. May you never weary of the good work. Wishing you much success, I am very truly yours,
L. B. PETTIBONE.

Washington, June 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We write you these few lines to express a small part of our appreciation of your grand paper. We subscribed for your paper when you first began to print Pastor Russell's sermons in full, regularly, on account of the large clear type and clean white paper used. We think the paper good in all of the departments. The Sunday School Lesson is also a good department and now with the Question Box, what more could be done to make the Tribune a better paper, or a greater power for good. May the Lord's richest blessing attend your every effort to spread His truth, and long may the Tribune stand a power for truth and righteousness in the land.

Yours faithfully,
MR. AND MRS. E. E. LINSCOTT.

Pennsylvania, June 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Just a line to express to you my appreciation of your treatment of Pastor Russell's sermons and Sunday School Lessons and the new feature of the Question Box. I would not want to miss the visits of your paper, it has such good clear print. I enjoy reading it very much. May God bless you in this share of the harvest work.

Very truly yours,
J. T. BYLER.

Pennsylvania, June 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We can not miss one of our dear Pastor C. T Russell's sermons. Your paper is better every week. It is so kind and good of you to publish all those good tiding of great joy in the sermons and lessons from the Tabernacle and now the Bible Question Box, all are so grand.

Yours truly,
R. R. MAXSON.

Virginia, June 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am writing to tell you of my appreciation of the Tribune. There are several papers coming to our home, but the arrival of the Tribune is always awaited with more anxiety than for any of them. The type is so clear, its general tone of editorials is fair and impartial, it is comparatively free from advertisements of an objectionable nature, and the many valuable and interesting departments of the Tribune make it truly a great paper.

But, as a regular subscriber to your paper, it is doubtless unnecessary for me to say that the religious department is the most interesting to me. I take the sermons preached by Mr C. T. Russell, pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, to be the clearest exposition of Bible truth that the Christian people have been privileged to hear since the days of the Apostles. Personally, I feel that these sermons have been a blessing to me for all time. We all are privileged, by the reading of these sermons, to get a much clearer understanding of our heavenly Father's word and Plan, and have also been enabled to see that the divine character is one of Justice, Wisdom, Power and Love. Surely, seeing our God in this, the true light, could be but ennobling and uplifting to mind and heart. Yes indeed, all will be satisfied, and the desire of all nations will have come. Then those who have labored so long and patiently; those who have had sorrow, parting, sickness, suffering and sighing—and who of the poor fallen human family has not had these experiences—will be released from the bondage to sin and death, and will be privileged to go up on the highway of holiness, if they will, to everlasting life.

I pray the rich blessing of the Lord upon you, dear editor, and know that you will be graciously rewarded for the work you are doing for the circulation of the Gospel through these sermons, and through the Question Box and the Sunday School Lessons.

Assuring you of my sincere best wishes, I am,
Yours in the one hope,
D. CULBERTSON.

Utah, June 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just sent my renewal subscription, and thought it is a good time to write you of my continued interest in the various features of your valuable paper, especially those coming from the Brooklyn Tabernacle. I am much interested in the Bible Question Box, for it is evident that you have in charge of this department those well established in present Truth. We shall get much valuable light on the questions that perplex us. Truly the light has arisen that shall shine brighter and brighter unto the perfect day, dispelling the mist and smoke that for so long have blinded our eyes to the grand and loving character of our God and his wonderful provision in the redemption of mankind to all that was lost in Adam. None but the infinite could formulate such a plan as we now have revealed to us in the word, through the faithful ministry of Pastor Russell.

We have been passing the Tribune on to others, this year sending it to a friend in England. Would like duplicate copies of all containing the Centurion's Story. It is so good that I would like to have it for future reading. Have forgotten just how many weeks it ran but think about six, and enclosed postage stamps in payment at two cents per copy.

Yours very sincerely,
MRS. M. E. KINGSFORD.

Maryland, June 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed money for another year's subscription for your most valuable paper. We enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons, also Bible Studies and question box, which are so valuable to us. We expect to continue the paper as long as the sermons are published. Wishing you continued success.

Very truly yours,
GEO. W. HENKLE.

Canada, June 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

You will please find enclosed remittance for one year's subscription to your valuable paper. So long as you continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons you may consider me as a steady subscriber to the Labor Tribune.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH THOMAS.

Virginia, June 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I will write to let you know that I still appreciate the visits of your paper. It has been a regular weekly visitor to our home for nearly four years and grows to be more interesting to me as you add each feature that throws more light on the scriptures. I think the best feature of your paper is the Brooklyn Tabernacle sermons by Pastor Russell, as they throw such a searchlight on the Bible when evolutionists and higher critics are trying to destroy the influence of the Bible. The Sunday school lessons are a great help to understand the scriptures and the Bible question box, which is open to every one's perplexities on Bible subjects. All these things make your paper of interest to the christian, and the fairness in which you treat the labor questions make it of interest to the working people, which includes so many people. I hope you will still strive to maintain the high standard of your paper for the education of the people and may you receive a rich reward for your share in the harvest work. I have just sent in my subscription a few days back to W. T. B. S. Hope you have received the same.

Yours in the service of the truth.
S. N. DINGUS.

I appreciate the Tribune
And read it week by week,
Those Pastor Russell sermons,
What glories they do speak.
They far excell other sermons I've ever read.
They satisfy my hungry soul,
Also my heart and head.
They lift me up, up, up—
To my Maker above.
I learn from them as never before
The greatness of God's love.
My Bible reads anew to me,
In every word His wisdom shines.
Instead of fear, I praise the Lord,
And think along these lines.

Soon the last member
Will pass beyond the veil.
Hark! the marriage of the Lamb!
Oh, then the Bride. All hail!
Then we'll hear the Bride say
"Come!"
To the teeming millions in the Tomb.
Glorious Restitution blessings
Soon will fill the earth;
And the poor blind world will really see
What sacrifice is worth.
The glorious "Sun-of-Righteousness,"
With healing in His beams;
Will fill the earth with His glorious light
Beyond all hopes or dreams.

The earth will yield her increase
Instead of thorns will grow
Grass with reeds and rushes;
In deserts streamlets flow.
The inhabitants won't say "I am sick,"
For this "Sun" will heal them.
Miraculously and quick.
Righteousness will rule instead of sin.
Love will be written in the hearts of men.
Just think what joy
When mothers return,
With loved ones.
And God's love discern!
Receiving back their little ones, too.

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⅝ inch in diameter .... [illegible]
¾ inch in diameter .... [illegible]

Oh, what joyous mirth,
And sweet lullabys ringing
Throughout the earth!
"Howdy Mary—Howdy John—
Oh, here's my good old dad.
Oh, mamma, have you come back?"
Just won't they all be glad?
Then all evil doers be cut off.
Be smitten with God's breath.
After 1000 years fair chance,
They'll die the "Second Death."
The obedient will have an Eden home
Forever on this earth.
Nothing again will ever destroy,
Never again a curse!

Indeed I appreciate the Tribune,
And read it week by week;
Those Pastor Russell sermons,
What glories they do speak.

Now, Mr. Editor, a word
For you;
May His richest blessings
Reach you, too!

Yours in the one hope,
J. W. HEATHERLY.

Pennsylvania, June 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to express my appreciation of your paper and especially because you give so much space to Pastor Russell's sermons. May the dear Lord bless you.

Enclosed please find my subscription for renewal of your paper.

Very truly yours,
J. L. MILLER.

Pennsylvania, June 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Some time ago I received my subscription for your paper through the Watch Tower which is an evidence of my continued appreciation of your excellent paper.

One of the features which makes it so much appreciated in our home is Pastor Russell's sermons from which we derive so much spiritual food. The recent addition of the Sunday School Lesson and Bible Question Box by the same pen are also very much enjoyed.

Trust you will always see fit to continue the publication of material that will aid people spiritually as well as intellectually. With much appreciation, I remain,

Gratefully yours,
CLARA M. COMMINGS.

Pennsylvania, June 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed money order for renewal of my subscription to your valuable paper. I appreciate very much your stand for truth and right on all questions as you understand them, but more especially do I appreciate your courage and loyalty in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, which contain so much of blessing—to the Church now, and thanks to our gracious heavenly Father's plan, to the world of mankind in the in-coming age.

Very sincerely,
MRS. A. B. SHUFF.

Connecticut, June 8.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Would like to express my appreciation of your paper, especially for Pastor Russell's sermons and the Sunday School Lessons, and now the interesting Question Box. Hoping that you will continue this good work of spreading the Gospel Truth.

Respectfully yours,
OLGA ANDERSON.

God-likeness certainly cannot include any harmful gossip, any unclean or unholy conversation, any disloyal or rebellious words. Let such things be put far away from all who name the name of Christ in sincerity and in truth. And let us remember daily to settle our accounts with the Lord, to make sure that no record of idle words, unrepented of, and consequently unforgiven, stands against us. If daily we render up our accounts to God and seek his grace for greater overcoming power with each succeeding day, we shall be acquitted in judgment and stand approved before God through Christ, having the testimony of his Holy Spirit with our spirits that we are pleasing and acceptable to him.—Pastor Russell.

We advise the Protestant Christian Communions not to be content with Federation, but to go the entire length of Union, dropping all their pet ideas and acknowledging as Fellow-Christians and fellow members of the Body of Christ, the Church, all who acknowledge Jesus as their Savior, their Redeemer, and who turn from the ways of sin, and, to the best of their ability, walk in the path of righteousness, and who make full consecration of themselves to the Lord—these are and ever should be ONE in the most absolute sense possible, both now and beyond the veil.—Pastor Russell.

Many have so little faith that they do not look for more light, and because of their unfaithfulness and unconcern, they are permitted to sit in darkness, when they might have been walking in the increasing light.—Pastor Russell.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

G. E. Albin, Kansas.
A. O. Booking, Kansas.
Frank Bradt, New York.
Mrs. Alex. Munroe, Missouri.
Mrs. J. B. Konkle, Pennsylvania.
Geo. L. Pennington, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Harry Blanchard, Ohio.
R. A. Lindblad, Wisconsin.
Mrs. W. E. Brown, Michigan.
Albert Kleopfort, Pennsylvania.
George W. Henkle, Maryland.
A. D. MacIntyre, Ohio.
Joseph Thomas, Canada.
Mrs. S. M. Griffin, Mississippi.
J. L. Miller, Pennsylvania.
J. E. Blake, Pennsylvania.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

A REGION OF WONDERS.

Remarkable Natural Features of Crater Lake Park.

Many thousands of years ago among the majestic volcanoes of the Cascade range towered one, perhaps the loftiest of them all, which has now disappeared. After the cataclysm which swallowed this huge mountain there remained, however, an enormous crater, a caldera, which more than compensates in interest for the loss of the mountain.

As a pioneer in the field, the United States geological survey has made a careful topographic survey of the Crater Lake National park. Pearson Chapman, government topographer, spent two field seasons in the park and surveyed every peak, slope and valley, and from the resulting map one gets an idea of the remarkable tragedy which must have occurred in the dim past, when a mountain probably rivaling Mount Shasta in height disappeared into the bowels of the earth. The surface of Crater lake is 6,177 feet above sea level. The lake is nearly six miles in diameter and is surrounded by a rim of ragged rock rising from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above it. The lake is in many places nearly 2,000 feet deep, and its surface is broken only by Wizard island, the result of the final gasp of the dying volcanic forces.

Wizard island, a cinder cone which rises nearly 1,000 feet above the lake, is itself a young and perfect volcano, having a little crater of its own. Several other smaller cones were pushed upward, but none appear above the water's surface.

The surrounding country, according to J. S. Diller, a geologist of the United States geological survey, indicates unquestionably that at some time during the tertiary period, when many of the high peaks of the Cascade range were flaming beacons, great streams of molten rock issued from Mount Mazama, accompanied by thunderous explosions and ejections of pumice, which today covers the land's surface for miles.

The later of these eruptions occurred, it is believed, during the glacial period, the great streams of ice and lava alternating and causing stupendous conflicts between the two elements, filling the air with steam clouds and flooding the lower plains. Later came the final convulsion which demolished the upper mile of Mount Mazama.

Situated in the midst of an otherwise waterless region, this lake furnishes the underground water supplies for many streams radiating from it in almost every direction. Most of the approaches to the lake lead through splendid forests, valley meadows and natural pastures.

FOOT POWER HAMMER.

Device Obviates the Need of Blacksmith's Helper.

The foot power hammer herewith illustrated is fitted with a heavy wood handle to which a curved piece of iron is attached with clamps and braced with a rod as shown. The yoke at the fulcrum is fastened securely to the handle and also to the bar iron brace.

HAMMER ATTACHED TO ANVIL BLOCK.

The brace is attached to an L shaped bracket on the anvil block, so it can be raised and lowered to permit the hammer to strike with the face parallel to the work.

The bell crank lever is attached to the side of the anvil block with the foot piece near the operator. If several holes are drilled in the top part of the bell crank lever the length of the stroke can be adjusted.

The Tower of Babel.

The German excavators of ancient Babylon believe that they have identified the remains of the tower of Babel, although there appears to be some doubt as to which of three structures constitutes the foundation of the real Babel. Further excavations are to be made and are expected to settle the question. The ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's palace, where Belshazzar's feast took place and where Alexander the Great died, have been shown to cover the remains of quay walls built on the riverside by Sargon and Nabopolassar. The enormous brick buildings constructed by the Babylonian architects were veneered with glazed and colored bricks in ornamental designs.

A Painting Suggestion.

When repainting window screens and screen doors give them a couple of coats of white paint or else use a light tint in place of the conventional black or dark green. Screens painted in this way possess the peculiar advantage of presenting an unobstructed view to a person on the inside looking out, while a person on the outside is prevented from looking into the house by the reflection of the light from the wire of the screen.

HEARING TEMPERATURES.

Pyrometer Indicates Heat of Furnace by Musical Notes.

Cyro Costa, an assistant in the polytechnic school of Rio de Janeiro, has invented a pyrometer based on the variation in the pitch of a musical pipe with change of temperature. The instrument (Fig. 1) consists essentially of two closed organ pipes or whistles, A B, attached to the end of a tube, C, which serves as a wind chase and is supplied with air by means of the lateral orifice, which communicates with a flexible tube terminating in a mouthpiece. A second flexible tube connects the ear of the operator with the lateral orifice of the wide tube H, which surrounds the tube C and the mouths of the whistles. The effective length of the whistle A can be varied by moving the piston O by means of the rack F and pinion G. This length is indicated by a scale attached to the rack. All of these parts are attached to a cylindrical frame which surrounds the whistle A and terminates in a handle, N. Fig. 2 illustrates the manner in which the temperature of a furnace is determined with the aid of the acoustic pyrometer. The end of the instrument to which the whistle B is attached is inserted into the furnace, while the whistle A remains outside the furnace. The length of the whistle A has been adjusted so that the two

HEARING HEAT OF FURNACE.

whistles shall be in unison when the desired temperature is attained in the interior of the furnace.

The stoker sounds the two whistles simultaneously by blowing into the mouthpiece connected by a flexible tube with the wind chest C. If the pitch of the hot interior whistle B is lower than that of the cold exterior whistle A the furnace is not hot enough. If B is higher than A the furnace is too hot. The approximation to unison is announced by beats which can be recognized by any one. If the pyrometer is used by a person endowed with musical sensibility the whistles can be sounded separately by providing the tube C with a central partition and two orifices communicating by two flexible tubes with a double mouthpiece, either side of which can be stopped at will by the tongue, while the operator has both hands free for the manipulation of the instrument.

The portable pyrometer, the description of which is quoted from Le Genie Civil, is inserted into the furnace from time to time during the firing. In another form of the apparatus, shown in the upper part of Fig. 2, the whistles A and B are attached to the outer and inner surfaces of the furnace wall and are blown continuously by compressed air, which enters through the orifices D D, so that any change in the temperature of the furnace is instantly detected. As in the portable instrument, the length of the exterior whistle A is regulated by means of a rack and pinion and a scale.

Making Barrels by Machine.

Hand cooperage is now almost an extinct industry. In no department has woodworking machinery been more highly specialized. There are machines for working the staves, for making the hoops, for shaping the heads, for assembling the parts and for finishing the barrels. In a new machine for pressing the hoops round casks by hydraulic pressure magnetized rings hold the hoops clear until the casks are raised to the exact position to receive the hoops. Another ingenious machine automatically chamfers the ends of the staves, cuts the grooves for the heads, saws them to an equal length, runs them through a printing machine if they are to receive numbers, names or devices and finally sends them through a drying oven.

The Great Mississippi Dam.

Work is being prosecuted on the great dam, seven-eighths of a mile long, across the Mississippi at Keokuk, Ia. The structure will rise thirty-two feet above the river bed and along its length will be 119 floodgates thirty feet wide and eleven feet high. At the end of the dam will be the lock gates and a huge power house 1,400 feet long and 123 feet wide, in which will be mounted thirty hydraulic electric power generating units. The initial installation of 120,000 horsepower is to be completed July 1, 1913.

The Metallic Luster of Insects.

The coppery luster of a certain beetle, explained Professor A. A. Michelson at a recent scientific meeting in Chicago, is produced by a thin surface film, the thickness of which he estimated as two hundred and fifty-four one-thousandths of an inch. One beetle sent to him for examination looked so much like a bit of brass that he thought until he had made tests that some one had had it electroplated by way of a joke.

Simple Oak Stain.

A simple way of staining oak in imitation of the fumed effect is to boil catechu in the proportion of a quarter of a pound to six pounds of water, after which cool and strain. Apply this to the wood and when dry treat with a solution of bichromate of potash in the same proportion as the catechu.

Where the Unions Meet in 1911

July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 4, —, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 9, Toledo, Ohio, International Longshoremen's Association.

July 10, Columbus, Ohio, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 10, —, International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 10, Toronto, Ont., Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 10, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.

July 15, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 17, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers Union.

Probably August —, York, Pa., National Association Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States.

August —, Boston, Mass., Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.

August 7, Niagara Falls, N. Y., United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

August 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Joseph, Mo., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 13, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

September 14, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

YOUR REASONABLE SERVICE

June 25

"What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?"—Micah 6:8.

Who could find fault with these requirements? Who could say that in setting such a standard for His creatures the Almighty required too much? On the other hand, how could we imagine a just and loving Heavenly Father requiring less than is here stipulated. God's law, variously stated, always amounts to the same thing. The statement of it, as given to the Jews at Mt. Sinai, embodied in the Decalogue, corresponds with this statement, as does also the presentation of it set forth by the great Teacher, saying, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind, soul and strength; and thy neighbor as thyself."

Prophet exhorting to repentance.

Many of us, after confessing with St. Paul that the Divine Law is holy and just and good, have been surprised to find that that which our minds heartily approve, we are unable to obey—to the full. For thirty-five hundred years the Jews have sought to keep that Divine Law, under the promise of eternal life for so doing, but none of them have been able to gain the prize.

When as a nation they realize their inability, and not sooner, they will be ready to receive at God's hands, as a free gift through the Redeemer, the forgiveness of their violations of the Divine Law. And then, under their New Covenant (Jer. 31:31; Heb. 8:8-13), they will have Messiah's assistance in regaining that perfection of mind and body and a "new heart," which will enable them to obey in every particular the Divine Law.

That blessing, which is soon to come to natural Israel, under Messiah's Kingdom and the New Covenant, will be extended through them, as the natural seed of Abraham, to every nation, kindred and tongue, in harmony with the Divine promise made to Abraham.

Analyzing Our Subject

Applying this principle of justice to our words, it means that we should not speak evil of either friend or foe; that we should not even insinuate evil. It means that we should not tell unnecessarily what we know to be the truth, if it would harm our neighbor, disparage him and discredit him in the eyes of others. It means that we should love our neighbor and his interests as we love our own, and should defend his interests and guard them as carefully as we would our own.

Justice, in order to thus operate in our words and deeds, must operate in our hearts—in our minds. "As a man thinketh, so is he." If he thinks unkindly, ungenerously, unjustly, he will find it impossible always to avoid unkind, unjust, unloving words or actions. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." It follows, then, that to do justly signifies absolute righteousness in thought, in word, in conduct. This none of us are capable of.

The nearest approach to this is the perfect or just intention of the heart, covenanted by all those who become followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. The intentions and good endeavors of these are accepted of the Father.

To Love Mercy

All recognize *mercy* as a very proper, a very desirable quality. All realize their need of Divine mercy. All should know that the Divine purpose is that only those who show mercy to others will themselves receive mercy at the Lord's hands. Many, however, while admitting all this and while seeking to practice mercy, do not love it. Rather, they love vengeance, and are merely constrained to mercy by the laws of the land, public sentiment and the Word of God.

The ruined city.

Time and again this has been shown in the case of lynchings. Mobs have gathered for the infliction of punishment, glad of an opportunity for setting aside mercy and letting loose justice, as they might express it. And in those mobs have been many guilty of perhaps as great crimes as the one who was mobbed. "O, consistency, thou art a jewel!"

Walk Humbly With Thy God

In a word, those who are just and merciful are very apt to find themselves possessed of a spirit of pride, a feeling of superiority to their fellows, a hindrance to their having a humble walk with God. Those most humble toward the Almighty are frequently those who have had great sins and great weaknesses which have helped to humble them.

Thus the great Apostle, St. Paul, was allowed to retain a measure of visual weakness as a reminder of the time when he was a persecutor of Christ—of the "Church which is His Body."

New Source of Onyx.

Onyx of colors varying from a rich chocolate to a high amber, unlike any variety previously known, has been discovered in immense deposits in the mountain of El Talan, twelve miles from the city of Oaxaca, Mexico.

NAPOLEON CARICATURES.

The First Was Drawn by a Fellow Student at Brienne.

Napoleon in caricature is one of the most prolific of subjects. Indeed, European political caricature from 1798 until 1815 may be said to have been Napoleon. Although in France this form of pictorial art was rigidly suppressed, Gilray and Rowlandson in England and a score of artists in Germany and Austria were depicting the great emperor as the most infamous of monsters.

The first known caricature of Bonaparte was drawn years before the first consulate, when the Bourbons still sat upon the throne of France. It is reproduced in Norwood Young's "The Growth of Napoleon." Young Bonaparte's years at the military academy at Brienne were not happy ones. He was a Corsican, and at that time Corsica was a recently conquered province.

The cartoon, which was drawn by a schoolmate, represents the future emperor standing, a severe and determined look upon his face, with both hands on the top of a musket, resting the butt on the ground. A smaller figure behind him, an old man whose nose nearly reaches his chin, is pulling him back by his wig.

Napoleon's feet face in two directions—one forward, the other backward. Underneath is written, "Bonaparte rushes to the aid of Paoli to rescue him from the hand of his enemies." These words have been struck through with a pen, which has also been drawn across the face of Napoleon.

THE PERSIANS.

Not Ruled by Caste, but Are Great Sticklers For Etiquette.

The pleasures of the Persians are in the main refined. They have not many kinds of recreation. Conversation is one of their chief enjoyments. Although a large proportion of them can neither read nor write, I think we must call them an intellectual people.

They are natural linguists, and since their country is inhabited by many different races they are obliged to speak several different languages. It is not uncommon to find a man who scarcely knows his right hand from his left who can speak two or three languages fluently. To this number a man of any education whatever would add two or three more.

There is no caste among any of the races found in Persia. A son of Nasir-i-Din Shah's butler became his prime minister; a peasant girl once became the first favorite of this same king's anderun because she lifted her veil as the king was passing through her native village and her beauty appealed to the royal fancy.

But while there is no caste the Persians are in some ways great sticklers for etiquette. The Zil-i-Sultan, the oldest and most capable son of Nasir-i-Din, could not succeed his father on the throne because his mother was not of royal birth. All social functions, moreover, are attended with the most rigid ceremonies, and woe to the person who attempts to overstep the bounds which custom has prescribed for his rank.—Mary A. Colquhoun in Los Angeles Times.

The Message In the Box.

On a table in the waiting room of a specialist is an inlaid box. When one opens it—and most visitors to the specialist do—a smaller box is found and one not so large inside that. This continues until finally the last is reached, a tiny thing with a slip of paper inside it. On the paper is a single word, "Curiosity."

"I keep it there to amuse waiting patients," explained the specialist. "If there was only one who went through the scale of boxes he might feel sore about it, but he or she leaves the box closed for the next comer, and when there are quite a few in the waiting room it gets to be a pretty good joke, and I can bear laughter as the latest arrival gets stung. I picked the box up on a trip to India and happened to leave it in the waiting room one day. Now it stays there all the time."—New York Sun.

Peg Tankards.

The pegging or marking of drinking cups was introduced by St. Dunstan to check the intemperate habits of the times by preventing one man from taking a larger draft than his companions. But the device proved the means of increasing the evil it was intended to remedy, for, refining upon St. Dunstan's plan, the most abstemious were required to drink precisely to a peg or pin, whether they could soberly take such a quantity of liquor or not.

Different Positions.

"What does the man do over there at the desk who seems to be working so hard?"

"He checks the cash."

"And what does the man do who is leaning back in the easy chair smoking?"

"Oh, he cashes the checks."—Baltimore American.

An Exception.

"Happiness," declaimed the philosopher, "is the pursuit of something, not the catching of it."

"Have you ever," interrupted the plain citizen, "chased the last car on a rainy night?"—Toledo Blade.

Sensitiveness.

The smallest bird cannot light upon the greatest tree without sending a shock to its most distant fiber. Every mind is at times no less sensitive to the most trifling words.—Lew Wallace in "Ben-Hur."

"One thing about Jinx, he never comes into one's office without knocking."

"Another thing about Jinx is that he never goes anywhere without knocking."—Houston Post.

PLANT CULTURE.

Don't Do the Watering Act in the Evening Just Before Dark.

The following article was prepared by representatives of the national council of horticulture to stimulate interest in gardening:

While plants can stand great extremes in temperature, corresponding extremes in moisture surely will tend to ruin if not to kill the strongest of them. Water should be given only when needed, then in such quantity that the soil is soaked. Soft stemmed plants, especially those with large leaves, need much more water than hard wooded, slow growing varieties, and, while the former kind easily recover from drought, the latter usually suffer permanent injury from extremes.

Heavy clayey soils sour easily, while light loamy soils dry out quickly, and unless carefully watched the plants in such soil soon will wilt. In either case it is better to water thoroughly and only when needed than to water sparingly and often.

The season and time of day should be considered in watering. Plants not in active growth should be watered sparingly until they have regained their foliage. Watering in the evening, just before dark, will greatly aid the growth of fungous diseases, as the foliage will continue wet through the night. It also causes "damping off" of young cuttings and plants. Never water during heavy, cloudy weather.

PHYSICAL STRAINS.

Men Over Forty-five Should Take No Excessive Exercise.

The physical decay of men over forty must be more frequently mentioned lest we forget the fact that our physique was evolved for only thirty-five or forty years of strenuous use, says American Medicine. It was not so long ago that forty-five was extreme old age—counting time in the large way of evolution. Lengthening of life has been possible only because civilization has let up the physical strains, so if we continue them we must expect to break as of old.

Athletes stop their efforts merely because they are beaten by younger men, but the nonathletic seem to think that it is necessary to keep up excessive exercise, though the tissues simply cannot stand it. There is, then, no mystery in the large number of damaged hearts now being found, and they will continue to increase in number and severity until the medical profession succeeds in impressing the lesson.

Let us repeat it over and over again until every man over forty or forty-five realizes that he has lived his allotted time of physical vigor and must ease up the strains to retain his health. There is no reason except abuse why so many men break at fifty-five or sixty. They should be healthy until seventy or seventy-five, and it is our duty to show how.

Musical Sounds and Noise.

It is a curious fact that musical sounds fly farther and are heard at a greater distance than those which are more loud and noisy. If we go on the outside of a town during a fair at the distance of a mile we hear the musical instruments, but the din of the multitude, which is so overpowering in the place, can scarcely be heard, the noise dying on the spot. To those who are conversant with the power of musical instruments the following observations will be understood: The violins made at Cremona about the year 1600 are superior in tone to any of a later date, age seeming to dispossess them of their noisy qualities and leaving nothing but the pure tone. If a modern violin is played by the side of one of those instruments it will appear much the louder of the two, but on receding a hundred paces when compared with the Cremona it will scarcely be heard.—London Globe.

The Nebular Hypothesis.

The nebular hypothesis is the name generally given to the theory put forth by the celebrated Laplace in "Systeme du Monde" in the year 1796. His idea was that the solar system was evolved mechanically from a vast diffused revolving nebula, and that nebulae were the early stages in the formation of planets and their satellites by cooling, condensation and contraction, according to certain laws of mathematics. This theory was accepted by Sir William Herschel and, though at first bitterly opposed in many quarters, is now generally accepted by astronomers and scholars and is taught in most schools and colleges.—New York American.

Two Machines.

"Bubbles has bought two new machines—one for himself and one for his wife."

"That's generous."

"Well, you see, her machine keeps his going."

"How's that?"

"Hers is a sewing machine."—Baltimore American.

Mother's Diagnosis.

"Have you spoken of our love to your mother yet?"

"Not yet," murmured the dear girl. "Mother has noticed that I've been acting queer of late, but she thinks it's biliousness."—Pittsburg Post.

Not the Same.

Solicitor (cross examining)—Now, didn't you tell the prisoner that you doubted his veracity? Witness—No. I merely told 'im 'e was a bloomin' liar. —London M. A. P.

Each day is a stone in the great temple of life. Aim to hew the stone so that it will be four square to every wind that blows.

"And who," asked the Sunday school teacher—"who was it that cried, O king, live forever?"

"All the life insurance agents," suggested the small boy whose father was an adjuster.—Judge.

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Wright's Committee of Lawyers Will Soon Be Ready With Its Recommendations in the Contempt Case--Sinister Motives Behind Reports of Big Defense Fund in McNamara Case--Federation Executive Committee Calls Labor Conference--Postoffice Department's Offensiveness Continues.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—"The judgment of the Court of Appeals is reversed and the case remanded with directions to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and remand the case to that court with direction that the contempt proceedings be dismissed, but without prejudice to the power and right of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish by a proper proceeding contempt, if any, committed against it."

The above is the closing sentence in the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court whereby the criminal sentences imposed on the officials of the American Federation of Labor were set aside. Pursuant to and in accordance with the decision, Justice Wright appointed a "committee" of attorneys, J. J. Darlington, Daniel Davenport and James Beck, attorneys for the Anti-Boycott Association and the National Manufacturers' Association, and who assisted in the prosecution of the American Federation of Labor, to "inquire whether there is reasonable cause to believe the said persons guilty as aforesaid, and if yes, they are hereby empowered and directed forthwith to prepare, file, present and prosecute against the persons heretofore first named charges of contempt of court to the end that the dignity of the court be established, vindicated and satisfied."

It is now stated that the "committee" has concluded its labors, and are ready to submit its findings. The report will not be made public until it is actually filed with the court. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court it is within the jurisdiction of Justice Wright to determine whether or not a contempt has been committed, and under the ruling Justice Wright can now reimpose the sentences against President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and John Mitchell should he desire to do so. If Justice Wright still entertains the same venomous spirit toward the American Federation of Labor officials as he did when the jail sentences were imposed it is not difficult to predict the outcome of the present proceeding.

Statements in newspapers have been made with regularity, and evidently systematically, asserting that a large fund has already been raised for the purpose of making it possible that a fair and impartial trial shall be accorded the members of organized labor charged with the Los Angeles dynamiting outrage. These stories are also creeping into the columns of labor journals. The statements are made with the self-evident purpose to soothe the feelings of organized labor into a sense of security, and in order that only a beggarly sum shall be raised in support of those who are to be shortly tried for the heinous crime charged. Let it be understood and emphatically so, that a compartively small amount of money has as yet been received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, in response to the appeal sent out on May 6, 1911. It is necessary that there be sufficient funds to guarantee the men charged with a fair and impartial trial, and rumors and false stories which have been given currency should not be allowed to hinder organized labor in fulfilling its part in raising a sufficient amount of money to defray the legitimate expenses which must of necessity be incurred.

At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, June 12-17, a joint conference was held with the executive officers of the Building Trades Department, Metal Trades Department and the Union Label Trades Department, and it was decided that a conference should be held in the Dennison hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., beginning at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, June 29, 1911. It is urged in the official communication which has been sent out that at least one officer of each of the international organizations be present, for the purpose of discussing the necessity of co-operative and energetic action for the raising of funds to aid the officers of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in what has been termed "The McNamara Case," and for the prosecution of the kidnapers, and to take such action as the ends of justice may warrant. The conference first referred to decided that all National and International labor organizations be called upon and urged to contribute an amount equal to 25 cents per member, the International officers to raise the amounts from their respective membership in the form and manner best adapted to each organization, and the amounts received transmitted to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, who is also Secretary of the McNamara Legal Defense Committee. It is anticipated that the conference to be held on June 29 at Indianapolis, will be largely attended.

Evidence is cumulative of the fact that the heads of the Postoffice Department are pursuing an extremely

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LABOR GRAFT BANNED.

ONE enactment of considerable merit adopted at the recent session of the Pennsylvania legislature makes it a penal offense for any man in the employ of a corporation, firm or individual to receive any valuable consideration for securing employment for an applicant, seeking service under the same employer as the individual receiving the consideration.

New York and Massachusetts have such laws and convictions have been had under both. A like statute exists in Great Britain. A royal Parliamentary commission took ample evidence in England to show that this offense was rife there, probably more rife than in this country, because the competition for eligible places is more severe.

But this particular form of graft exists in all countries where industry becomes complex, establishments large and employes are necessarily selected by subordinates. It is particularly true that immigrants speaking English imperfectly or not at all, seeking the opportunity to work not infrequently find themselves compelled to pay some one something to get their names on a pay-roll.

This particularly mean and disreputable form of graft will, when this bill is signed, render the grafter liable to indictment, trial, conviction and punishment. This practice richly deserves to be made a penitentiary offense. It betrays both employer and employed, it robs the weak and ignorant, and it demoralizes discipline. It is injurious to all concerned. It is not common. It rarely occurs, never in establishments vigilantly and efficiently managed; but there is just enough of it to make needful the enactment of the salutary statute.

RECALL OF JUDGES.

"THE most alarming tendency of this day, so far as the safety and integrity of our institutions are concerned, is the tendency to judicial legislation; so that, when men having vast interests are concerned, and they cannot get the law-making power of the country to pass the legislation they desire, the next thing they can do is to raise the question in some court, get the court to so construe the constitution or the statutes as to mean that they desire them to mean."

The foregoing is not got off by a Socialist. It is not the expression of "the mob." It is not an editorial by an insurgent publisher. It is the opinion of Associate Justice Harlan of the United States supreme bench, rendered May 15, 1911, in the Standard Oil case, and if it is not tremendous argument for recall of the judiciary, then we've been educated in hog-Latin and not in queen's English.

YOU NEVER VOTED FOR PRESIDENT.

FATHERS of the republic thought the plain people unfit to choose a president, and to this day they have never been allowed to do so. The constitution provided that the people should choose electors who, in turn, should select the president. This system survives only in form. The electors invariably select one of the candidates nominated by a national convention. But the members of national conventions are not elected by the people. They are elected by state and district conventions, the delegates to which are, nominally chosen by the people, though actually selected by the party managers.

Next year, for the first time in history, the people of four states—Oregon, Wisconsin, Nebraska and New Jersey—will express at the ballot box their own choice for President of the United States. Republican voters will say whether they want Taft (or maybe Roosevelt) or La Follette; Democratic voters will choose between Wilson, Harmon and Clark.

The direct presidential primary is a new product of the times. It has taken the constitution-ridden people a century and a quarter to invent a way in which they could vote for president, and only four of 48 states have adopted it, even now.

But we are making progress.

The Paris (France) union of taxicab chauffeurs comprises 90 per cent of the taxicab drivers.

ED HOWE OF KANSAS, OTHERWISE ATCHISON.

E. W. HOWE is how he signs his name, but they all call him "Ed" Howe, from Maine to Mexico. Mr. Howe recently quit editing the Atchison Globe after more than thirty years in the harness. He said he felt entitled to retire, but he found he couldn't—writing had become second nature to him—so he started a little monthly magazine, which is made up entirely of his own work. For many years he has been known widely as a pertinent paragrapher. His quaint comments on men, affairs and things in Atchison have been copied all over the country. He possesses a keen wit and is a satirist of rapier thrust upon provocation. When he was a very young man he worked nights on a novel, "The Story of a Country Town," doing his regular newspaper writing every day. That book made him famous, but his paragraphic performances have done still more to boost him up the hill of fame.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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GIBBONS CROWD TO BE LABELED.

A meeting of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America is being held today in Indianapolis at which matters of special interest to the miners of the Pittsburg district will be considered. President Francis Feehan, of the Pittsburg district, and one or two other officers left for Indianapolis Tuesday. The meeting is to consider the conduct of some six or eight local unions out of the 200 in the district. These six or eight pretend to reor- These 6 or 8 pretend to recognize Robert Gibbons as the president of the district. The great majority of the miners denounce the Gibbons party as disturbers, bent upon the disruption of the union, and will ask the international board to take this view of it. The board will be asked to decree that the Gibbons locals must pay their per capita tax to the Feehan organization or forfeit their charter. If this action is taken the miners who are identified with the Gibbons faction will be obliged to comply or they will be in the position of non-union men, and will be so treated by all labor organizations. Operators will be required to deal with them accordingly.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Colliery Enginemen in Convention--British Labor Party Does Not Admire Government's New Trade Union Bill, All-Round Raise in Engineers' Wages. Surprising Development in South Wales Coal Strike--Seamen's Strike Starts--Tinplate Position.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, June 22.—The annual conference of the National Federation of Enginemen, Stokers and Kindred Trades opened at Blackpool on June 6. T. Watson, the president, said since the last annual meeting in Leeds much brighter prospects had opened out on the labor horizon. Referring to the Coal Mines Regulation Bill, he said it was a most comprehensive and well meant measure, many new regulations being included to give protection to life and limb. One clause relating to the medical examination of enginemen, however, could not be by any means justified. If the law demanded medical examination it should make provision for the men to have a fair chance both as regards reasonable hours and more healthy conditions of employment, and, also protect them from abuse. It would be a most serious matter if there were to be an annual medical examination and the employers were to choose the doctors.

A resolution that steps be taken to introduce a bill giving power to trade union officials to attend coroners' inquests, post-mortem examinations, and Board of trade inquiries respecting accidents to their members, with the right to cross-examine, etc., was passed, on the suggestion of J. Dickinson, of the Associated Society of Locomotive Drivers and Firemen. It was resolved that the Federation use its influence to get passed into law the Railway (eight hours) Bill. On the proposition of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Society it was resolved that the time had arrived when an eight hours' working day should be obtained for all craftsmen engaged in and about a colliery.

The more the Labor party in the House of Commons sees of the Government's new Trade Union Bill the less it likes it. This is the long promised measure put forward by the Government ostensibly to right the wrong inflicted on our trade unions by the capitalistic Osborne judgment. The Judgment stopped our unions from any longer using their funds or any part of them for political or Parliamentary purposes. The Government Bill, however, contains a so-called Conscience Clause which permits any member to refuse to subscribe towards the union's Parliamentary or political Labor activities. This is one objection. Another is that as now worded, the bill will not be retrospective in its effect, with the result that it will still be impossible for unions to spend a penny of their funds raised prior to the passing of the bill for political purposes.

When the Osborne judgment was given some unions complied with the law to the extent of refraining from drawing on the funds accumulated from the political levy, and met all charges for political activity out of loans. It was assumed that when Parliament passed an amending bill it would be retrospective in character, and would thus automatically release the accumulated funds locked up by the judgment making it possible for the unions concerned to pay back the loans obtained. If the bill passes in its present form it will not give this needed relief.

An International Conference of Postal and Telegraph Employees, in which representatives from the French, English, Italian, Dutch, Swiss, Hungarian and Luxemburg services are taking part, was opened at Paris on June 6. The aim of the conference is the foundation of an International Federation of Postal and Telegraph Employes for the dissemination of professional information, and for facilitating the exchange of views on professional matters between the employes in different countries. It is stated that the Federation will in no way be political in character. The invitation to attend the conference, which has been organized under the auspices of the French National Federation of Postal and Telegraph Employes, was accepted on behalf of the Belgian, German and Austrian services, but the delegates from these countries were refused permission to attend by their respective Governments.

An official statement was issued on June 13 with respect to the agitation commenced a few months back by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for an all-round increase of wages. The matter has formed the subject of discussion at a number of local conferences with the employers, and in almost every case an agreement satisfactory to the men has been arrived at. At Carlisle wages have been raised 50 cents a week, to continue in force for five years. On the Clyde and northwest coast of Scotland an increase of 25 cents per week from June 10 has been conceded, with the promise of a further 25 cents in January next, bringing the weekly wage up to $9.50, which constitutes a record for the district.

At Belfast an increase of 25 cents has been made to shipyard workers, with a further increase in November, but negotiations with other firms are still proceeding. At Basingstoke 36 cents increase has been given; and at

(Continued on Page Eight.)

GOMPERS AGAIN CITED IN CONTEMPT CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—President Samuel Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor under rules issued today by Justice Wright of the District of Columbia Supreme Court were cited to appear July 17, and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

The court's action followed the filing of the report of a committee of lawyers appointed to investigate the charge that an injunction granted by the court in favor of the Bucks Stove and Range Company had been violated. The committee's report, presented by Chairman J. J. Darlington, submits that "there is reasonable cause to charge each of these parties with willful defiance of the orders of the court." However, it is suggested that the labor leaders acted under belief that they were within their constitutional rights, and the committee virtually recommends that due apologies and assurance of future submission, if they be forthcoming, settle the matter.

Mr. Gompers is dealt with as the chief offender, 22 of the 27 typewritten pages of the report being devoted to him. It is probable that the case will not be heard before fall in the event another trial becomes necessary.

NEW YORK, June 27.—"I expected it," said President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today, when he learned of the ruling of Justice Wright in the contempt proceedings against Mr. Gompers and other officers of the federation. "I am not surprised," he continued, "by anything Wright may do."

The first year of the government labor exchanges in Great Britain has closed with the system announced as successful. About 450,000 vacancies were filled. In order to enable workmen without money to reach distant places where they were in demand, the government exchanges provided transportation, the cost of which has been repaid out of the workingmen's wages. Perhaps the most surprising development has been the fact that more skilled than unskilled workmen have found employment through the exchanges.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS PROSPERING.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—An amicable adjustment of wages in the lasting department throughout southeastern Massachusetts by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, involving 2,000 employes, aggregated an increase in wages approximating $300,000 a year.

The Industrial Workers of the World, following their usual methods, were successful in deluding a sufficient number of the Brooklyn union of Boot and Shoe Workers to strike in violation of its agreement, with the usual result that the Industrial Workers failed to make good their lurid promises, and the men have returned to work, and reinstated themselves in the recognized organization, while the I. W. W.'s have migrated to other fields to continue their nefarious practices.

In Montreal, Canada, two large shoe manufacturing concerns have merged, one of the firms in the consolidation having been in agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers for many years, while the other has previously conducted its factory on the "open shop" plan. The merging of the two concerns has worked to the interest of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, however, for a new agreement has been entered into whereby union boot and shoe workers will be employed exclusively thus giving the organization practically a maximum strength in that city.

An agreement has also been reached with Huckins & Temple of Milford, Mass., and the Hartt Boot & Shoe Company of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

The Slate and Tile Roofers' Union at Toronto, Ont., will present a petition to employers asking for an increase of five cents an hour. The present rate of wages is 35 cents an hour.

It is with pleasure we announce the appointment of James E. Roderick by Governor John K. Tener, for another term as Chief Mine Inspector for this State. No better appointment could have been made.

TO PROBE TAYLOR MILL SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27.—Legislative authority to investigate the workings of the "Taylor system" of industrial efficiency in Pennsylvania steel mills will be asked from the House immediately after the Fourth of July recess. The request will be preferred by Chairman William B. Wilson of the House Labor Committee, who will present a favorable report from his committee asking such authority. There is logic in the Pennsylvania member's plan to await that date before making the report, as the expense of the investigation will then be provided out of funds becoming available with the new fiscal year beginning next Saturday.

"Yes, indeed," replied the chairman, "we will certainly visit the Pennsylvania mills, going first to South Bethlehem in all probability, for there the Taylor system was tried out a year ago. Whether we will go to Pittsburg or to places further West will be determined by the committee."

Labor leaders everywhere are so uniformly opposed to the adoption of the Taylor system that the committee's travels and hearings are sure to attract widespread attention.

For the majority of wage earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Delaware the prevailing hours of labor range from fifty-four to sixty a week, or from nine to ten hours a day, only 8 per cent of the total being employed in establishments working less than nine hours a day, 4.5 per cent being employed in establishments working more than ten hours a day.

The United Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, N. Y., has determined to enter the competition for the convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1912. Back of the council, it is said, are a number of civic organizations. Active steps already have been taken to start the campaign.

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in his annual report certifies to the fact that the increase in wages of the trainmen in the United States in the year 1910 amounted to $37,000,000.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

ZIONISM THE HOPE OF THE WORLD.

Pastor Russell's Address to Bible Students—Touring on Special Train. Two Zions and Two Classes of Zionists but All Parts of the Great Divine Arrangement For the Blessing of the World and Its Uplift From Sin, Degradation and Death, Is Pastor Russell's View.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25.—Pastor Russell addressed large audiences twice at the Golden Gate. He addressed a Convention of the "International Bible Students Association" in session here. He has been making a sort of continental tour, including Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles and Santa Cruz. In all these cities local branches of the "I. B. S. A." invited him and made arrangements for public addresses. Notwithstanding the strain of continuous travel and continuous public speaking, the Pastor seemed in excellent health and vigor. He spoke enthusiastically of the warm receptions and attentive hearing which he had enjoyed. He was specially pleased with his California experiences and the glorious climate noted at his several stopping places.

The Pastor's visit is unique in another respect. Learning of his intended program, some of his friends asked permission to make up a party to accompany him. He gladly assented. As a result a train-load of Bible Students are with him—about one hundred and sixty in all.

While the Golden Gate Convention is the goal of the tour, it is but the turning point of the excursion party. Meetings are to be held on the return journey at Sacramento, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Duluth, Buffalo and Toronto, the latter being reached July 16th. The Pastor's scheme is a novel and a benevolent one; for surely what he has undertaken and is carrying out is not a lazy man's burden. From the evidences here we surmise that the Bible Students along his course of travel will be blessed, stimulated, energized. Pastor Russell and his party bear with them from the Golden Gate the good wishes and Christian love of many friends.

THE EARTHLY ZIONISM.

Speaking from the text, "The Law shall go forth from Mt. Zion and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem" (Isaiah ii, 3), Pastor Russell declared that Christians have inadvertently misappropriated to themselves many promises of the Scriptures which are not wholly theirs. Christian creeds and thories have surmised that, through the rejection of Jesus, all Jews dying in unbelief of Messiah were foreordained to an eternity of torture because of that unbelief in the Only Name.

A more careful study of the Bible, he declared, is showing Bible Students the error of this position. Jews who do not accept Jesus as their Savior and who do not become followers in His steps in the "narrow way" will indeed fail to attaining a place with Jesus in His Throne of Glory. They will fail to become joint-heirs with Him in His glorious Messianic Kingdom. They will fail to become members of the spiritual Seed of Abraham, respecting whom St. Paul said, "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed and heirs according to the promise" (Galatians iii. 29.) "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

But, asked the Pastor, are there not many besides Jews who will fail of making their "calling and election sure" to that Heavenly portion—to membership in the Messianic Body or Kingdom? His own conviction is that there will be found as many Jews as of any other nationality in that spirit company which, the Scriptures declare, will, all told, be but a "little flock." Indeed, there are strong reasons for believing that the whole number of this "elect" company, this Royal Priesthood, this spiritual Seed of Abraham, this Messiah of glory, long promised, will be only "a hundred and forty-four thousand" (Revelation xiv, 1.)

WHAT BECOMES OF THE OTHERS?

If the Church of glory, the Body of Christ, be but a small company out of the millions of Christendom, what becomes of the remainder of Christendom as well as the Jews? If only the Elect gain the Kingdom—if only the few make their calling and election sure—what will become of the great mass of the non-elect, both Jews and Gentiles, and the heathen myriads? Pastor Russell declared that very foolish and unscriptural conclusions have been reached in respect to elect and non-elect.

The Apostle declares that all non-elect are to be blessed by the elect as soon as the election is completed. But we, following the teachings of a darker time and a less convenient Bible, have declared that when God predestinated to elect the Church, He equally predestinated to damn to eternal torment all others. But not a word of authority could be found for such a view in the Bible. St. Paul's statement is wholly respecting the Church, not the world, when he declares, "Whom He did foreknow, them He also did predestinate that they should be conformed to the image of His Son." Such a predestination on God's part, all can heartily endorse. Who can say that it would be right on God's part to accept any to membership in the glorious Messianic Body, of which Jesus is the Head, except such as are pure in heart, saintly, and so demonstrated even by fiery trials and disciplines!

God kept secret this mystery, St. Paul declares—the mystery that He is now selecting a favored class to be associates with Messiah in the Kingdom of God, for which we have been praying, and through which the whole world of mankind will shortly be blessed. Now the Church's election is about completed, the Pastor believes; and therefore now is the time for more light to shine out, that God's further gracious purposes toward natural Israel and the world may be more clearly seen.

THE HEAVENLY ZIONISM.

The Zionism of the past eighteen centuries has been of the heavenly kind. It has been calling and inspiring to loving zeal, obedience and activity such as have the "hearing ear" for the heavenly calling to joint-heirship with Messiah. This glorious privilege is about to end because the full number predestinated of the Lord will soon have been completed. Meantime, the Pastor and others of God's consecrated people should be Zionists in the highest sense of the word, and, laying aside every weight and every besetting sin, each should strive to make his "calling and election sure" to a place in the Heavenly Zion—the Kingdom of Messiah.

It will be from this Mt. Zion, the spiritual Kingdom of Messiah, that the Law will go forth during the thousand years of the Messianic reign; the great Judge and Law-giver of the world will be the glorified Redeemer; and His associates, in His various offices of Prophet, Priest, King, Judge and Mediator, will be the faithful Zionists of the present time who follow in the steps of their Redeemer, delighting to lay down their lives for the Truth's sake and for the brethren's sake, in co-operation with the great Captain of their salvation, through the merit of His imputed righteousness.

THE WORD FROM JERUSALEM.

As soon as Mt. Zion, the Kingdom, shall be completed by the glorification of the last member of the Church, it will be time for the Law to go forth therefrom for the correction in righteousness of the world's affairs—for the overthrow of every form of iniquity and everything contrary to the Golden Rule. In other words, when the Kingdom class shall have been completed by the elective process, which is the Divine arrangement of this Age, forthwith that Kingdom will come into power and the reign of righteousness will begin.

But God has a time and order and arrangement in respect to every feature of His Program. In the remote past, before Jesus came and became the Head and Leader of the Church to Glory, God was in covenant relationship with Abraham and his natural seed. The Scriptures assure us that a considerable number were so full of faith and loyal obedience to God that even though they lived at a time before the calling to the Church began they, nevertheless, were marked by the Lord for special blessing and a special share in the Kingdom work when the time should come for Messiah to take His great power and reign.

Reference is made to these Ancient Worthies by St. Paul, in Hebrews xi, 38-40. He says: "These all died in faith, not having received the things promised them—the earthly promises—God having provided some better thing for us (the Church) that they, without us, should not be made perfect"—should not enter into the earthly blessings which belongs to them.

Accordingly, the Scriptures tell us that one of the first operations of Messiah's Kingdom, after the binding of Satan, will be the resurrection of the Ancient Worthies of the Jewish race. These, the inspired Word tells us, will be made Princes in all the earth—representatives of the spiritual and invisible Messianic Kingdom. These will constitute the earthly Jerusalem, the capital of the New Dispensation. While the Law will proceed from the invisible and all-powerful spiritual Messiah, it will come through these resurrected, perfect and approved earthly representatives; and from them it will go forth gradually, as the Divine message and rule, to every nation, people, kindred and tongue.

THE NEW COVENANT ISRAELITISH.

Even if nothing were said in the Scriptures respecting God's special blessing to natural Israel, it might be inferred that they would most quickly fall into line with the leaders of their own race, particularly as this would be in harmony with the traditions of their race for the past thirty-five hundred years. Besides, the Law given to Israel, and represented on the two tables of stone, will be the same that will go into force again as the Law of the Kingdom—the Gospel Call being an appendage. The difference between the Old Law Covenant and the New Law Covenant (Jeremiah xxxi, 31) is that Israel's New Covenant will have a greater and more powerful Mediator than Moses; the Antitype of Moses—Jesus the Head and the Church, His Body (Acts iii, 22, 23.) Besides, all coming under that New Covenant, by devotion to righteousness, will have their past sins so fully forgiven that the Lord will not remember them any more—the basis for this full forgiveness being the merit of Jesus' sacrifice.

Few have realized how clearly the Scriptures set forth that the New Covenant will be Israelitish—if the promise respecting it be carefully read and noted. Christ is the Mediator of that New Covenant and its "better sacrifices" have been in progress during this Gospel Age. It will be instituted with the Ancient Worthies first, but gradually with all the Israelites who flock to the standard then lifted up amongst the people. As the blessings of restitution, earthly prosperity, health, strength, etc., begin to be manifested amongst those living under that Covenant arrangement, other nations, the Bible tells us, will also desire to enter into its blessings; and they will be permitted so to do. By individually renouncing sin and accepting the Covenant and its Mediator they will become "proselytes of the gate." Hearken! "Many nations shall come and say, let us go up to the Mountain of the Lord's House, for He will teach us of His ways and we will walk in His paths."

ONE KING, BUT TWO KINGDOMS.

It has escaped Christendom in general until recently that the Divine promise to Abraham is to be fulfilled through two Seeds—one a heavenly class, the other an earthly class, with Messiah the Head over all (Romans iv, 16.) For eighteen centuries God favored the Seed of Abraham, the nation of Israel.

That period of favor, explain it how we may, began to wane about the time of Jesus' death. It was completely removed from them in the desolation of their land by the Roman army A. D. 70. Now a parallel time has been reached, hence it is time for the return of God's favor, as shown on previous occasions. The favor already is returning.

The Jew has not been so comfortable, nor so favorably fixed, as he is today, in more than eighteen centuries. But his blessing is only beginning. Shortly Divine favor, in God's due time, will accomplish for His Chosen People all the precious promises of the Law and of the Prophets. Already the Jew is awakening to a realization of this great truth.

A voice is sounding from the wilderness, and the Jews everywhere are harkening to it. It does not call them to become Christians, but to remain Jews and to realize, as Jews, the ideals set before them by the Lord in the Law and in the Prophets. To all those exercised thereby a great blessing is near, which will more than compensate for the sorrows of the past. Neither by swords nor guns nor dreadnoughts, neither by flying airships nor torpedoes will Israel's great victory be gained; neither by money power and worshiping of the golden calf of finance nor by trusting in the arm of flesh, but by looking to the Lord, from whom will come their help.

Messiah's Spiritual Empire, about to be established, will bind Satan, restrain every evil and lift up a standard for the people, blessing Israel and establishing with them the New (Law) Covenant instead of the Old Law Covenant—under the better Mediator, still more capable than the great Moses; under the greater King, still more wise than Solomon and still more beloved of God than David. This great Celestial Empire will be established with great authority in the world by a time of trouble, a time of earthly distress, which the prophecies picture as terrible.

ISRAEL'S HOPES—WHY SO DELAYED?

The perplexing thought with our Jewish friends, as well as with Christians, is: If these things be so; if Messiah's Kingdom is yet to be established, as the Jews contemplated, only on a spiritual plane instead of an earthly one; and if God's purpose is to use those anciently favored people as the channels of His blessing in the future, why has there been so long delay?

We answer: This is what the Scriptures term the Mystery—the matter which God did not reveal directly, either to Abraham or through any of the Prophets. Indirectly He hinted at it, saying to Abraham, "Thy Seed shall be as the stars of heaven, and as the sands of the seashore for multitude."

But Abraham did not discern, nor did others, that these two illustrations belonged not to the same people, but to two different Israels—the heavenly and the earthly, the stars representing the heavenly Seed and the sand of the seashore the earthly Seed.

The restitution privileges soon to be opened, first to Israel, will, later on, be thrown open to all nations, peoples, kindreds and tongues—that they may press in also under the same glorious terms of Israel's New Covenant, because "Israelites indeed," without guile and sharers in all the blessings of God supplied through the great Mediator of the New Covenant and His earthly instrumentalities.

Zionism, amongst the Jews today, we believe the Lord is stirring up—a preparation of natural Israel for the great blessing which so soon will be at their door. As they begin to really appreciate the Land of Promise, the rich promises in connection with that land must become theirs, and the inspiration of those promises will lead their hearts back to the Lord in prayer and supplication and will lead the feet of a reverential, representative number of them back to the land itself, to which the Lord declared He would bring them; and that from thence they should be plucked up no more. Remember, in this connection, St. Paul's reference to the New Covenant and the time when it will go into force with Israel, as recorded in Romans xi, 27. The Pastor rejoiced in any opportunity he had of stimulating Zionism, both spiritual and earthly, for both are vitally connected with the salvation of the world of mankind in general.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Pennsylvania, June 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to acknowledge in this way my appreciation of your valuable paper, and to me it is becoming more so. The added features greatly enhance its value to me. I regret to say however that in omitting the Question Box one of the good features is lost to me. Hoping for their return, and a continuance of the others, I remain,

Thankfully yours,
GIDEON BEILER.

Ohio, June 21.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please enclosed find another year's subscription to your paper. It was an over-sight that this has run past the time. I certainly appreciate Pastor Russell's sermons. He is truly giving us (through the Lord) some of the most precious spiritual food, meat in due season to the household of faith. Let us diligently seek to be honestly doers of his will and sacrifice our little all, willingly, gladly, and learn obedience through the things which we suffer, for if we suffer with Him we shall be glorified together.

D. T. BECKLEY.

Virginia, June 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order for you valuable paper for one year for J. A. Robinson. I like the nice large type you publish Pastor Russell's sermon, also glad to see you have added the Question Box to your paper. These good tidings of great joy shall soon be for all people.

Let us be steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord for we know our labor will not be in vain.

Yours for success,
J. E. HARDIE.

Maryland, June 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I again desire to express my appreciation for your continuance in publishing Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons, also Sunday School Lessons and the new addition, Question Box, which I hope many will avail themselves of the blessings it affords. The questions so far have been the leading questions of our day, the answers most logical and reasonable, I have ever heard and considered that addition alone worth many times the cost of the paper. Words cannot express my heartfelt thanks to you for the noble way you use your paper for truth and justice on all subjects. I hope that it will always be possible for you to continue to do so, while doing so you can always count on me for a subscriber.

Gratefully yours,
HENRY KRUHM.

Maine, June 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to express my continued appreciation of your very valuable paper. No one can estimate—no tongue can tell the good being accomplished by the wide spreading of the truth as proclaimed by Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMILY A. HAYES.

Ohio, July 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It has been some time since I have expressed my appreciation to you as to the beautiful manner you treat and publish Pastor C. T. Russell's sermons. Since I have last written you there have been several other features added to your valuable paper, namely, the Sunday School Lesson and the Question Box which I also very much enjoy. In my opinion Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle is today the greatest Biblical teacher amongst men, I believe he is the antitype of St. Paul of old. His understanding and interpreting of Scripture is simply remarkable and the character building which his writing and sermons produce in those whose hearts are right and also the animosity in those whose heart is wrong. When I first began to read and to understand Pastor Russell's writing some seventeen years ago, I began to think it strange me being reared in Christendom and being somewhat of a Sunday school goer and had never heard of those wonderful truths contained in the same old Bible that Pastor Russell also reads and studies. Then I began to study and think of the Bible from his point of view. Now I find it so harmonious and so reasonable with the character of an Almighty God that if the plan Pastor Russell gathers from the Bible is not really God's plan he had better adopt it, as it is surely adopted to the needs of all men. Now, Mr. Editor, I thank you for the part you are playing in spreading this good news among men through the pages of your valuable paper. Judging from the amount of names every week you are surely attracting the attention of many people. I am a subscriber of your years.

I remain yours in the good work,
WM. HERRICK.

Oregon, June 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Am renewing herewith my subscription to the Tribune for another year, and inclosing payment for same.

The weekly visits of the Tribune are looked for and appreciated especially for the full text of Pastor Russell's sermons, which we find so helpful and instructive. With continued good wishes.

Yours very truly,
A. S. BUCHANON.

New York, June 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am again taking this opportunity of expressing our appreciation and gratitude for the interesting articles which you publish in your paper. We have been taking your paper for a number of years. Pastor Russell's sermons grow better every week, and we read with interest questions answered in the Question Box, which are answered in such a reasonable manner. Wishing you success.

Respectfully yours,
IDA GRONER.

Ohio, June 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I thank you for notifying me of being behind with my subscription to your valuable paper. I gladly take this opportunity to renew my subscription by return mail, as I do not want to be among the delinquent ones and do not want to miss a single copy. It is no doubt the best labor paper in existance, because it invariably gives both sides of a question. The magazine page is also quite a feature, but above all I must say that the religious portion of your paper are much the grandest feature. The sermons and Sunday School Lessons are splendid. The arguments are sound, logical and good and scripturally correct for I see no assertions made that are not scripturally proven and upheld. I pray for the success of your paper and the continuation of the sermons which indeed do show us the heighth and depth and length and breadth of the marvelous plan of God.

I am sincerely yours,
ELLIS H. DAVIS.

Ohio, June 17.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I appreciate the wonderful sermons of that wonderful man, Pastor Russell Surely the Lord has raised him up to preach the gospel to the poor even as our dear Lord at his first advent without money or without price no pew rent to pay, just a newspaper that everyone reads. He is the first I ever heard to preach as our Lord did, and it is so reasonable to a child can understand it. The simplicity of the truth of anything makes it beautiful and grand and it is doubly so of the Gospel. As Gospel means great joy unto all people, glad tidings. Oh, the joyful sound, may the dear Lord prosper him and you is my wish to both.

MRS. S. MORGAN.

Pennsylvania, June 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your good paper enters our home weekly. Indeed it makes our home bright. We look forward for each issue with much delight by reason of much appreciation is of the way which you publish the weekly sermons. They certainly throw a marvelous light upon God's holy words.

Yours,
EVA FREED.

Tennessee, June 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have for some time been intending to write you in commendation of your splendid paper. As the wife of a newspaper agent, I have access to a large number of dailies and weekly papers, but I can truthfully say I do not enjoy any like I do your. As an all around paper, with splendid print it is unparalleled.

I subscribe on account of the reports of Pilate Caiphas Gamaliel, etc.; and very much enjoyed them and have been overjoyed with the reading of the Russell sermons. He certainly has been with Jesus and learned of Him. The truth is set forth in his sermons is vastly different from that which purports to be truth that eminates from the great thological colleges, where it takes a four years' course of hard study and word twisting to change the meaning of the Bible to the extent that it teaches when God said "Dying thou shalt die." He meant frying, thou shalt fry." Certainly anything but glad tiding which shall be a joy unto all people. How glad I am for the message that Pastor Russell has been permitted to give instead of the horrible one of eternal torment which is the doctrine surely of demons and I congratulate you on your having the privilege of aiding the people in seeing the beautiful truths promulgated in the sermons you are printing and also the clippings by Pastor Russell. May you continue to print these wonderful truths and prosper thereby is my hope.

Yours very truly,
MRS. A. G. CHERRY.

While ANGER, in the nature of hatred, malice, strife, envy, should be put away by all who are seeking to be copies of God's dear Son, anger in the sense of righteous indignation against wrong-doing, sin in its various forms, is proper; and although it should be used with great moderation, backed by love, there are circumstances in which it would be wrong not to have righteous anger and use it.—Pastor Russell.

Jesus and the Apostles and Prophets alone are to be considered the guides and standard-bearers for the Church. We are to believe on Him through their word, and not through the word of Councils or Synods or Presbyteries.—Pastor Russell.

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The doctrine of the Atonement lies at the very foundation of the Christian religion. Having thus the most important place in theology, a clear understanding of this subject is very essential, and this is generally conceded amongst Christian people. Nevertheless, the Atonement, though believed in, is little understood; the various ideas and theories respecting it are disconnected as well as vague; and faith built upon these disconnected and vague views of the foundation doctrine must, of necessity, be proportionately unstable, weak and vague. On the contrary, if this important subject be clearly seen, in all the grandeur of the proportions accorded it in the Word of God, as the foundation of the divine plan of salvation, it not only will firmly establish, rooting and grounding it upon correct principles, but it will serve as a guide in discriminating between truth and error in connection with all the minutiae of faith. When the foundation is well established and clearly discerned, and every item of faith built upon it is kept in exact alignment with the foundation, the entire faith superstructure will be perfect.—Pastor Russell.

In proportion as we value the work of the Atonement—our reconciliation to God, and the sacrifice for sin through which it is accomplished—in the same porportion will we esteem him whom the Heavenly Father set forth to be the propitiation for our sins, our Restorer and Lifegiver. Hence, in approaching the question, Who is this great One whom Jehovah God has so highly honored, and who, by the grace of God, is our Redeemer and Savior? It is befitting that we realize, first of all, our own ignorance of the subject, and our incompetency to reach a conclusion except as the divine Word shall instruct us. Secondly, it is befitting, at the very outset of our investigation, that we remember the Apostle's testimony respecting the greatness of this Mediator, and the honor due to him. He says, "Him hath God highly exalted, and given him a name that is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow." It is written also, "That all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father."—Phil. 2: 9; John 5: 23.—Pastor Russell.

It is a well-recognized fact that the mind of a mother, during the period of gestation, has an important bearing upon the character and disposition of her children, for good or evil. There are many instances of mental as well as of physical "birthmarks." Whether at all or how much a perfect embryo, begotten of a perfect life-germ, might be injured by an evil mind in the mother, it would be impossible for humanity under present conditions to determine; for we have no opportunity for proofs along this line. Nor is it necessary to our argument to determine this proposition, for it was not under such conditions that the "man Christ Jesus" was born. The Scriptures explicitly point out: (1) That the Lord chose for the mother of Jesus a holy woman "blessed among women," who had "found favor with God" (Luke 1: 28, 30, 42); (2) Mary was full of faith and the joy of the Lord, to be an instrument in his plan; and (3) not regarding fear of reproach from Joseph or the world, she lived rejoicing in God, saying—"My soul doth magnify Jehovah; my spirit rejoiceth in God my Savior." (Luke 1: 45-47.) Thus we perceive that the mind of Jesus' mother instead of being antagonistic to his perfect development, co-operated to that result.—Pastor Russell.

If the Bible does teach that Eternal Torture is the fate of all except the saints, it should be preached, yea, thundered, weekly, daily, hourly. If it does not so teach, the fact should be made known and the foul stain dishonoring God's holy name removed.—Pastor Russell.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

W. H. Bush, Ohio.
Miss Bertha Cox, New Hampshire.
D. Carmack, Ohio.
Uriah Christopher, Pennsylvania.
N. E. Beres, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. M. Sherburne, Minnesota.
Mrs. B. Temple, Arkansas.
N. B. Nelson, Pennsylvania.
Dona Porrier, Rhode Island.
Peter Herbert, Oregon.
G. F. W. Thomson, Connecticut.
Mrs. M. E. Kingsford, Utah.
Ferdinand Moyer, Missouri.
James E. Cornelle, Massachusetts.
Lee R. Clough, New Jersey.
J. S. Ogle, Missouri.
D. A. Mackey, Texas.
C. T. Boulton, Canada.
A. S. Buchanan, Oregon.
Miss N. Baltzell, Pennsylvania.
L. B. Arkwright, Ohio.
Walter Huedly, Ohio.
Mrs. Chas. Brian, New York.
Ellis H. Davis, Ohio.
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A. M. Fairbanks, Washington.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

DEVICE FOR COPYING.

Reflecting Apparatus For Drawing Solid Objects.

The accompanying engraving depicts a drawing apparatus that may be familiar to many. It consists of a pane of glass set upright in a groove in a board. A picture on one side of the glass, due to reflection, appears to cast an image upon the other side of the glass. By looking at this image and at the pencil through the glass a copy of the original can be made, the drawing, of course, being reversed. A drawing of this copy made in the same manner remedies the reversal.

It may not be generally known that the image of a solid object thus reflected is as easily traced. This idea

DRAWING WITH REFLECTOR.

will be of special value to an inventor who finds it difficult to make a perspective drawing of his model or some intricate parts of it. The method will be found much less troublesome than making a photograph.

In making a tracing by this means it will be found of great advantage to have a bright light on the picture or object to be drawn and a piece of cardboard arranged to shade the drawing paper.

A drawing is more quickly and easily made by simply marking the intersections of the different lines and directions of curvatures, etc., after which the rest of the picture may be filled in with the aid of a ruler. If a very thin glass is used the double image due to refraction will not be confusing.

PREHISTORIC FIRES.

Gas Wells of India Have Been Burning For Centuries.

One of Stanley Waterloo's stories of prehistoric times contains a description of the region known among the cave men as the "fire country," where blue and red flames leaped from cracks in the ground. The young readers of the "Story of Ab" might find in "Mineral Resources of the United States For 1909," published by the United States geological survey, a parallel statement by United States Consul General Michael of Calcutta descriptive of a real fire country located about twenty miles from Chittagong, British India, where natural gas blazes from crevices in the ground.

The gas has been burning so very long that the oldest inhabitant can give no idea of when or how it was set on fire. The general belief among the natives is that the gas has been on fire for centuries. At any rate, it has been burning as far back as any records have been kept by white people. It is now suggested—and some steps have been taken to carry out the suggestion—that the fire be extinguished and the gas be brought under control and piped down to Chittagong for light and fuel and power. The citizens of Chittagong have concluded that it would be cheaper to utilize the gas than to introduce electricity.

Novel Suspension Bridge.

A suspension bridge of curious novelty has lately been built over the Oder river, Breslau, Germany. It is a highway suspension bridge of 415 feet span. The supporting chains consist of four flat bands, each made up of twelve thicknesses of plate riveted together. The floor load, taken up by the suspenders, is distributed between the four bands of each cable by a complicated system of equalizer bars and links. The Germans are nothing if they are not theoretical, and so we learn from Engineering News that "the adoption of bands for the suspension cables was due to the desire to secure maximum flexibility in a vertical direction in order to minimize the secondary stresses near the towers arising from temperature changes."

The Cat's Agility.

Most people at one time or another have expressed their wonderment at the agility of the cat, which in falling alights invariably on its feet. The solution of the mystery is in the ability of the cat to revolve its tail rapidly enough and with force enough to recover its balance. But most monkeys, rats and squirrels have the same aptitude in turning over in the air in case of falling. And from observations of these animals the like rapid rotation of the tail serves to bring the animal to the ground feet downward.—Chicago Tribune.

Natural Gas in Trinidad.

The island of Trinidad, according to the United States geological survey, is well supplied with natural gas, large supplies of which are reported to be going to waste. This gas if piped to Port of Spain would undoubtedly be a great source of revenue. The gas is under great pressure, the discharge from a well at Guayaguayan being said to be about 1,000,000 cubic feet a day. Every oil well drilled on the island thus far has produced large quantities of gas in addition to the oil.

SLATE PENCIL MAKING.

Process by Which This Familiar Article Is Produced.

In making slate pencils broken slate is put into a mortar run by steam or electricity and pounded into small particles. This mass goes through a mill and runs into a bolting machine, such as is used in flouring mills, where it is "bolted," the fine, almost impalpable flour that results being taken to a mixing tub, where a small quantity of steatite flour, similarly manufactured, is added, together with other materials, the whole being made into a stiff dough, which is kneaded thoroughly by passing it several times between iron rollers.

Thence it is conveyed to a table, where it is made into "charges," or short cylinders, four or five inches thick, and containing eight to twelve pounds each.

Four of these are placed in a strong iron chamber, or "retort," with a changeable nozzle, so as to regulate the size of the pencil, and subjected to tremendous hydraulic pressure, under which the composition is pushed through the nozzle in the shape of a long cord and passes over a sloping table slit at right angles with the cords to give passage to a knife that cuts them into lengths.

They are then laid on boards to dry, and after a few hours are removed to sheets of corrugated zinc, the corrugation serving to prevent the pencils from warping during the process of baking, to which they are next subjected in a kiln into which superheated steam is introduced in pipes.

From the kiln the articles go to the finishing and packing room, where the ends are thrust for a second under rapidly revolving emery wheels and withdrawn neatly and smoothly pointed.

They are then packed in pasteboard boxes, each containing 100 pencils.

CIGARETTE PAPERS.

Manufactured From New Trimmings of Flax and Hemp.

Of the great army of cigarette smokers there is probably not more than one in a hundred who knows that rice paper, in which the tobacco is wrapped, has nothing to do with rice, but is made from the membranes of the breadfruit tree or, more commonly, of fine new trimmings of flax and hemp. So light is this paper that 500 of the sheets go to make an ounce, says the Scientific American. They are perfectly combustible and give off the minimum of smoke. Before being rolled with tobacco they are analyzed to prove that they are free from all deleterious ingredients and that they contain nothing but the purest paper fiber. Only new material—flax and hemp trimmings—is used, and these are thoroughly purified. Chopped by machinery into minute particles, they are well mixed by a revolving fan and then reduced to a dust, which is placed in a solution of lime and soda. After remaining in this solution for some time in order that all foreign substance may be eliminated it undergoes a thorough washing process, the water being the purest kind coming from artesian wells sunk especially for the purpose. Then the pulp is rolled out into paper. At first it is of a grayish tinge, the pure white of the finished product being obtained by an electric process, which in bleaching it also cleans it of whatever impurities might have escaped the bath.

The French manufacturers of cigarette paper practically supply the entire world, the output of Austria and Italy being insignificant.

The Pyrite Industry.

The American people must be fed; crops must therefore be grown, and to grow good crops the ground requires fertilizers. Though very little is heard about the use of pyrite in the fertilizer industry, it nevertheless plays a very important part in the conversion of ordinary insoluble rock or "bone" phosphate into the soluble form, or "superphosphate." The pyrite must first be converted into sulphuric acid, which is often done at the fertilizer plant itself. Sulphuric acid, made largely from pyrite, is perhaps the chief among our commercial acids. It enters in diverse ways into the bulk of our industrial processes and is turned out by the ton from our different chemical factories.—Bulletin Geological Survey.

Facts About Inks.

Inks composed of organic coloring matter or of lampblack (blue, red, violet and printing inks) disappear on incineration, while inks composed from an iron salt, such as are generally used in Europe, leave a red-brown residue of ferric acid, so that the traces of writing become quite visible in the ashes of completely burned paper, and many interesting documents which were accidentally or purposely consumed have thus been reproduced.—La Nature.

Hot Water Supplied by Nature.

People living in the western part of southwestern Dakota, states the American Machinist, are to be congratulated on having a never failing supply of hot water for heating their houses and for other purposes. By drilling artesian wells they get spouters varying in temperature from 100 degrees to 130 degrees and even higher. In Boise City, Ida., about half the houses are heated by natural hot water.

Automatic Lifeboat Launcher.

A mechanical device for lowering a lifeboat into the water from a ship and automatically releasing it from the davits has been perfected by Charles Hunt of New York. The apparatus will enable one man to swing a boat from over the deck and lower it into the water. A shaft connecting the two davits insures equal speed in the lowering of both ends of the lifeboat. When passengers have taken their places in the lifeboat one man by turning a wheel can launch the craft in two minutes.

He is our friend who loves more than admires us.—Channing.

Where the Unions Meet in 1911

July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 4, ——, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 9, Toledo, Ohio, International Longshoremen's Association.

July 10, Columbus, Ohio, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 10, ——, International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 10, Toronto, Ont., Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 10, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.

July 15, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 17, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers Union.

Probably August —, York, Pa., National Association Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States.

August —, Boston, Mass., Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.

August 7, Niagara Falls, N. Y., United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

August 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Joseph, Mo., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 13, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

September 14, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

SENNACHERIB TURNED BACK

Isaiah 37:14-38—July 2

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."—Psa. 46:1.

IN A previous study our attention was drawn to the good King Hezekiah of Judah, his zeal for the Lord and the notable Passover celebration which he brought about and the overthrow of idolatry following. Our present study relates to him at a later period in his reign. The Assyrian empire to the north and east, with its capital at Nineveh, had become great and powerful and threatened to become the first Universal Empire.

Before Hezekiah came to the throne of Judah his father entered into a treaty whereby peace was secured by the payment of an annual tribute. Egyptians, Philistines and Sidonians urged Judah to join them in the confederacy by which they hoped all might regain their liberty from the Assyrian yoke. Urged by his people, Hezekiah joined this confederacy

Hezekiah's Prayer.

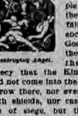
and stopped the tribute money—contrary to the Lord's admonition through the Prophet Isaiah. The measure was popular, and the king did not seem to realize how fully the Prophet represented the Lord in the matter. He should have remembered that Israel was under a special Covenant with the Almighty by which He was their Sovereign, their King, and the Arbiter of their destiny. The error was allowed to work out a serious penalty for the disobedient, but when the king and the people repented and gave evidence that the lesson had been learned Divine mercy came miraculously to their assistance, as we shall see.

Sennacherib the Conqueror

The King of Assyria, with a large army, took the field. Knowing the difficulties of a siege of Jerusalem, he did not begin with it, but passed down the Mediterranean coast, overthrowing the Sidonians and Philistines, to Joppa and farther south; and then eastward to Lachish, a fortified city of Judah. The whole country was filled with fear, as nearly forty cities of Judah, one after the other, fell. King Hezekiah and his counselors resolved to avoid, if possible, a siege of war, and sent ambassadors to King Sennacherib apologizing for their temerity in refusing the tribute money and asking what compensation would satisfy him.

The penalty was a heavy one, amounting to nearly one million dollars, which at that time was a much larger sum than it would be today. The payment of it required the removal of much ornamental gold from the temple, but it was paid over and the release granted.

The Lord was waiting to be gracious, as He always is to those who are His true people. He delayed, however, to give the word of comfort, until the necessities of the case had humbled the people and taught them a lesson of faith and dependence upon their God. Then came the answer of the Lord, the



The Destroying Angel.

prophecy that the King of Assyria should not come into the city nor shoot an arrow there, nor even come before it with shields, nor cast up embankments of siege, but that the Lord would defend the city as His own. Doubtless the prophecy seemed strange to the people. By what miracle this could be accomplished they could not think. The lesson to us is that:

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

A Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Slain in a Night

Isaiah briefly and poetically declares that the angel of the Lord smote the camp of the Assyrians, without explaining in what manner. We remember the statement of the Scriptures that wind and fire and lightning may be the Lord's messengers or "angels." Quite probably, in this instance, the messenger of death may have been a malignant form of fever said to prevail at times to the northeast of Egypt; but it matters not to us what messenger the Lord used to turn back the Assyrian hosts.

The lesson for us is to note the Divine power which overrules, orders and directs, so that all things shall work together in harmony with His will. It was not His will that Assyria should become the first Universal Empire. That honor was reserved for the kingdom of Babylon, a century later—at exactly the proper time when God was prepared to withdraw His own typical kingdom, of the line of David, from the earth—to be "overturned, overturned, overturned" until The Messiah should come.

The lesson to the Christian is that we should keep right with God, abiding under the shadow of the Almighty; and that so doing, all things shall work together for our good.

Various Ships.

Ostend—Pa, what kind of ships are courtships? Pa—Soft ships, my son. Ostend—And what kind of ships sail the sea of matrimony? Pa—Hardships, my son.—London Tit-Bits.

Q.—What is the explanation of Job xxxviii, 31, "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion"?

Answer.—This passage of Scripture, as with all the inspired statements from the Lord, is profound in its depth of meaning. In Job's day men did not possess the wonderful astronomical instruments which have been devised in modern times and by which marvelous discoveries have been made. With the primitive means at their disposal it was beyond the bounds of reasonable possibilities for the ancients to attain to the degree of astronomical knowledge and information at present enjoyed. It is only by inspiration (imparted knowledge from the Creator) that we can account for the fact that they possessed a more accurate knowledge of science and astronomy than we possess today. In the mightiest structure ever erected by man and also the oldest building on the earth, a monument over four thousand years old, the Great Pyramid in Egypt, are contained in its measurements and outlined in its chambers and passage-ways, scientific facts such as the number of days in the solar year down to the exact fraction thereof, the mean distance to the sun from the earth, and also the number of years in the precessional cycle. But the crowning feature of all its scientific presentations is that it unmistakably points out what Prof. Mendler, of Germany, discovered some years ago, that the Pleiades, the most renowned of all the heavenly groups of stars, forms the center of the Universe, around which revolve all the celestial bodies in space, just as the earth and planets revolve around the sun, forming our solar system. What a depth of meaning therefore is breathed into that wonderful expression of Job, "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades?"

Q.—How can I get faith when I don't have it naturally?

Answer.—Faith may be cultivated as any other mental quality, and is increased in proportion to knowledge and reliance upon that knowledge. To have faith in God we must learn His character, plans and purposes. This we acquire by a study of His Word and relying upon the promises and truths therein stated. False doctrines have made God's character appear hideous. "Fear (dread) of Him is taught by the precepts of men." A true knowledge of His character and Plan greatly increases our faith in and love for Him. Faith is Scripturally defined as "The understanding of things hoped for, the proof of things unseen." Man hopes for eternal life in happiness. A basis for that hope is found in the Word of God. A doubter may become a most earnest and tenacious believer upon receiving proper evidence. "Life is the gift of God through Jesus Christ" (Romans vi, 23). His Word is the only evidence pointing out clearly the way of obtaining that gift. To increase our faith we must, therefore, study God's Word in a humble and prayerful manner, with the desire to know and do His will, and to rely upon His Word. One who knows the letter of the Word and fails to rely upon it has little faith. Another both knows the Word and relies upon it and strong faith results. This is illustrated by the following incident: A man, doubting the strength of the ice to bear his weight, crawled across the river on his hands and knees, and just as he reached the opposite shore he was overtaken by a man, who had confidence in the strength of the ice, gayly driving a team of horses hitched to a sled loaded with pig iron.

Q.—Jesus said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of heaven" (Mark x, 14). Does this not mean that there will be infants in heaven?

Answer.—There is a simplicity and gentleness about a little child which all good people appreciate. The Master was not so overwhelmed with His great work as to be unable to realize the desire of the Jewish mothers to have Him give their little ones a blessing. Therefore, when the disciples would spare Him the annoyance, He rebuked them and, calling for the little ones, He blessed them. The statement, "For of such is the Kingdom of heaven," must not, however, be understood to imply that the Lord is electing or selecting such little children for His joint-heirs in the Kingdom; we must interpret Scripture by Scripture. We must remember His words that only "overcomers" can share with Him in the honor and glory of His Messianic Kingdom (Revelation ii, 7, 11, 17, 26; iii, 5, 12, 21); and again, we are to remember His declaration that those who would be His disciples must take up their cross and follow Him. Such things could not be true of infants. Heart purity and simplicity are necessary for the Kingdom, but *more than these* are required. The text of the question should be understood in harmony with our Master's words, "Except ye * * * become as little children ye shall not enter the Kingdom of heaven" (Matthew xviii, 3). The emphasis lies upon the word "as" in the sense of *like*. Only the *child-like* and *trustful* disciples can experience God's highest favor—a share in His Kingdom.

A Good Manager.

The Wife—After all, Adolphus, this visit isn't going to be so expensive. With the half dozen dresses I simply had to get and your clothes cleaned and pressed we'll manage splendidly

NORWAY'S INCOME TAX.

It Reaches All Incomes In Excess of $83.08 Per Year.

How should you like to pay an income tax on next to nothing? If you were a Norwegian living at home and earning $134 a year you would be taxed on one-tenth of it if you were unmarried; on about one-twentieth of it if you were married and had no children. If you had children you still would be taxed on one-fifth of it.

With an income of $530 a year you would be taxed if unmarried on more than half of your income, if married and having no children on about 40 per cent of your income, having one child on about 37 per cent, two children on about 31 per cent.

Unmarried and having an income of $2,680 a year in Norway your income tax payment would be $421.22; married, with one child, $380.94; married, with six children, $335.17. All that you would get off your income tax (married) for having six children would be $66; all that you would get off by having five more children would be $44 and six bits!

Married or unmarried in Norway, you could escape paying an income tax only by having an income less than $83.08 a year. Think of paying an income tax out of earnings of $7 a month!—New York Press.

THEY PLAYED CHESS.

The Loser Afterward Learned Without Asking Why He Lost.

Baron Heugelmuller, the Austrian diplomat, a man famous for his chess ability, one day at a house in Washington met a young man whose name he did not catch when the introductions were made. Chess was the topic of the conversation by all those in the company, and presently the young man suggested diffidently that he would be highly honored if the baron would play a game with him.

The baron consented. They sat down. After a few moves the baron looked up from the table checkmated and found the young man reading a paper. The chessmen were placed again and, after not so many moves as before, the baron looked up to find the young man reading the paper and himself checkmated.

After his dinner the baron came back. He wanted another game, being somewhat chagrined at the ease with which he had been beaten. As he came in he found the young man who had played with him that afternoon blindfolded and playing against sixteen opponents at the same time. The young man was Pillsbury.—Saturday Evening Post.

Our Sleep.

As a race we sleep too little. An infant's life is nearly all sleep. Gradually as the child grows older the hours of sleep are shortened to half the day or about eight hours. Youth until the age of twenty is reached requires fully ten hours' sleep. Although nature demands fewer hours' sleep in summer than in winter, it has been proved that eight hours of sleep are required for the average adult in good health. By this, explains the Pittsburg Dispatch, is meant not simply eight hours in bed, but that amount of good, sound, restful sleep night after night. Our power to work is intimately related to our ability to sleep, and there is no more reliable indication of sound health than the capacity to sleep naturally, and the more active and energetic the waking life the deeper the sleep.

His Light Diet.

The actor's sense of humor is always uppermost. He will jest about his hard luck, his ill luck or almost anything that offers an opportunity for a joke. Generally, too, he has courage—the courage to smile when his heart is heavy. A comedian, who was known to be in desperate straits, was invited to a social gathering one evening. When the poor actor arrived he was seen to be thinly clad, although the weather was bitter cold. He looked also as if he had not had any too much nourishment for some time. The hostess greeted him cordially.

"I am so glad to see you," she said. "How well you are looking!"

"Yes," replied the comedian; "the wind has been very nutritious of late."—Saturday Evening Post.

Life, upon the whole, is far more pleasurable than painful; otherwise we would not feel pain so impatiently when it comes.—Leigh Hunt.

DETROIT CASTOFF DIGS UP A MOST PECULIAR EXCUSE.

Jimmy Casey, who was once the idol of the Detroit fans when he played with the Tigers and now manager of the Fort Wayne club, tells an interesting story on Pitcher Peasley, tried out by the Tigers last spring and turned over to Fort Wayne for development.

"We had three men on the bases and none out, with Peasley pitching, one day," said Casey. "Onslow, the catcher, caught a man off second. The batter could not hit a low ball, and Onslow kept signaling Peasley to put it near his knees. Peasley, however, persisted in keeping it wide.

"I called Peasley to one side and remonstrated with him. 'What are you pitching that way for?' I asked.

"'I thought I would waste on this fellow and fill the bases so that Onslow can catch another man off second,' he replied.

"As an excuse for lack of control that beats anything."

JUL 7 1911

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO 31. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1911 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Speaker Clark Protests Against Post-office Department's Intimidation of Employes Who Wish to Organize. Congressman Redfield's Speech for Labor -- Warning Against Labor Fakirs--Loan Sharks Must Go.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Post office Department, under its autocratic officials, is being severely criticized from every quarter. The usurpation of the constitutional rights of the employes of the Government is not taken kindly to by anyone except the officials of the department. Speaker Clark, when asked his position upon the matter replied as follows:

"The 'Gag' rule to the effect that employes of the Government shall not petition Congress, or any member of Congress about their wants, or for redress of their grievances, first issued by ex-President Roosevelt, and made stronger by President Taft, is undemocratic, un-republican, un-American and unconstitutional. The art of typesetting has been described as the art preservative of all arts, and the right of petition might be as properly described as the right preservative of all rights. So far as I am individually concerned, I have never paid the slightest attention to this 'gag' rule. I talk to all the Government employes who come to see me about anything. I tell them that they have a right to talk to me. I may not agree with them in all their ideas about improving their condition, but they have a right to be heard, and so long as I am Speaker, the doors of the Speaker's room open inward as far as they are concerned. Free speech is one of the fundamental principles of the American people. I have no doubt that Government employes have a good many things to complain of and a good many things to suggest for the good of the public service. They ought to be heard, and so far as I am concerned, they will be heard."

Congressman Redfield of New York, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the wool schedule made many illuminating references to matters in which organized labor has been and is intensely interested. Employers of labor have been slow to acknowledge that short hours and high wages work not only to the advantage of the wage-earner but also to the employer. In Mr. Redfield's speech he brings out very clearly some of the questions that have been considered as differences not to be reconciled.

"About twelve years ago the head of a concern in Brooklyn decided that he would put his factory on a nine-hour a day basis. He became satisfied that there was an element in the 10-hour day that was real but difficult to see, namely, the tired hour. He became satisfied that the tenth hour was the tired hour—that at that time the point was reached under which a man could not work to the highest advantage. He put his factory on a nine-hour a day basis and kept a very careful record of his cost. At the end of the year it was 4 per cent to the good. He made an absolutely larger product. The wages remained the same. I presume you gentlemen are all aware of the experiment that took place in the great shipbuilding yards of William Denny & Sons, who as a result of conferences between them and their workmen agreed that they would try the eight-hour day for a year, at the end of which time if the result showed no disadvantage to earnings in the eight-hour day, it would be retained, otherwise the men agreed to go back to the nine-hour day. As a result, at the end of the year they retained the eight-hour day because it paid. I do not mean to argue from this that you could go with an ax and cut everything arbitrarily to eight hours, but that the proper and reasonable adjustment of things to that will some day obtain is unquestioned."

Just recently warning was sent to labor papers and the unions cautioning them against entering into business relations with irresponsible men who are traveling about the country getting out special editions. This warning was issued because in several instances these men had gone into various cities and after securing the endorsement of the central body, would take advertisements indiscriminately and further fail to fulfill the obligations they had entered into. Information has just been received at headquarters that another scheme has been concocted. The placards having the lithographer union labels of the various crafts issued by the American Federation of Labor have been secured in some manner, and then advertisements solicited to be placed around lithographs as a border, the solicitor agreeing to divide the proceeds with the union from which he got the endorsement. It is stated that in numerous instances these obligations have not been fulfilled. The unions should be very careful in giving endorsements to anyone, no matter for what purpose.

By an order of Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, assignments of salaries of employes to loan companies is prohibited. The practice of loan companies in the past in appealing to Government officials to aid them in the collection of loans has been in existence for a number of years and has worked not only to the disadvantage of the department, but to the employes as well. This order affects all subsidiary bureaus connected with the Department of Commerce and Labor.

While there has come objections from many quarters criticising the acts of our courts, yet there is apparently an ever increasing sentiment that instead of this criticism being

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

MORE PAY FOR MECHANICS.

WASHINGTON, July 1. — Efforts have been made by members of the City Council of Philadelphia to get an increase in wages for the mechanics in the filtration plants of that city. An amendment was recently adopted carrying a slight increase to a few of the employes, but was stricken out by the mayor. A new bill has been introduced which provides for an appropriation of about $23,000 to increase the pay of these water department employes, some 422 in number.

BUREAU OF MINES TO MEET.

There will be held a National meeting in Arsenal Park, Pittsburg, Pa., Saturday, September 16, by the Bureau of Mines. Dr. Holmes, Director of the Bureau of Mines, will attend and speak to the miners. It is expected that between 20,000 and 30,000 miners will attend, and that many of the important coal companies will send their trained first aides and rescue corps to take part in the exhibition.

The corner stone of the Labor Temple in Utica, N. Y., is about to be laid. President Gompers has been invited to deliver an address upon that occasion, but owing to a previous engagement made for St. Louis on that day, he is unable to accept.

There has been organized a local union of Cereal Mill Workers, at Freeburg, Ill. An agreement has been signed for a 9-hour day at 20 cents per hour. The product of the mill in which the members of this organization are to be employed are to use the union label on its products.

The laborers organized in Massillon, O., have been granted an increase of 1½ cents per hour.

THE TURN IN THE IRON TRADE.

IT was claimed two or three weeks ago that the bottom of the depression in the iron and steel trade had been reached and in the light of the last few days' events the "prediction" looks good. The expectation of improvement was based upon the fact that southern iron was selling at $10 or less per ton, and, as an iron market writer points out, it is a tradition of the iron trade, verified by experience repeatedly in the last thirty years, that when southern irons reach $10 per ton, and are shaded below this quotation, the steel and iron industry of the country is close to a revival.

Whether the revival is now in full course or not, it is at all events acknowledged both in Pittsburg and in New York that the improvement noted in finished steel products fifteen days ago was extended to raw material—pig iron and coke—and to semi-finished steel last week. The volume of business in pig iron was the largest in two months, aggregating 100,000 tons. The larger orders for finished material quickened the mills and foundries so that the industry as a whole is now operating seventy per cent of capacity; the finishing mills generally have seventy per cent to seventy-five per cent in commission. June rail contracts aggregated 180,000 tons; car shops booked orders for 4,467 cars and 8,000 more are under negotiation; locomotive works took orders for 164 engines. Steel building orders were smaller, but the June contracts were the largest of the monthly records this year—125,000 tons. There was also more animation in the export field, including railroad and structural work for shipment to Central and South America, Cuba and Porto Rico and the Dutch East Indies.

In short, notable increases in activity were observable, during the week just needed, in all directions. Prices have, of course, not yet responded to the stimulus of expanding consumption, but price improvement will come in due season. In the meanwhile mills and furnaces are being relighted and business of every kind will feel new life in consequence.

GUILTY, OF COURSE.

O COURSE Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are guilty of contempt. The three attorneys of the Bucks Range and Stove Company, appointed to investigate the matter by Judge Wright of the District of Columbia, have so decided.

But Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are not alone in their crime. If the voters of the United States could be polled, it is probable that by a majority of at least 10,000,000 they would say that a court that would appoint the attorneys of the prosecution to decide on the guilt of the accused is worthy of contempt, and nothing but contempt.

No wonder Woodrow Wilson says: "The United States is in a very critical mood with regard to its courts." It has good reason to be.

RECLAIMING WASTE MEN.

"WHAT we have lost without we must win back within," Captain Enrico Mylius Dalgas told his countrymen of Denmark in 1864, after Prussia and Austria had taken their most valuable provinces. He referred to the vast heath which covered Jutland peninsula. In forty years it has been converted from waste to garden and forest, enriching Denmark by countless millions and changing both the climate and the social conditions of the country. It is one of the world's great lessons in conservation, and a luminous example of what may be accomplished by the influence of a single individual. What person of intelligence would not rather be a Dalgas than a Rockefeller?

Two lessons America may learn from this example of the Danes: First, the value of waste lands. Second, the value of waste men, for the Danish Health Society has accomplished its results largely by the employment of convict labor. So long as there is an acre of reclaimable land in the United States, why should there be a single able-bodied man idling his life away in a prison cell? Denmark has proved that the convict employed outdoors at a creative task is not only a better man, but a better prisoner than the one confined between four walls. There is not one state in the Union where convict labor could not be usefully employed in restoring exhausted or abandoned land to fertility, planting forests, draining swamps or watering deserts. The practical objections that naturally arise in one's mind are conclusively answered by Denmark's experience. There is no competition with union labor and the best of it is that the waste man is frequently reclaimed along with the waste land.

LORD ROBERTS, KING'S SWORD BEARER AT CORONATION.

PERHAPS the most bemedaled soldier on earth is Frederick S. L. Roberts, first earl of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford, who is to be one of King George's sword bearers at the coronation. Lord Roberts began fighting for Great Britain sixty years ago. The war history of the empire for threescore years is a part of his life story. He served forty-one years in India and wrote a book about it. He received thanks from the government of India several times. Twice both houses of the British parliament have thanked him for distinguished services, and if he should attempt to wear at one time all the hero medals conferred upon him it would be necessary for him to expand his chest considerably. Lord Roberts is a small man. They call him "Little Bobs." India, Afghanistan, Abyssinia and South Africa have seen him in active service. He commanded the forces which conquered the Boers, and in 1901 he was created an earl. The venerable fighter, now in his seventy-eighth year, is a native of Cawnpur, India.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The postal laws, which are being enforced with greater strictness than ever before, forbid publications enjoying the second-class mail privilege, to carry non-paying subscribers. Delinquents must therefore pay up or the paper will have to be discontinued. The tab on your paper shows to what date your account is paid. Remit promptly if in arrears.

STEADY OPERATION AT SHARON PLANT

SHARON, Pa., July 2.—Steady operation of the Sharon works of the American Steel and Wire Company is promised during the remainder of the year. The reduction in the price of wire nails has brought a great volume of orders to the company, and, as the local plant is considered among the best owned by the corporation, it is certain that it will be given its share of the business. The company is operating its plant at about 70 per cent of the capacity, while throughout the country the mills are running at 80 per cent of the capacity. It is expected that the total production for the year will exceed that of any previous year and will reach close to 1,800,000 tons.

MUST REPORT ACCIDENTS

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A law was enacted by Congress about a year ago making it compulsory for transportation companies to report any collision, derailment, or other accident, resulting in the death of one or more persons. This enactment has not been satisfactorily complied with and the Interstate Commerce Commission has just issued an order to all common railway carriers that the law must hereafter be strictly complied with. The commission being required by law to keep a record of such accidents, decided that more drastic rules were necessary, hence the issuance of the order.

One of our visitors Saturday was Richard Griffiths, the well-known puddler of Brown's mill, this city, who stopped long enough to pay for his paper for another year. He reports the mill down until Thursday, when it will start up, having signed the scale of the Sons of Vulcan. During the short idleness Brother Griffiths made a flying visit to Cleveland, O., to visit an old friend who he had not seen for years. "Dick" is also keeping "batch" now, as his wife is taking a long-needed rest visiting her relatives and friends in Wales.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Seafaring Men Winning Despite Denials From Shipping Federation. Labor Convention to Discuss New Insurance Bill--Keir Hardie Expects National Miners' Strike -- Twelve Thousand Woolcombers Strike.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, June 28.—The great feature in the British labor news of the Coronation week is the seafarers' strike. It is seven days since the first sailors refused to sail and every day they have had to record successful fights. At the time of writing six of the principal British ports are tied up absolutely—Hull, Goole, Glasgow, Southampton, the Tyne and Liverpool. Dockers, carters and transport hands are also seizing the opportunity to secure a betterment of their own conditions and by coming out as well are, of course, helping the sailors and firemen. Even the negro firemen employed on the steamers trading between Liverpool and the West African coast have joined the strike. They are shockingly underpaid. Where the white firemen gets twenty-five dollars per month these negro firemen get ten dollars and under. They are demanding, practically, double wages, which, even then, would still leave them cheaper than white firemen.

Along with the seamen the stewards, cooks, butchers and bakers on the ships are striking, and like the sailors and firemen, for an all-round advance of two-and-a-half dollars per month. The steamship lines that have given way include the Cunard, White Star, Allan, Booth, the Dominion and the American. When the announcement was made of the Cunard concessions by Tom Mann in Liverpool on the night of June 20, scenes of tremendous enthusiasm were witnessed.

The attitude of the British newspapers is curious. When the strike was a day or two old the leading papers came out with clear headings reading "Collapse of the Strike." Now the headings read "Strike Spreading—Serious Situation." Cuthbert Lawes, the general manager of the Shipping Federation, which claims to control ninety per cent of British shipping, persists in declaring that the strike is a failure, and that one Federation ship has given way to the men's demands. If this be true then it is very clear that the Federation does not control anything like ninety per cent of British shipping. At the present moment there are over 300 vessels blocked in various British ports despite the fact that a large number have granted the advance in wages.

Havelock Wilson, who is a prominent figure in the present shipping strike, has one great natural gift as a labor leader—a tremendous voice. Even a thunderstorm would find him a dangerous competitor. One has witnessed pathetic spectacles at open-air meetings of his opponents on his arrival; Mr. Wilson's voice has literally overwhelmed them with a volume of sound. To shout him down would require an army, working in relays. Mr. Wilson has had fifteen years' experience of the sea, having gone on board a collier at the age of thirteen, and has led strikes at Cardiff and at Hull. At the former town he suffered imprisonment on a charge of intimidation. Middlesbrough elected him to the House of Commons in 1892, 1895, and 1906, and on the first and last occasions over two opponents. In 1892 an official Liberal, as well as a Unionist, went down before him, in the person of Mr. (now Lord) Robson, while in 1906 a Conservative and a member of the Independent Labor party, succumbed—George Lansbury, now member for Bow and Bromley.

The trade union conference which is to take place here on June 21 and 22 on the Government's Insurance Bill will, I understand, be almost as large as a normal Trade Unions Congress assembly, for already over 400 delegates have notified their intention to be present. They will represent 180 unions, with a membership of something like a million and a half. None of the big unions is refraining from sending delegates, and the miners, engineers, railway servants, weavers, cotton spinners, card and blowing room operatives, and boilermakers will be represented. Arthur Henderson will preside.

Keir Hardie, Labor M. P., speaking at the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire miners, held at Barnsley, on June 19, referred to the South Wales dispute. The men to the number of 12,500 he said, had been brought out by their union to fight for a living wage, and for months past the federation had supported them financially to the extent of $15,000 a week. In about a month from now the whole coalfield of Great Britain would have the call to arms sounded—the call to down tools until a living wage was given. Alluding to the Coronation, and "such mock holiness as will be seen in the streets of London and elsewhere," he said that they would see in the procession the forces that represented the oppression of the people—kings and armies that had been used to hold the people in subjection. When the working classes of the world learned to open their eyes and see things as they were, and not as they were made to appear, kings, czars, emperors and all the national brand would go, and the common people would rise in their majesty and might and make the world a better and more decent place to live in.

Andrew Fisher, the Australian Labor Premier, and J. G. Findlay, New Zealand's Attorney General, have come-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

A STORY FOR PRESENT DAY PATRIOTS.

John J. McNamara may be guilty of blowing up the Los Angeles Times building. He may have planted a dozen other bombs. He may be responsible for the San Francisco earthquake, the eruption of Mount Pelee, and the revolution in Mexico. These are matters of doubt. But that he was hustled out of the State of Indiana, and denied the right to have counsel is certain beyond all doubt. He was arrested violently, summarily, without respect.

Every man whose sense of justice wasn't befogged with an insane fear of unionism shook his head. There was a popular impression that such highhanded proceedings were intolerable. There was a fairly widespread suspicion that they would not have been practiced on a rich man.

Within a week the suspicion was confirmed. The Illinois Senate has been investigating the election of Lorimer. In the course of it, they were told by Clarence S. Funk that Edward Hines of the Lumber Trust had named Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company, as the treasurer of the $100,000 fund that elected Lorimer United States Senator. With pardonable curiosity, the Illinois Senate wanted to find out if the statement was true. Mr. Tilden said it wasn't. The investigators didn't take his word for it, and Mr. Tilden said he was being treated outrageously. The investigators asked Mr. Tilden to show them his bank accounts for the months covering the election of Lorimer. Mr. Tilden said there was nothing interesting in those bank accounts, and refused to produce them. Then the investigators issued a subpoena commanding Mr. Tilden to produce the bank accounts in which he said there was nothing interesting. Mr. Tilden did not respond to the subpoena. He said it violated the fourth and the fourteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States and section 6 of article 2 of the Constitution of Illinois, the reason being that the subpoena did not particularly describe the papers wanted. Mr. Tilden swore that there was nothing in his papers, described carelessly or particularly, which bore on the election of Lorimer.

In due time the Illinois Senate lost its temper. On Wednesday, April 26, it ordered the arrest of Mr. Tilden for contempt of the Senate. On Thursday after Lieutenant Governor Oglesby

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

NEW LIGHT FOR BIBLE STUDENTS.

Two Great Babylons and Two Great Captivities—The Mystic and the Literal—Pastor Russell Sets Type and Antitype Between Babylon of Old and Mystic Babylon and Between the Captivity of Fleshly Israel and the Captivity of Spiritual Israel—Address at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash, June 25.—Bible Students and the public in great numbers heard Pastor Russell here. We report one of his discourses on "Two Babylon"—one Literal and the other Mystical. He took no specific text, but relied wholly upon Bible testimony, quoting the same frequently. He said in part:—

For centuries Bible Students have observed that many of the strong expressions of the Old Testament respecting Babylon found their parallels in the New Testament, used in respect to Mystic Babylon. Many of these statements of the Old Testament seem far too vivid and too strong to be applied to Literal Babylon. Hence it was surmised that Mystic Babylon was more particularly referred to than the Literal. It was noticed also that as Israel and Judah went into captivity to Literal Babylon, so apparently the Book of Revelation teaches that Spiritual Israel would have drastic experiences in a captivity to Mystic or Symbolic "Babylon the Great, the Mother of Harlots" (Revelation xvii, 5.)

Within the past fifty years, under the blighting influence of the Evolution theory and the destructive Higher Criticism of the Bible, these parallels have been lost sight of. Indeed, aside from International Sunday School lessons, Bible study has been very largely neglected, even in theological seminaries. And the Sunday School lessons, under the guidance of worldly wisdom, have sought to avoid everything except the "milk of the Word" (the simple doctrines) to avoid controversies.

Only very recently is true Bible study being revived in conjunction with the International Bible Students Association, a branch of which I have the honor to address today. We may well congratulate each other, dear friends, that in God's providence we have escaped the faith-destroying influence of Higher Criticism and Evolution. We may well congratulate ourselves also on the degree of liberty we have attained in the study of God's Word—freedom from the confusing creeds manufactured for us in a darker age—freedom from some of the rank superstitions and false theories which, for a time, fettered our reason and made the Divine Plan to appear ignoble—unworthy of a just and loving man, much more of an All-Wise, Just and Loving Creator.

GREAT BABYLON OF OLD.

Briefly we remind you that ancient Babylon was built on the river Euphrates; that she had impregnable walls; that the river ran through the midst of the city, and the great gates of brass spanned the river as a protection against assault of an enemy from that quarter. The name of the city was attached to a large area of country outside of it, for which it served as the capital. Indeed, as its zenith Babylon was mistress of the then civilized world—the first Universal Empire.

We remind you of the captivity, first of the ten tribes of Israel, and later on of the remaining two tribes or kingdom called Judah. The method of Babylon was to scatter the Israelites amongst the Babylonians, and through their earthly interests to amalgamate them as part and parcel of Babylonia. This condition of things lasted until the fall of Babylon before its conqueror, Cyrus.

The General gained his victory in a remarkable manner, while the Babylonians, assured of their security, were revelling at a banquet. Although the crisis came suddenly, the preparation had been long in progress. The soldiers of Cyrus, under his direction, had digged a canal of considerable depth ready to drain the water of the river as soon as the necessary connection was made. When the canal was in readiness the connection with the river was speedily made and the water flowed rapidly into the new channel, leaving the bed of the river under the great brazen gates, on both sides of the city, an open roadway, through which marched the army of Cyrus. Suddenly, at an unexpected moment, the boastful city, the proud Babylon, was captured.

Then it was that Cyrus, the victorious general, gave the command which granted liberty to every Israelite carried captive thither, to return to his own land. Additionally, assistance was rendered to all who desired to return, and the golden vessels pertaining to the worship of God in the temple were sent back. But strange to say, out of all the millions who had constituted Israel and Judah before the captivity, only about fifty-three thousands of all the tribes were anxious to avail themselves of the privilege of returning to the Land of Promise.

ANTITYPICAL OR MYSTIC BABYLON.

The Book of Revelation, the book of symbols, the last message of our ascended Redeemer to His Church through the Apostle John, was written long centuries after literal Babylon perished. Its reference to Babylon, therefore, can be viewed only in the light of symbolism. As already suggested, many of the prophetic utterances seem far too strong to be applied to literal Babylon and her fall.

Indeed, while speaking directly of Babylon and her fall at the hands of the Medes and Persians under Cyrus, the prophecies speak of the end of this Age and of world-wide calamities incidental to the overthrow of every institution contrary to the Divine will, preparatory to the inauguration of Messiah's Kingdom.

I request that at your convenience you read Isaiah xiii, 1-19, in confirmation of what I have said. I recommend further that you compare Jeremiah l, 15, 29, with Revelation xviii, 6, and Jeremiah l, 38, with Revelation xvi, 12, and the 46th verse with Revelation xviii, 9. Compare also Jeremiah li, 6-9, with Revelation xviii, 4; and verse 13 of Jeremiah li with Revelation xvii, 1-15; and verses 37, 63, 64 with Revelation xviii, 2, 4, 21.

No one can make these comparisons, I believe, and not feel fully convinced that the Holy Spirit dictating through Isaiah and Jeremiah was the same Holy Spirit which guided St. John through the Apocalyptic vision. Nor can such students escape the conclusion that the force of the prophecies apply specially to Mystic Babylon rather than to the literal city and country. As one section of literal Babylon fell before another, so Revelation predicts it will be with Mystic Babylon. As Literal Babylon ruled over the whole world, so Mystic Babylon is represented as ruling the civilized world, and hence the entire world.

As the lords of Babylon were made drunk by wine which they drank from the golden vessels captured from the temple of Jerusalem, so Mystic Babylon, represented by a woman, is said to make all nations drunk with the wine, or doctrine, which she gives them out of the golden cup which she holds in her hand. As Literal Babylon fell by the drying up of the waters of the Euphrates, so Revelation tells us that Mystic Babylon sits upon the symbolic Euphrates, and that the way of the kings of the East shall be prepared by the drying up of those waters (Revelation xvi, 12.)

Similarly, we are assured, Mystic Babylon's end shall come suddenly, "in one hour." Like a great millstone she shall be cast into the sea to rise no more. As the literal Israelites were invited to leave Babylon the literal, and were helped so to do, but only a few responded, so spiritual Israelites are urged to leave Mystic Babylon in which they have been in captivity, but only a comparatively small number have a sufficiency of courage, love and zeal to respond at the first—others will be delivered after her collapse. Now, however, the message is, "Babylon is fallen, is fallen (sentenced to fall). Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues" (Revelation xviii, 2-5.)

WHERE IS MYSTIC BABYLON?

No student can examine the records without astonishment and a realization that Mystic Babylon must be some great, influential system of great power in the world during this Gospel Age, and especially at its close. The very prominence given to Babylon, both in prophecy and in Revelation, warns God's people that if they have not yet found Babylon they should seek for her. For so great an institution as made all nations drunk with her false doctrine must be very prominent, indeed, to those who were made so under the influence of the stupefying draft from her cup.

Indeed, the intimation is that the whole civilized world will be so intoxicated with the false teaching of Babylon as to be completely under her influence. And when she falls it is particularly explained that all the great, the rich, the mighty, the influential of earth will mourn the catastrophe of her fall. Only the saintly few will recognize its true import and rejoice, as we read, "Alas! that great city that was clothed in fine linen and purple and scarlet, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls! For in one hour so great riches is come to naught. * * * What city is like unto this great city! And they cast dust on their heads and cried, weeping and wailing, saying, Alas, alas, that great city!" (Revelation xviii, 16-19.)

But, on the contrary, another class rejoices, as we read:

"Rejoice over her, thou heaven, and ye Holy Apostles and Prophets; for God hath avenged you on her. And I heard a voice of much people in heaven saying, Alleluia! Salvation, and glory, and honor, and power, unto the Lord our God; for true and righteous are His judgments; for He hath judged the great Harlot which did corrupt the earth with her fornication, and hath avenged the blood of His servants at her hand" (Revelation xviii, 20, and xix, 1, 2.)

It seems very clear, my dear brethren, that many of us were once part and parcel of this great Babylon—this great system of confusion by which the Divine character has been so traduced through misinterpretations of the Divine Word. I am aware that Catholics declare that Protestants are this Babylon system, and I am aware that Protestants claim that Catholics are this Babylon system.

To my understanding of the Divine Word, both are right! Babylon is the Mother system and the various sects of Protestantism are the daughters, and the name Babylon is a family name. It belongs to the mother system first, and to all the daughters of the system now, as well. Improper association with the world, its governments and systems, is a crime to which they are parties. The "daughters" have followed the example of the "mother," and more or less are coming back into sympathy with her in all particulars. None of them have maintained the proper attitude of virginity and separateness from the world.

"I SPEAK NOT UNKINDLY."

Do not misunderstand me, I believe **that there are true saints of God in all** the various parts of Christendom—mother and daughters. I do not even charge nor believe that those who have upheld and are upholding the various sections of Babylon have an evil intention; I believe that they are thoroughly "drunk," intoxicated with their own erroneous theories. The fall of their present institutions will be a startling blow to them, for they verily believe them to be Christ's Kingdom—and style them such—Christendom.

The fall of Babylon will astonish the entire world, so complete is the illusion that Christendom represents the throne and government of Messiah amongst men. And, be it remembered, the vast majority in all the various sects and denominations of Christendom are worldly people who have no conception whatever of the true Church and her cause. Their ambition is to approximate righteousness and a form of godliness, but no more than this seems to them necessary; more would be irrational, unreasonable, since they have not been begotten of the Holy Spirit and therefore cannot appreciate things from the Divine standpoint.

To them the fall of Babylon at first is astounding, a perplexity, but will work no real injury, because the reign of Babylon over the earth will be superseded by the reign of the New Jerusalem—the Kingdom of God's dear Son. The most saintly of God's people will hear the voice of Divine command, "Come out of her, My people," and will obey it before the fall comes; but a large number, even of the Lord's people, lacking courage, will share with Babylon the troubles of that hour.

Subsequently, however, they will rejoice and be glad when they realize the justice of the Divine execution against Babylon, and to them will come, as an inferior company, an invitation to attend the "marriage supper of the Lamb." Their honorable position will be that of bridesmaids to the still more faithful and courageous "little flock," who will be accounted worthy to be the Bride class and to sit with the Redeemer in His throne. Then speedily will follow the long-promised Times of Restitution to the world of mankind, for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven."

"THY KINGDOM COME."

As God and His glory and honor are to be first in the minds of His children, so their next thought should be for the glorious Kingdom, which He has promised shall bless the world. However much our own personal interests and affairs may be pressing upon us, and however much we may desire to have the Lord's blessing and guidance in them, they are not to outrank our appreciation of His beneficent arrangements which He has so clearly promised in His Word. We are to remember that the Kingdom, when it shall come, will be a panacea for every ill and every trouble, not only for us, but for the whole world of mankind. We are not, therefore, to permit our own personal needs to be too prominent, but are to remember that the whole creation is groaning and travailing in pain together, waiting for this glorious Kingdom and the blessing upon all the families of the earth, which our Heavenly Father has promised shall yet come through the Seed of Abraham.

This thought respecting the Kingdom, its necessity, and the blessings that it will bring will keep prominently before our minds our own high calling to joint-heirship with our Lord in this Kingdom. And in proportion as that hope is clearly before our minds it will be, as the Apostle explains, as "an anchor to our souls, sure and steadfast, entering into that which is within the vail." This anchorage of hope in the future, in the Kingdom, will enable us to pass safely, and with compartively quiet, through the trials and storms and difficulties of this present evil world. More than this, our thoughts respecting the Kingdom will remind us that if we are to be heirs of the Kingdom it will be necessary that we have the appropriate discipline and training.

"THY WILL BE DONE ON EARTH, AS IT IS DONE IN HEAVEN."

This petition offered from the heart implies that the one offering it has made a full consecration of his will, his heart, to the Lord, and that as he hopes for the Kingdom by and by to come and subdue all unrighteousness and to establish the Divine will from sea to sea, and from pole to pole, so now, the petitioner, being thus in accord with the Lord's will, and thus wishing that it might be universally in control, will see to it that this will is ruling in his own heart—that in his own affairs God's will is done to the best of his ability in his earthly condition, even as he hopes to have it perfected in the Kingdom. No one can intelligently and honestly offer this petition and not desire and endeavor to have the Lord's will done in himself while on earth. Thus a blessing comes to the one who offers this petition before he has asked any special blessing upon himself or others. The mere thought of the Divine arrangement brings a blessing, a peace, a rest, a sanctification of heart.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Virginia, June 25.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order to pay for one year's subscription to your paper. This paper seems to give a fuller account of Pastor Russell's sermons than some of the rest and that is the main reason why I want it. Have not been a subscriber to this paper before but have read a few copies of it and like it very well.

Yours truly,
WALTER V. CRAIG.

Massachusitts, June 30.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to convey to you my thanks and best wishes for your continued publication of Pastor Russell's sermons, etc.

Yours truly,
HERBERT E. CHEESEMAN.

Missouri, June 30.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am enclosing my subscription for another year. I thank you very much for you carrying me over my subscription so long, as I did not know I was so far behind. I do not want to miss one copy of your paper. I enjoy reading Pastor Russell's sermons so much and since you have been publishing the International Sunday school lesson it has been a great blessing to our home. We have Pastor Russell's sermon on Sunday morning and then Sunday school from the Tribune, also for our little folks. It is surprising to notice how fast the little ones grow in knowledge in the Bible when they get the truth given to them so plain. They seem to enjoy it as much as we do; how grand and what a great blessing it would be if all fathers and mothers could take time on Sunday morning and give their little ones an hour or so in prayer and study.

I am respectfully yours in Christian love.

G. W. OWENS.

Pennsylvania, June 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to express my appreciation and want to thank you for the excellent way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermon, together with other religious topics. May you be richly rewarded for the work you are doing in the harvest time.

Yours very truly,
MRS. S. S. SMUCKER.

Connecticut, June 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just renewed my subscription to your valuable paper for another year. I have taken the paper for three years and have lived to see many years and never enjoyed reading a paper as I have this, especially the Sunday School Lessons and Pastor Russell's sermons. I believe he is a special servant of the Lord, for Truth now due to the household of faith, and you are helping in publishing the sermons.

Yours in the one hope,
MRS. A. B. HAMMOND.

New York, June 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money order for renewal of my subscription to your valuable paper, in that you still continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons with the added features of Bible Study and Question Box. As "the Bible is a lamp to our feet and a light unto our path," Psa. 119: 105. We greatly appreciate the illumination of its pages through Pastor Russell's writing and also wish to thank you for the clear type, etc., enjoyed by reading the Tribune.

Very sincerely,
MRS. L. J. PALMER.

Pennsylvania, June 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to send you a few words of personal appreciation of your splendid paper. Most of all we enjoy reading Pastor Russell's weekly sermons, and am sure you will be rewarded in serving such a glorious cause.

Very truly yours,
R. ANNA DEILER.

New Hampshire, June 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to thank you for the promptness with which you sent the papers, as requested, bringing the Centurion story and the wonderful words of life, in Pastor Russell's sermons. I feel that I could not afford to lose one of them. I am today renewing my subscription to the Tribune. Expect to be a subscriber as long as you print the sermons in such large clear type. May God bless you for your share in the Harvest work.

Sincerely yours,
LAURA S. MACKENNEY.

Ohio, June 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

In reply to your recent date, for the subscription of 1911-1912, please find enclosed money as requested. It is only neglect that this has not been sent in before. Thank you for continuing paper; we like it very much for the general information it gives and particularly are we interested in the sermons by Pastor Russell, many questions that we have often wondered about have been made plain by his reasonable, logical and evidently scriptural presentations, and so with best wishes for the success for your good paper, we are very respectfully,

Yours,
W. M. HIGBEE.

Illinois, June 30.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The regular visits of the Tribune are appreciated more and more each week, mainly so because of the Pastor Russell's sermons, which we think are really wonderful; also the additional short articles on kindred subjects by Pastor Russell as well as Sunday School Lessons, letters, etc., are very encouraging and instructive. The Question Box has been particularly helpful also, the questions being answered so clearly and reasonably from the scriptures. The clear type and general style in which these features are printed serve to increase the enjoyment of them very greatly.

Wishing you ever increasing success in your share of spreading these Good Tidings, remain,

Most respectfully,
MRS. S. HARTSINKER.

Illinois, June 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Would be pleased to get extra copies Tribune under date of June 22 for same. Desire to use these extra copies in a little "home missionary work."

Pastor Russell's sermon published that date appealed to me as the essence of simplicity—resplendent and showing forth Jehovah, God's glorious character in terms comprehensible to the learned and unlearned and such wonderful expositions of God's word cannot help but enlarge the hearts of all who read them, filling them with greater love and a greater desire to come into closer relationship with our dear Heavenly Father.

Yours very truly,
WILSE W. ABRAHAM.

Washington, June 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed is P. O. money for my subscription renewal. I thank you for reminding me of it, as I would not want to be without it as long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermons.

I want to encourage every one who are willing agents in spreading the great message of the Kingdom of God.

I remain your friend,
MARSHALL G. ELLIS.

A MEMORY SYSTEM.

Priscilla Leonard.

Forget each kindness that you do
As soon as you have done it;
Forget the praise that falls to you
The moment you have won it;
Forget the slander that you hear
Before you can repeat it;
Forget each slight, each spite, each sneer
Wherever you may meet it.

Remember every kindness done
To you, whate'er its measure;
Remember praise by others won,
And pass it on with pleasure;
Remember every promise made
And keep it to the letter;
Remember those who lend you aid,
And be a grateful debtor.

Remember all the happiness
That comes your way in living;
Forget each worry and distress,
Be hopeful and forgiving;
Remember good, remember truth,
Remember heaven's above you,
And you will find, through age and youth,
True joys, and hearts to love you.

The structure of the brain places Veneration at the very top, and thus, by implication, confirms the statement of the Catechism that "Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever." Without this Fulcrum, missionaries and philanthropists might well lose all heart and all hope in respect to the moral and social uplift of the masses and the classes. Whoever, therefore, is intelligently a friend to his race must do everything in his power to maintain this center of mental balance, and to utilize it as an essential feature in the Divine arrangement for human well-being. Whoever in any manner or degree undermines this element of the mind is surely doing a destructive work, instead of a conservative one, whether he realizes the fact or not—Pastor Russell.

Like Esau, the masses of Christendom have sold their birthright of special and peculiar advantage. By the masses, we mean not only the agnostic portion of it, but also the great majority of worldly professors of the religion of Christ, who are Christians only in name, but who lack the life of Christ in them. We are in the time of the last or Laodicean stage of the great nominal gospel church of wheat and tares. (Rev. 3: 14-22.) She is upbraided for her lukewarmness, pride, spiritual poverty, blindness and nakedness, and counseled to forsake quickly her evil ways before it is too late.—Pastor Russell.

To no human generalship can the honors of the coming victory for truth and righteousness be ascribed. Wild will be the conflict of the angry nations, and world-wide will be the battlefield and the distress of nations; and no human Alexander, Caesar, or Napoleon will be found to bring order out of the dreadful confusion. But in the end it will be known that the grand victory of justice and truth, and the punishment of iniquity with its just desserts, was brought about by the mighty power of the King of kings and Lord of Lords.—Pastor Russell.

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To have no personal God must eventually signify to the reasoning mind no Law-Giver, no Judge, no justice, no love, no mercy, no personal relationship, as between father and child. Thus would be lost the very basis of Christian faith and doctrine.—Pastor Russell.

If our forefathers read the Bible with smoking lamps and blurred vision, and nevertheless got some blessing, what a power of God it would be to us now, if in the light of the electric arc we should find it the storehouse of Divine grace and truth, perfectly co-ordinated and surpassing our highest ideals.—Pastor Russell.

In studying the Bible we should remember that it was written neither to the world nor for the world, nor yet concerning the world, except as the world is related to the Divine Program. Only from this standpoint can the Bible be rightly viewed or judged.—Pastor Russell.

Truth, like silver, must be not only mined, but also refined, separated from dross, before its value can be appreciated.—Pastor Russell.

Nebraska, June 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I see by your statement that I am behind on my subscription to your valuable paper. I had not noticed that I was behind.

Now I thank you very much for continuing it as I take the paper on account of Pastor Russell's writings in it.

I have been greatly helped and blessed by Pastor Russell's writing and I would have liked very much to have met him when he came west this June, but did not feel financially able to do so. I understand that while he is highly educated and profound thinker, one who is able to argue with the brightest and most noble specimens of our race, that he is also a man very meek and humble and that he takes great pains in explaining the Bible to the poor, to the common people and in fact to any one who is striving for a purer and nobler life.

Thanking you again for not stopping my paper, I am

Most truly,
O. R. AMICK.

North Carolina, June 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find subscription for your paper. I take several North Carolina papers which publish Pastor Russell's wonderful sermons, but I often borrow the Tribune from a friend to read the many interesting and helpful letters which you publish, also, and now that you have added the Question Box, I can no longer depend on occasionally a barrowed copy, but must have the Tribune. I have friends who are interested in the sermons, so I like to have several copies each week so that I can pass the Glad Tidings around. There is nothing else being published today that is bringing joy and comfort to doubting and fearful minds and hearts and restoring confidence in the Bible as the Word of God as Pastor Russell's sermons and other publications are doing and doubt not that you will be rewarded for the service you render in proclaiming the good news through the sermons, letters, questions, etc., which you publish and in such good print that all can read.

Most sincerely, your friend
MRS. K. W. EDWARDS.

Union labor of Cleveland will aid state officers in their campaign to compel manufacturers to report all accidents to workmen to the state factory inspector.

The factory act of Great Britain contains a provision that women and girl employes must be allowed a certain and stipulated time for meals.

Travelers' goods and leather novelty workers will agitate for better conditions and higher wages at New York city.

The cosmopolitan character of the Pacific coast labor is being increased by an influx of Hindoos.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

S. C. Kendall, Washington.
Mrs. R. E. Blair, Ohio.
Mrs. Wm. Loudolt, Ohio.
Mrs. K. W. Edwards, North Carolina.
Mrs. S. Gorgas, Minnesota.
Mrs. Mariette Jenks, Iowa.
D. T. Beckley, Ohio.
Mrs. C. J. Briggs, Pennsylvania.
W. H. Walters, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. L. Chaney, Ohio.
Sumner B. West, Ohio.
Frank M. Mitchell, Iowa.
Miss Mary Schettler, Pennsylvania.
S. Ashmead, Minnesota.
L. B. Pettibone, Michigan.
C. E. Heard, Canada.
A. E. Spencer, Massachusetts.
W. M. Higbee, Ohio.
E. Haskins, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. L. J. Palmer, New York.
Ben Bauman, Ohio.
W. B. Davis, New York.
Walter B. Craig, Virginia.
H. M. Dodson, Oregon.
R. Mac Holmes, New York.
M. U. Johnson, Ohio.
G. W. Owens, Missouri.
Mrs. Alex Glasgow, Pennsylvania.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

Geologic Work of Ants.

Professor J. C. Branner in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America describes the immense importance of ants as geologic agents, especially in tropical regions. Ant burrows have been found at a depth of 3.5 meters, and they ramify over vast areas. The geologic work performed by earthworms has long been recognized, but Professor Branner believes that the ants and termites of the tropics bring a greater amount of earth to the surface than do the earthworms of the temperate zones and are in many ways an equally important factor in the changes that are going on in the upper strata of the ground.

Washing Coal For Coke.

Of the 2,069,266 short tons of coal used for coke making in Colorado and Utah in 1910 1,387,070 tons were cleaned by washing before being charged into the ovens. The washed coal included 836,067 short tons of mine run and 551,003 tons of slack. In addition to the washed slack, 429,728 tons of unwashed slack and 252,468 tons of run of mine coal were used unwashed.

A German Use of the Sand Blast.

The cutting and wearing power of a stream of blown sand, long since utilized for various purposes, has been employed for testing building materials at the Gross-Lichterfelde Institute, in Germany. Granite, pine wood, linoleum and other substances used in the construction and furnishing of buildings are subjected for about two minutes to the action of a blast of ne quartz sand under a pressure of two atmospheres. The results show the resisting powers of the substances tested to the effects of wear. This form of test is applicable to road building materials.

Important Coal Discovery.

The discovery of a seam of good quality coal which far exceeds in importance anything that has yet been found in the Kent coal area was pierced on May 17 in a concession boring north of Dover, the seam proving to be no less than twelve feet ten inches thick. The seam was struck seventy feet below one nearly five feet thick and is believed to be second only to the great seam of South Staffordshire.

Select the Right Explosive

It is of vital importance to every coal mine owner that his mine use the exact explosive that will produce the greatest output at the lowest cost and with the highest degree of safety.

IF THE MINE IS

GAS[illegible]OUS or DUSTY

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SAWDUST COMPRESSOR.

Electric Machine For Utilizing Waste From Sawmills.

An invention which the makers believe will eliminate the waste in planing mills, sawmills and other plants that produce sawdust and shavings has been devised by a Los Angeles inventor, and the product of the machine is now on the market in the shape of cylinders of pressed sawdust about the size and shape of stove wood. No sticky substance is required to hold the particles together, as the material is compressed with a pressure of thirty tons. The mass of waste matter is said to come out as a clean, dry and convenient fuel, which burns with no soot and very little smoke.

The machine is driven by electric power, and the sawdust, shavings,

MACHINE FOR BRIQUETTING SAWDUST.

etc., are automatically fed into steel dies, through which they are forced by the enormous pressure of a pair of plungers. In order to keep the briquettes or cylinders from flaking a rough hemp cord is fed through the dies along with the sawdust and forms a core which might be compared to the wick of a candle. As the sawdust cylinder emerges from the machine it is cut into the desired lengths by a knife operating with a trigger.

The machine shown in the illustration has a capacity of five tons per day.—Popular Mechanics.

[illegible] Found in Feldspar.

[illegible] of the feldspar quarries garnets, green tourmalines and aquamarines (beryl) of gem quality are found, but seldom in such quantity as to warrant mining for the gems alone. Mr. Bastin mentions a feldspar quarry in Connecticut where some of the cavities that yielded gem tourmalines were as large as a bushel basket. At another quarry in the state a large transparent green tourmaline about seven inches long was found. This stone is now in the museum of the Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn. One pocket in the same quarry contained a large crystal weighing several pounds of pale blue to pale green color, the tints being similar to those observed in some aquamarines. Unfortunately this crystal was much shattered in the blasting, but the fragments have yielded a number of small cut gems of great beauty.—Geological Survey Report.

Largest of Flowers.

The largest of all the flowers of the world is said to be the raffesia, a native of Sumatra, so called after Sir Stamford Raffles. This immense plant is composed of five round petals of a brickish color, each measuring a foot across. These are covered with numerous irregular yellowish white swellings. The petals surround a cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens. The cup of the raffesia is filled with a fleshy disk, the upper surface of which is covered with projections like miniature cows' horns. The cup when free from its contents will hold about twelve pints. The flower weighs about fifteen pounds and is very thick, the petals being three-quarters of an inch.

Rubber Substitutes.

In an effort to find a cheap substitute for rubber interesting experiments have been made with two bituminous minerals, elaterite and tabbyite. Material very similar to rubber can be produced, for which good wearing qualities are claimed when used in automobile tires and elsewhere. During the year 1909 other varieties of bitumens similar to elaterite and tabbyite were discovered. One of these, known as wiedgerite, is a soft, moist material about the color and consistency of liver, which turns black on exposure. Wiedgerite, which is somewhat high in sulphur, is claimed to be especially valuable for the manufacture of rubber substitutes.

Novel Use For Old Rails.

A novel use has been found for old steel rails in building the telephone line along the railroad in the isthmus of Panama. Set upright in concrete bases, these rails have been found excellent for use as telephone poles, and many of them are now doing duty in a climate where the ordinary wooden poles would be impracticable on account of the ravages of tropical insects. The concrete prevents rusting at the base and provides such good support as to render unnecessary the use of bracing or guy wires.

Where the Unions Meet in 1911

July 9, Toledo, Ohio, International Longshoremen's Association.

July 10, Columbus, Ohio, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 10, ——, International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 10, Toronto, Ont., Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 10, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Theatrical Stage Employes' International Alliance.

July 15, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 17, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

Probably August —, York, Pa., National Association Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States.

August —, Boston, Mass., Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.

August 7, Niagara Falls, N. Y., United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

August 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Joseph, Mo., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 13, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

September 14, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.

September 18, Milwaukee, Wis., International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Third week in September (place not yet decided), International Union of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.

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REMARKABLE BRIDGE.

Beautiful Example of Re-enforced Concrete Structure.

A remarkable bridge of re-enforced concrete has been erected to connect two cliffs over an arm of the sea at the extreme southwest point of Ireland. It is 172 feet long in one span and is supported mainly by two parallel arches abutting against the cliffs at the ends. The width between the horizontal beams is but four and one-half feet, and the footway is 150 feet

RE-ENFORCED CONCRETE BRIDGE.

above the surface of the water. Concrete was used in preference to steel because the bridge is in such an exposed position as to be often enveloped in spray, which would make the life of steel short and its maintenance costly.

The bridge was built to take the place of a traveling cage formerly used as a means of access to the fog signal station on the island cliff.

Rust Proofing Iron.

Iron or steel may be made rust proof by boiling in one gallon of water to which are added four ounces of phosphoric acid and one ounce of iron filings. A black noncorroding coating is produced.

Sea of Galilee Sinking.

A recent scientific traveler in Palestine publishes as the result of his observation that the sea of Galilee, which is 800 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is fast becoming like the Dead sea, with dense water and salt formations on its banks. The traveler believes that the bottom of the sea is sinking and that greater changes in it are impending.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

JEHOVAH'S SUFFERING SERVANT

Isaiah 52:13; 53:1-12—July 9

"Jehovah hath laid on him the iniquity of us all."

IN this study we have a Divinely drawn portrait of the experiences which God fore-ordained should come upon the One whom He has promised shall ultimately be the great Messiah of glory who will exalt the nation of Israel and through it pour blessings upon all the families of the earth. Thus it is written, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Much of the prophecy of this study has already been fulfilled, but not all of it—the glorious features are yet to come, and we believe are nigh, even at the door.

These prophecies were written nearly seven hundred years before our Christian Era. They had their most striking fulfillment in the personal experiences of Jesus. However, it should not be forgotten that a faithful handful, a "little flock," the followers of Jesus, have walked in His steps during the nineteen centuries of this Age; they have followed Him through evil report and good report; they have suffered with Him, and the reproaches of those who reproached Him have fallen upon them; and when the hour of glorious revelation, the Kingdom power, shall come, these will be with their Redeemer and share His throne and glory, and, as His Bride, share His name. "This is the name whereby she shall be called, Our righteousness of Jehovah."—Jer. 23:6; 33:16.

By a Man Came Death.

The key to the understanding of the long delay in the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom is found in the fact that the Church is a very part of Him, members of His Body. Had it not been the Divine intention to gather an "elect" few from Israel and from all nations to be the Bride of Messiah, and a sharer in His Kingdom, there would have been no need of the long delay between the sufferings of Jesus and the outpouring of the glorious blessings which His death secures.

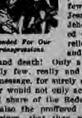
Again it must be remembered that the elect Church is wholly different from the nominal church, as represented in its various systems. The true Church of God consists only of the saintly few who may be found inside and outside of all denominations of Christendom. "Gather my saints together unto Me, those who have made a covenant with Me by sacrifice." (Psa. 50:5.)

There are two reasons why the world and its great ones will be astonished when the Mediatorial Kingdom shall suddenly burst upon the world. They have heard such chimerical and unreasonable statements respecting Messiah's Kingdom, even from the people of God, that they will be taken completely by surprise when they shall behold the reality.

When it shall be ushered in, following a great social revolution, it will be so much more majestically grand than anything dreamed of that every mouth shall be stopped and, as the Lord through the Prophet declares, that Kingdom of Messiah shall be the "desire of all nations."—Hag. 2:6, 7.

As Seen by His Followers

Chapter 53, verses 1 to 6, pictures the experiences of Jesus as viewed from the standpoint of the disciples of His day and since. Following their commission, they have told the wonderful story of the Savior's love and sacrifice, even unto death. But how few have heard, in the true sense of hearing; how few have appreciated it; how few have seen in Jesus the Arm of Jehovah, stretched down for the relief of Adam and his race from sin and death! Only a handful, the saintly few, really and truly believe the message, for surely every true believer would not only accept the proffered share of the Redeemer's merit, but also the proffered share of His sufferings, that they might have a share also in the glory to follow.



Wounded For Our Transgressions.

The Scriptures explain that in the Divine arrangement our Lord buys Adam and his race, condemned through his fall. Being raised from the dead by the Heavenly Father, Jehovah, Jesus is now the glorified One, merely waiting for the completion of the Church which is His Body, that He may take to Himself His great power and reign, as The Messiah of Israel and of the world. During the Messianic reign, opportunity will be given to Adam and all his race to be resurrected or uplifted out of sin and death conditions—up, up, up to full human perfection and everlasting life—to all that was lost in Adam, to all that was redeemed through the cross. This is explained in the following verse: "He shall see His seed"—His progeny; so many of Adam's progeny as will obey Him He will adopt as His children, giving them life everlasting on the plane of human perfection.

Johnson Not Showing His Best Form.

"Walter Johnson is nothing like the pitcher he was last year," complains a Washington critic. "Physical weakness is keeping him from showing his best form."

Q.—Is the world growing worse? If not, what does the Apostle Paul mean by the words, "Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived"? (II Timothy iii, 13.)

Answer.—In some respects the world was never better than it is today. We know of no time in history when the public press so fearlessly and boldly exposed wrong doing as now. Education has helped to bring about a better moral condition. Of course a great deal of this morality is on the surface, as it was in the closing days of the Jewish Age, when Jesus told the chief religionists that they were whited walls, outwardly beautiful, but inwardly corrupt. The Apostle, in the Scripture to which you refer, evidently had in mind the deceivers and leaders astray in the Church. These, in the end of the Age, will become more bold; as foretold, their deceptions will become strong delusions, following which many will believe a lie (II Thessalonians ii, 11). "They shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils" (I Timothy iv, 1). Many theological teachers today are denying the Bible and advancing strong arguments in favor of Higher Criticism, Evolution, etc., thus growing worse and worse in repudiating the "faith once delivered to the saints" (Jude 3, 4), "deceiving and being themselves deceived."

Q.—What is Death?

Answer.—Death is the cessation of life; the cutting off of the great privilege or boon of living. It signifies annihilation so far as the being or intelligence is concerned. Death, as it now reigns in the world, and to which the entire human family is subjected, is, however, not annihilation, simply because our Creator has graciously provided a recovery from it. The basis for that recovery was laid in the death of our Redeemer—"the just for the unjust" (I Peter iii, 18). The time for the recovery will be in the Resurrection Day, the Last Day, the seventh thousand-year-period from the creation of man. During Messiah's reign of a thousand years he will recover Adam and all of his race from the effects of the first transgression, giving them life again. That is to say, the privilege of attaining to everlasting life and perfection will be placed within the reach of Adam and all of his race, and only by the wilful rejection of the grace of [illegible] very top[illegible] Such as wilfully and deliberately reject the grace of God, are represented by the Scriptures as dying the Second Death. That will be *annihilation*, or eternal *death* – extinction as brute beasts—because no provision has been made for the recovery or succor of such (II Peter ii, 12).

Q.—Is it proper for Christians to pray for health?

Answer.—A babe in Christ might pray for physical health in all good conscience and might be granted an answer as a reward for the faith and prayer. But an advanced Christian, who had proceeded from justification to sanctification—one who had consecrated life and health and all to God, and who, in return, had been begotten of the holy Spirit to a new nature—such a Christian should not pray for health. He should discern that his consecration includes his setting aside of all claim to earthly blessing, as an exchange for spiritual life, spiritual health, spiritual clothing, spiritual food, and, by and by, in the resurrection, the spiritual body. His prayer should be, Thy will be done in me; give me today my daily portion, according to Thy Divine wisdom, of what would be for my best interests as a New Creature in Christ, a member of the Body of Christ, the Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven. He should remember the Lord's words to the effect that after all these things—food and raiment—the Gentiles seek and are solicitous and inclined to pray; whereas those who have become New Creatures have higher interests and can fully trust the Lord to give what is best.

Q.—We read in the Bible that as Lot and his wife were fleeing from Sodom, his wife looked back at the city and was instantly turned into a pillar of salt, can that be literally true?

Answer.—We see no reason for thinking otherwise than that the statement with reference to Lot's wife is a literal one. We can conceive of no reason why the record should be otherwise than literal. The Great Master, Himself, referred to the incident and made no criticism of the narrative (Luke xvii, 32). Why then should we criticise it? The Scriptures show that the Angels of the Lord had warned Lot to take his wife and daughters and flee out of the City of Sodom, and they started in their flight, but instead of keeping steadily on after once starting, Lot's wife turned to look back (evidently desiring the things left behind) and she was turned into a pillar of salt. The Apostle shows us that these lessons or examples were for the benefit of others. In other words, types and shadows of greater things. Space does not here permit us to discuss the type and anti-type.

Of course men have a lot of small worries, but they don't have to carry a chamois skin and a little satchel around with them wherever they go.—Galveston News.

BUYING A VASE.

Wertheimer's Clever Coup by Which He Secured the Prize.

The late Charles Wertheimer when asked on one occasion what he considered to be his astutest business coup thought for awhile and then told how once when he was walking through a Brighton square he espied through an open window what he knew to be a priceless Chinese vase. He went to the nearest postoffice, examined a local directory and found the name of the resident. Then he called and asked for the gentleman and was shown into the study under the name of "Hamilton." He briefly explained that he was looking for a modest house in Brighton and had taken a fancy to this one. Would the gentleman entertain an offer for the place as it stood—"lock, stock and barrel?"

The owner, a little nonplused, hesitated.

"If your offer is reasonable," interrupted Hamilton, "I will give you an extra thousand."

"Call tomorrow at 10:30, then," replied the owner.

Hamilton did and found him prepared to accept £18,000 for the twenty-two years' unexpired term and the contents of the residence.

Although this was well over market value, Hamilton at once closed, adding the extra thousand, according to promise. As, however, he afterward sold the vase for £35,000, his coup was unmistakable.—London Telegraph.

WHISTLER THE FIGHTER.

The Artist Always Took His Revenges In a Refined Way.

In "Whistler as I Knew Him" Mortimer Menpes, the author, has a good deal to say about Whistler the fighter and his quickness in resenting an affront. He is careful to add that Whistler was always refined in his methods:

While he was severe he was not actually brutal. He never treated his enemies in a coarse way. Any man who had offended him Whistler would rap sharply over the shoulders with his cane, and then by the time the sufferer had recovered the master would be in the next room explaining to every one how he had just felled his enemy.

Once he caught a man with whom he was for the moment enraged washing his face. Without a moment's hesitation Whistler dashed the unfortunate head straight into the basin of water, and while the foe was endeavoring to clear the soap from his eyes to see the cause of this sudden immersion Whistler was in the smoking room setting the men there in a roar with the account of his adventures.

When I first met Whistler he was in the act of searching for a man who had dared to criticise his Venetian etchings. "If you want to see some fun, Menpes," he said, "come with [illegible] had [illegible] warned and was nowhere to be found.

Slavery In Old Greece.

The Greeks were slave owners with a vengeance. All manual work was done by "barbarians," as the Greeks called those who had been captured in war. The greatest of the Greeks saw no evil in the institution. Aristotle is quite outspoken in his justification of slavery. A certain amount of mean work had to be done, he claimed, and "mean natured men" were intended to do it. The slaves in some of the Greek states outnumbered the freemen four or five to one. Manual labor came in Greece to be thought a degradation, suited only for beings who could not do the higher work. Even freemen who worked for wages were by Aristotle placed outside the constitution. And what was true of the Greeks was equally true of most of the other ancient nations.—Exchange.

Daffodil Superstitions.

Daffodils are not only poisonous and libelous, but most unlucky flowers, especially when single specimens are encountered. Herrick, who must often have gone through the experience without much harm happening, declares that—

When a daffodil I see
Hanging down her head to me,
Guess I may what I must be.
First, I shall decline my head;
Secondly, I shall be dead;
Lastly, safely buried.

In Herrick's own Devon to this day if you place a single daffodil on the table of a farmhouse the farmer will jump up and exclaim, "Now we shall have no young ducks this year." The evil spell can be broken by increasing the single flower to a bunch.—St. James' Gazette.

Queer Nest of the Tontobane.

The oddest of all birds' nests is the one built by the tontobane, a South African songster. It is built of cotton and always upon the tree producing the material. In constructing the domicile the female works inside and the male outside, where he builds a sentinel box for his own special use. He sits in the box and keeps watch or sings nearly all the time, and when danger comes in the form of a hawk or a snake he warns the family, but never enters the main nest.

Circular Plates.

All our plates are circular in shape. Now, a square or oval plate would be just as convenient. Is there any reason why plates should be of their present shape? It seems that if we dip into the far past we may discover the cause. Our remote ancestors ate their food off flat pieces of wood cut from a tree trunk. The tree trunk being cylindrical in shape, the earliest plates were therefore roughly circular, and the shape has been used ever since.

I've never any pity for conceited people, because they carry their comfort about with them.—George Eliot.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO 32 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1911. — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

476 Fifth ave.

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Attorneys for the McNamaras Publicly Denounce the Methods Employed and Issue an Open Letter--Detectives Know No Limit--A. F. of L. Officials in Conference at Indianapolis.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—It is stated that contempt proceedings will be instituted against Mrs. Ortie E. McManigal for refusing to answer questions before the grand jury. Mrs. McManigal has been before the grand jury and subjected to such a severe ordeal in an effort to make her testify, that she was taken from the grand jury room in a fainting condition and Attorneys Darrow, Scott and Davis took her to the elevtor to leave the court house. Burns' detectives tried to enter the elevator but were stopped by Attorney Jos. Scott, who said: "This woman is in care of a doctor. She is ill. You cannot pester her further now. If you try to enter this elevator, it will be over by body." A statement has been signed by Clarence Darrow, Job Harriman, Le Compte Davis and Jos. Scott, attorneys for Mrs. McManigal and the McNamaras, as follows:

"While we recognize that the so-called 'dynamite cases' should be tried in the courts and not in the newspapers, we feel a statement is due the fair-minded citizens of this community from us as attorneys for the defense.

"It is difficult to characterize in temperate language our opinion of the treatment accorded Mrs. McManigal when before the grand jury. Knowing that she was acting under our advice not to testify, for well-known statutory reasons, the District Attorney for the fourth time had her in attendance before the grand jury, and under a subterfuge that he was going to prepare contempt proceedings against her for failing to answer his questions she was thrust through a side door unawares into the presence of her husband, three or four deputy sheriffs and representatives of Detective Burns.

"Then for an hour and a half she was tortured to such a state of mental and bodily extremity that she finally fainted and a physician was called in and had to give her a half-hour's medical treatment before she was in a condition to go home. During all of this time she was at the mercy of these men, masquerading as officers of the law, who were without right of any kind whatsoever to so detain her. A great deal has been said about the horrors of the 'third degree' administered to men charged with a grave offense, but we did not think it possible that such an attempt would be made in California, upon a woman against whom no charge has been made.

"We want to serve notice in this public way on the District Attorney and his horde of private detectives, that Mrs. McManigal will not set foot again in the jury room to be subjected to any further indignity and torture, except by direct order of the court, and it will be our business at the first available opportunity to interrogate the grand jury as to whether they were aware of this outrageous proceeding of the District Attorney, and if so, to challenge the qualifications of such grand jury as being unfitted to sit dispassionately and calmly without prejudice upon charges affecting the defendants in these cases. From one end of the country to the other, from ex-President Roosevelt down, in every shade of public print the cry is 'a fair trial for these men.' A good deal of this is genuine and sincere, but some of it is hypocritical. We appeal, therefore, to the fairness of the citizens of this community who are desirous of seeing the majesty of the law sustained and vindicated, that they condemn this abuse of the constitutional rights of this unfortunate woman."

The conference of officials of national and international organizations, held in Indianapolis to provide ways and means wehereby organized labor could procure sufficient funds to assure the McNamaras a fair and impartial trial, was attended by a large number. The conference discussed all phases of the situation and came to a tentative understanding as to the methods to be employed, and referred the matter to a committee comprising officers of the American Federation of Labor and the departments attached thereto. The plans will shortly be put in definite shape and given publicity.

James Duncan, delegate to the International Secretaries, will sail on the steamship Carmania at 10 a. m. on July 12. Mr. Duncan has mapped out quite an itinerary in order to come in personal contact with the representatives of organized labor of Europe. His textensive knowledge of the organized labor movement of this country will undoubtedly prove of inestimable value to the delegates to the convention of which he has been chosen as the American representative.

A telegraphic report to Washington from Los Angeles states that Bert H. Conner, A. B. Maple and F. Ira Bender, the first two iron workers and the latter president of the local lodge of machinists, who were indicted recently by the grand jury of Los Angeles, charging them with dynamiting the Hall of Records last September, have been dismissed for want of evidence. The detectives are apparently having a torturous road to travel in fastening guilt upon members of organized labor.

It is stated that there is a growing disposition on the part of ship owners in various parts of the world to employ Chinese crews. Several British ships touching at American and Canadian ports have recently been furnished with crews from Hongkong, and similar crews have been sent to Europe and Australia. Chinese sailors and firemen receive about $6 or $7 gold per month, and stewards $5 to $7, while it is stated that the average price paid to other nationalities reaches about $45 gold per month. The Consular reports state that Chinese can be boarded for about $4 to $6 per month, as compared to $15 to $18 for other crews. It must be borne in mind that it is also necessary to carry over one-third more Chinese for the same service.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THE COURT "DISTURBS BUSINESS."

THE more the decision of the Supreme Court in the trust cases is studied the less satisfactory it appears, even to bankers and business men. How is anybody to know in advance of a court decision that any particular contract he wants to make is "reasonable" in the sense that he may enter into it and keep out of jail?

The idea of the anti-trust law was that any contract in restraint of trade was contrary to public policy and unlawful. That was plain. It could be understood and enforced. But when the Supreme Court writes "reasonable" into the law it produces an entirely different situation. It makes "confusion worse confounded." It "disturbes business," in fact.

The leaders of the business world astonish conservatives by asserting that the day of competition in all the great trade channels is over; that we have simply outgrown that phase by the process of evolution, which is inexorable. They now invite "regulation." Probably we shall try it. If that fails, it seems but two courses will remain open:

To let the trusts own the country; or,

To let the country own the trusts.

In the meantime, patience! And the unfaltering faith that a nation descended from the signers of the Declaration of Independence will not, in the end, consent to the surrender of its liberties.

WRIGHT NOT RIGHT.

ON July 17 Judge Daniel Thew Wright will try Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for contempt of court. Contempt of Judge Wright.

Wright will hear the cases because he himself set the date, July 17, and on that date the other judges who might hear it will be away on their vacations.

One would think that Wright would prefer that some other judge would hold the scales of justice as between Gompers, et al, and Wright the judge. Not so. Not Wright.

Once before a similar situation arose. It is reported in Vol. 23, page 456, Appeal Case District of Columbia.

A lawyer named Elliott being called as a witness declined to answer certain questions, claiming that to do so would violate his client's confidence. Wright, being the judge, ordered him to answer or go to jail for contempt. The lawyer chose jail and brought a habeas corpus action.

Wright heard the habeas corpus proceeding and decided against Elliott, sending him back to jail.

The district court of appeals overruled Wright and set Elliott free.

The district court of appeals also, in passing on the case, characterized the procedure of Wright in acting as the judge in the habeas corpus hearing of a man whom he himself had jailed as "a simple travesty on justice."

So, if history fully repeats itself, Wright will order Gompers, et at, to jail and the higher court will set them free, remarking that Wright's acting as judge in the case is "a simple travesty on justice."

In this even we will all have to agree with one court and hold the opinion of the other in contempt.

If far no other reason than that the court of appeals is the higher tribunal we should be inclined to bow to it rather than to Wright. For, you see, Wright is an inferior judge, and all decent people can appreciate and esteem the feelings which impel Sampel Gompers to remark that he would rather go to jail than conceal his contempt for him.

It is rumored that unless some satisfactory arrangements is made immediately, three thousand blast furnacemen engaged in West Cumberland are to be thrown out of work. It seems that it pays the company better to sell their pig iron than to convert it into steel rails. Consequently, it has been decided, for the time being, to lay off this large number of men.

There are at the present time over 12,000 woolcombers on strike in order to force an advance in wages and to fix a minimum standard. Likewise, about 2,500 people have been affected as a result of the strike. There seems to be no prospect of an immediate setalement.

DEAN C. WORCESTER, WHO KNOWS THE PHILIPPINES.

"THEY say" that Dean C. Worcester, who for nearly ten years has been secretary of the interior for the Philippine Islands, is unpopular with the Filipino people. The reliability of this statement does not concern the present purpose, which is merely to remark that Mr. Worcester is an undoubted authority on Philippine matters, governmental, sociological and scientific. Away back in 1887, long before most of us ever had heard of the Philippines, he went to the islands as a member of the Steere scientific expedition. His knowledge of the archipelago caused him to be appointed a member of the Philippine commission in 1899. Since then he has made his home at Manila. He has explored many of the islands and has written various papers on the birds and mammals native thereto; also books on the islands and their people and on the non-Christian tribes of northern Luzon. Mr. Worcester is a Vermonter. Before he went to the Philippines to live he was a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan, teaching botany.

IRWIN STRIKE ABANDONED FOR THE PRESENT

The calling off of the strike of miners in the Irwin field was officially decided upon last week. As the abandonment of the strike has been misrepresented by agents of that field's non-union operators, the district miners' organization has sent out the following official circular in regard to it:

Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1911.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions of District No 5, U. M. W. of A.

Greeting:

We desire to officially notify you that the strike of the Irwin field miners, which was inaugurated March 8, 1910, has been called off.

During the past several months there has been a serious industrial depression and great numbers of our members in the various districts and States have been out of employment. At a meeting of the International Executive Board held the week commencing June 26 they found that the revenue that was being received by the International Organization was insufficient to continue paying relief to the large number of miners and their families involved in the strike.

This industrial depression and the unscrupulous methods practiced by the coal corporations, the vicious laws of the State of Pennsylvania, which have been used to the serious disadvantage of the strikers, coupled with the union-wrecking agencies and the traitorous conduct of men who have done all in their power to break this strike and destroy the hopes of the miners and their families who had engaged in this long and bitter struggle, have been the principal obstacles in the way of meeting with success.

This industrial conflict in Westmoreland County between the mine workers and the coal corporations will go down in history as the greatest battle ever waged for human rights and industrial freedom.

At the request of the International Executive Board a convention of the striking mine workers was held in Greensburg, Pa., July 3, which was attended by 74 delegates representing every mining locality in that portion of our district affected by the strike, and when the question of calling off the strike was voted on 47 voted in the affirmative and 17 voted in the negative. The delegates adopted a resolution of thanks and appreciation to the officers of the International and District Organizations, the general membership of our union, the members of other craft organizations, the generous public and others for the substantial financial and moral assistance given them in their struggle.

The heroes of this undustrial war again returned to work without securing at this time the prices and working conditions which they so greatly deserved, and although everyone interested in the outcome of this strike is gretly disappointed we have no reason to feel discouraged. This battle which has been waged for 15 months will in the near future bring the desired results. The great sacrifices required have not been made in vain. These miners have demonstrated their ability to fight, and unless improved conditions of employment are conceded them voluntarily when they return to work the fight will be renewed with greater vigor until they are given their rights and justice.

The miners and their families who were engaged in this strike have commanded the admiration of every liberty-loving citizen for the courage they displayed and the great sacrifices they have made in this long, bitter conflict

Those in our own ranks who refused to co-operate with the strikers by giving what assistance they could to the coal barons by misrepresenting the strike in the public press, securing workingmen to take the strikers' places and discouraging union men from paying their assessment to aid them in their struggle, have betrayed their class, and it is to be regretted this kind of men represent themselves as union men. This struggle has compelled these traitors to expose themselves, and their ability to injure our organization in strikes that may take place in the future is greatly minimized.

The International Organization has a well defined plan for the future of the organization in that portion of

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

British Seamen and Transport Workers Enter Upon Their Big Battle--Many Successes--French Railway Men Secure Right to Strike--Extraordinary Waiters' Dispute --- Tinplate Trade Improvement.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, July 5.—The strike of sailors and ships' firemen in the United Kingdom has reached an acute point. Although it is impossible to give any even fairly correct figure of the number of men out on strike, the outstanding fact is that in practically every English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh port the shipping is tied up. The great feature of all recent British strikes is being repeated in connection with this seafarers' movement—allied trades are coming out in sympathy. The dock laborers and carters of Liverpool were the first to throw in their lot with the striking sailors and their example has been followed in all the other ports.

Cabled news will havertold readers of this paper of the many great lines of steamships that have given way and granted the men's demands which demands, it will be remembered, are for a uniform rate of $27.50 per month for monthly boats and $8.75 per week for weekly ones on which the men find their own food. Generally the monthly rate is an increase from $2.50 to $5 on wages hitherto prevailing and the weekly rates are an increase of from $1.25 to $2. The dockers who came out first wholly to help the sailors have since formulated demands of their own.

Twenty-five years ago in the great London dock strike which made so many labor reputations, including that of John Burns, the struggle was for the "docker's tanner" or a uniform rate of twelve cents per hour. In the intervening time wages have only in very rare cases moved above the then secured mimimum despite the fact that the cost of living has increased 20 per cent and that the work has become harder and more rapid and therefore very much more wearing. London dockers have taken advantage of the present opportunity of being on strike, therefore, to present a demand for 16 cents per hour for daily work and 25 cents per hour for overtime and night work with double rates in each case for work done upon the national holidays and in the meal times.

In other parts of the country the wharf and quay workers, in fact all those engaged in loading and unloading ships, are putting forward proportionate demands according to the local custom.

The employers' organization—the Shipping Federation—which began by declaring that there would be no strike and then if there would be a strike it would frizzle up in 24 hours, and that if it did not frizzle up in 24 hours the ships could still be worked with large supplies of non-union labor, is now compelled to admit that the strike has "downed" it. To prevent shipowners from seceding from it the federation is practically allowing every shipowning company to either grant or withhold concessions and thus abandons its original anti-union attitude. Advantage is being taken of the large supplies of Chinese sailors in Liverpool and Cardiff to utilize them as strike breakers and serious trouble will eventuate in those centers if this continues.

The Government department in control of our shipping—the Board of Trade—is being asked to intervene to secure a settlement of all these troubles by arbitration—and it is intervening. So far, however, the work of its permanent officials in all the various ports has been solely to assist the employers to obtain and use what supplies of blackleg labor have been offering.

The strike movement is already big and most successful. Many vessels that would have sailed with union crews at the advanced rates have been kept back because the sailors, having secured their demands, have now left the ships in order to help the dockers to secure theirs. It would not take much more to spread the strike to the railway systems so that a complete tie up of all the transport trade of the country would be effected. Already one of the main railway systems of the country has hurriedly granted its men a demand for a general nine-hours day which although short of the eight hour ideal is still a big victory here.

The twelfth annual report of the British General Federation of Trade Unions was issued on June 27. It states that the year's record closes with the financial reserve less than at any time since 1902. The boilermakers' lockout cost the Federation over $265,000. The membership is nearly 200,000. The management committee, the report says, is seeking, in conjunction with the joint board, to safeguard the interests of trade unions under the State Insurance Bill, and to secure the amendments that seem necessary. The Osborne Bill (introduced by the Government to keep its promise with the Labor unions to the effect that the infamous Osborne judgment should be repealed and unions left free to use their funds absolutely as they wished) does not meet the requirements of trade unions. It displays extraordinary care for the interests of minorities when opposed to political action, but it ignores a minority which happens to be in favor of such action. The concession of the right to claim exemption would breed more bitterness in six weeks than the old political levy made in as many years. The bill falls short of the management committee's request for a complete reversal of the judgment or of the joint board's demands for the immediate restoration of rights enjoyed by trade unions for so many years. If the government is wise it will drop the meddlesome side of

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

EMANCIPATION DAY FOR OHIO WOMEN.

COLUMBUS, July 7.—This is a day of emancipation for female employes of factories, workshops, business offices, telephone and telegraph offices, restaurants, bakeries, millinery and dressmaking establishments. At least many of them will have several hours clipped off of their working days, liberating them from the slavery of long hours. Attorney General Timothy S. Hogan has sent a letter to John M. Kearns, chief state inspector of workshops and factories, informing him of his opinion upholding the new Green law, limiting the working hours of employment of women to fifty-four hours a week and requesting him forthwith, beginning today, rigidly to enforce it.

Many women and girls employed in shops, offices and other establishments now work twelve hours a day, while some work as high as fourteen and fifteen hours. The average is ten hours. Under the Green law the average day will be nine hours. However, if the employer wishes, he may work his female employes ten hours a day for five days in the week and then give them a half holiday Saturday afternoon.

Congressman Wilson, chairman of the House Labor Committee, will immediately, together with his colleagues, commence an investigation of the "Taylor" system. He states that undoubtedly the first plant to be visited on the tour of inspection will be the South Bethlehem, Pa., steel plant, where this system has been attempted.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, spoke at Delmar Gardens, on July 4, to one of the largest assemblages of people ever held in St. Louis. The meeting was under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Union, as a protest against the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers.

WORKHOUSE OFFICIALS VIOLATE LABOR LAW

According to the opinion furnished the officers of the Iron City Trades Council by the district attorney's office, the officials of the Allegheny County Workhouse are amenable to criminal prosecution for violating the prison labor act, if the allegations of the labor unions are correct. It has been alleged that Superintendent A. H. Leslie has been employing more prisoners in the manufacture of goods at the workhouse than is permitted by law.

The legal phases of the case were gone into thoroughly by Assistant District Attorney Don Rose, an expert on the legality of acts of assembly. Opinions on the matter were obtained and gone over carefully, and after a consultation with Assistant District Attorney Warren I. Seymour and the other attorneys connected with the office, the act regulating the number of prisoners to be employed in the manufacture of wares was held to be constitutional.

The matter of making information against the prison officials was then put up to the labor men. It was the trades union men who called the attention of the district attorney's office to the alleged violations of the law by the workhouse officials. The labor officials were informed by the district attorney's office that in case informations were made the matter would be handled as any other case is which is brought to the attention of the district attorney.

For some time past local labor officials have complained to the workhouse officials about the employment of prisoners in the manufacture of goods. The number of prisoners permitted to work is regulated by the law, but it was alleged this was violated, a far greater amount of prisoners being used than is allowed by law.

Superintendent Leslie informed the labor men that he would continue to employ the prisoners until he was ordered not to do so by the court. It

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

FATE OF THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS.

Words of the Savior Explained and Made Clear—Stumbling Stone Removed—Pastor Russell Disagrees With the Ordinary Interpretation of Jesus' Words as Irrational—He Offers a Novel Substitute Which Nevertheless Fits Well to the Narrative—Order Out of Confusion Is the Verdict of Many Winnipeg Hearers.

WINNIPEG, Canada, July 9.—Pastor Russell delivered two addresses here which will never be forgotten, even by those who did not commit themselves fully as endorsing his every utterance. We report one of his discourses from the text, "And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off and Lazarus in his bosom." (Luke 16: 23.) Addressing the public under the auspices of the International Bible Students Association, the speaker said:—

I am not choosing my topic for this occasion according to my own preferences, nor do I wish to do so. Realizing that a great cloud of superstition and erroneous interpretation of God's Word acts as an earth-born cloud to hide the heavenly Father from our eyes of faith, I am continually addressing myself to the removal of this barrier, to the intent that the light of the knowledge of the glory of God as it shines in the face of Jesus Christ our Lord may shine into the hearts of all of God's dear people more effulgently than heretofore; to the intent that, with the clouds removed, our eyes may behold the King in His beauty, and our hearts be drawn to Him as to a Father, as to a God of love, as to an Almighty Savior.

Time and again as I have delivered an address setting forth the Divine Plan of the Ages from the Bible standpoint, I have been approached afterward by Christian brethren who said, "What you say, Pastor Russell, is cheering, is God-like, is just what our hearts are hungering for and crying for, but—but I cannot accept it because of the Lord's Word respecting the "Rich Man and Lazarus," and His description of their fates."

What I say to these privately never reaches the ears of others who have the same query and the same obstacle to meet, hence I take this as my topic on this occasion, not only for the benefit of this audience, but for the benefit of the larger audiences to whom I speak weekly through the columns of the press of this land and Great Britain and Australia—numbering millions. All need to have this stumbling stone removed from their pathway, and by God's grace we will remove it. He will remove it, using our stammering lips for the purpose.

LITERAL OR PARABOLIC—WHICH?

It is not sufficient that I declare that in the Scripture under consideration the great Teacher was giving a parable. It is not sufficient that I quote, "Without a parable spake He not unto the people." Some dear, earnest children of God would object, saying, "It reads, there was a certain Rich Man, etc." I must, therefore, prove that it is a parable and not a literal statement by showing that, considering it as a literal statement, it would be untrue and absurd. After thus proving it to be a parable I will discuss it as such.

If it be a statement of literal facts then all the facts must be taken literally. This would mean that because a certain man was rich and fared bountifully every day and was clothed in purple and fine linen he would go to an eternity of torment, without a single charge being made against him along the lines of murder or injustice or blasphemy; for in the account nothing of the kind appears. Further more, nothing is said of the poor man as being a godly man, a saint, but merely that he was poor, full of sores, which the dogs licked; and that he ate the offal from "The Rich Man's" table.

If these be the grounds and conditions upon which any of us have had hope for eternal bliss, surely a comparatively small number could claim it. Did we ever have such experiences? If not, what ground have we, according to this teaching, for a hope of reaching Abraham's bosom? And, additionally, if the statment is a literal one, Abraham and his bosom must be considered literal also, and if only two or three who were beggars like Lazarus were before us, what hope would we have for room in Abraham's bosom. But enough of this! We see clearly that the statement is parabolic and we must look for such an interpretation as will fit all conditions. And here it is!

VIEWED AS A PARABLE.

Viewing the matter as a parable, our difficulties all disappear as soon as we get the key. The great Teacher in this parable was criticising the leaders of the Jewish nation and foretelling their fate. He Himself was an outcast, so were His disciples and so have all been since who have become His followers. "As He was so are we in this world."

"The Rich Man" of the parable represented the Jewish nation. The fine linen he wore represented the typical justification granted to that nation under the Law Covenant made with Israel at Mt. Sinai. "The Rich Man's" purple raiment pictured the royalty which belonged to Israel as God's typical kingdom in the world. Thus we read, "Solomon sat upon the throne of the kindom of the Lord, in the room (or stead) of his father David." Jesus recognized this kingdom dignity as still belonging to that nation when He said, "The Kingdom shall be taken from you and shall be given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof" (Matthew xxi, 43.)

The Rich Man's bountiful table represented the glorious promises of God which were theirs primarily, and granted to no other people until after they had rejected Jesus and crucified Him. St. Paul refers to this table in this way and quotes David the Prophet saying, "Let their table become a trap and a snare and a recompense to them." This was because they did not rightly appreciate their glorious promises and live up to the conditions which they required. The death of The Rich Man represented the cutting off of national Israel from all those special privileges and advantages every way which had been theirs for centuries. "The Rich Man" (the Jewish nation) began to sicken from the time of the crucifixion—from the time that Jesus said, "Your house is left unto you desolate; henceforth ye shall see Me no more until that day when we shall say, Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord."

The saintly few were gathered out of Judaism into relationship with Christ at Pentecost, and "The Rich Man," the nation continued to be sick and finally died in the year A. D. 70, when Titus, the Roman general, captured Jerusalem, the entire land of Palestine being laid waste.

The Jewish nation has been a dead nation since the year A. D. 70. It is in hades, in the tomb. But this implies its resurrection in due time, for the figure of the tomb, hades, does not represent a perpetual condition, but a temporary one, from which Messiah will grant a release, and hades, in every sense of the word, will be destroyed.

DIVES IN TORMENT.

But the parable declares that Dives was in torment! How could this be, seeing that the word hades signifies the death state, the unconscious condition? We answer that the Jewish people have a double aspect, in the parable and out of it. Nationally, they are dead or asleep, but as a people they are very much alive—no other people more so. It is as a people that they have been suffering the tortures of persecution during the past eighteen centuries, while as a nation they have been dead, buried, in hades, and they are awaiting a resurrection, of which the present Zionism is an advance token. Soon Israel's persecutions will end, when Messiah's glorious Kingdom shall take its power; and then will come their national resurrection, for they are to be actively and specially identified with the Messianic Kingdom shortly, as its earthly and visible representatives.

As the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin were represented in "The Rich Man" in a very special sense, the other ten tribes, scattered amongst the surrounding nations, would, at a like proportion, represent his five brethren. God's dealings with the Jews will be the same wherever they are—no preference will be shown—"They have Moses and the Prophets, let them hear them." This could not be applicable to any except these two tribes and the other ten tribes of Israel, for they alone had Moses and the Prophets.

THE RICH MAN TORMENTED IN HADES.

All scholars will concede that the Greek word **hades** and the Hebrew word **sheol**, rendered hell in our common version, really signify the death state, the tomb. Various Scriptures tell us of the silence of **sheol** and **hades** and that there is neither wisdom nor knowledge nor device there; that the dead know not anything. Scholars, therefore, have been perplexed greatly at the statement of this parable that the Rich Man lifted up his eyes in **hades**, being in torments.

The difficulty dissolves as soon as we have the proper interpretation to the parable and see that the Jewish people died as a nation and were buried as a nation, but did not all die individually. The people of Israel, outcast from their own land among all the nations of earth, are very much alive, socially and personally, having suffered for all these centuries.

Only very recently we have had an exhibition of how this Rich Man (Israel) dead as a nation, but alive as a people, has appealed to Father Abraham to have Lazarus cool his tongue with a drop of water. Of course, the thought would not be that a spirit finger would take a drop of literal water to cool a literal tongue. A drop of water on the tip of a finger would not afford much relief anyway.

The interpretation must be looked for along the lines of the parable. The fulfillment came when the Jews of this country in a general petition requested the President of the United States to co-operate with other "Christian nations" and intercede on behalf of their people in Russia that they might have more liberty and less persecution, that their torments might be cooled.

FINDING THE LAZARUS CLASS.

If we have found The Rich Man, let us now seek for poor Lazarus. He represented a God-fearing and God-seeking class outside the pale of official Judaism—not all the Gentiles, but certain ones concerning whom Jesus said, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel!"

The Jews were in the habit of speaking of the Gentiles as "dogs." The great Teacher Himself used this expression (Mark vii, 25-30.) Lazarus had no fine linen garment granted to him because he was outside the pale of Israel, for whom alone the typical sacrifices were offered. Lazarus had no purple robe for the same reason—because the kingdom of blessing, for the time, belonged exclusively to the seed of Abraham. The dogs (other Gentiles) licked his sores, in the sense of considering the Lazarus class upright and godly and in some sense showing sympathy for them. His eating of the crumbs that fell from the children's table signifies that Jesus did, on a few occasions, allow some special blessings of healing, which were for the Jews, to go to this worthy class of Gentiles.

For instance, the daughter of Jairus, raised from death, was a crumb from the children's table to one noble-minded Gentile who feared God and who had built a synagogue for the Jews. The healing of the centurion's servant was another crumb from "The Rich Man's" table to one of the Lazarus class. Healing the daughter of the Syro-Phenician woman was another crumb from "The Rich Man's table" to a member of the Lazarus class. In answer to her request Jesus answered, "It is not proper to take the children's bread and give it to dogs"—Gentiles. Accepting the suggestion the woman replied, "Yea, Lord, yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from the children's table." Her faith in God marked her as one of the Lazarus class, outside "The Rich Man's" household. She was a companion of dogs (Gentiles), and for the time could merely have a crumb from "The Rich Man's table."

As the death of "The Rich Man" represented a change in his affairs, so the death of the Lazarus class indicated a change in the affairs of this outcast class. But, instead of being buried, these were carried by the angels to Abraham's bosom—not to heaven, not to purgatory, not to some intermediate state. As Abraham in the parable represents God, the receiving of the faithful of the Lazarus class into the bosom of Abraham figuratively represents the acceptance of this class as the true children of Abraham—true children of God. As Jesus went outside the "the camp" bearing the reproach of His nation, before He died, so did all of His followers who belonged to that nation. They were all recognized as outcasts with the Gentiles; these the Lord received as His children by the begetting of the Holy Spirit. And so St. Paul tells us that we who were by nature Gentiles were not of the stock of Israel. But, "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed (children), and heirs according to the promise"—joint-heirs with Christ, members of the great Messiah (Galatians iii, 29.)

Here, dear friends, we have a consistent interpretation of this parable, and it relieves our minds greatly. It assists also in illustrating to us the special relationship of the Jews under the Law Covenant and how this special relationship was lost by reason of their unbelief and how their unbelief alienated them from the Divine favor of this Gospel Age and constituted a deep and wide gulf between them and the spiritual Israel class represented in Lazarus in Abraham's bosom.

We thank God that the promise of the Scriptures is that with the end of this Gospel Age this gulf of unbelief and consequent separation from Divine favor will be done away and Israel will be delivered from the torments of these centuries and experience a national resuscitation or resurrection under the glorious privileges, favors and advantages of the New Covenant.

HOPE FOR THE MANY NATIONS.

Since God's favors are thus marked out for the heavenly and the earthly Seeds of Abraham—the earthly through the heavenly—it follows that the blessing of the other nations will come about through their affiliation with these. In other words, we may understand that the Divine Government established in Israel in the hands of the Ancient Worthies will be the center of Divine favor, and the people of other nationalities must come to this center for their supplies of truth and grace. Thus the Prophet represents the matter, saying, "Many nations shall go and say, Come and let us go up to the mountain (Kingdom) of the Lord, and to the house of God of Jacob; and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths; for the Law shall go forth from Mount Zion (the spiritual Kingdom) and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem (the center of the earthly Kingdom") (Micah iv, 2.)

And thus all nations, peoples, kindreds and tongues shall be brought gradually to an appreciation of the Divine Plan, they shall all be blessed with Restitution privileges and opportunities and with an enlightenment from the rays of the Sun of Righteousness, which then through the appointed channels will be flooding all the earth. Thus will the original Covenant have its amplified fulfillment: first, in The Christ, the spiritual Israel; secondly, under the New Covenant with Israel after the flesh; and through these bless all the families of the earth, so that all the willing and obedient may gradually attain to the standards of the children of God and be possessed of the "liberties of the sons of God"—freedom from sin, sorrow, pain and death. As the Old Law Covenant was with Israel only, so the New (Law) Covenant will be with Israel only. Other nations will share it by becoming Israelites, "Proselytes of the gate," not under the Old but under the New Covenant (Ezekiel xvi, 60, 61.) "He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Pennsylvania, July 6.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find renewal of your ever welcome paper. I love it for several reasons. First, its clean cut good print, and above all you give our dear Pastor Russell's sermon in full in good print so all can read it and receive a blessing from it in those evil days. May God bless you and encourage you to keep up the standard of your valuable paper until the end of this age is my desire and prayer.
Yours in the best of bonds,
SEBASTIAN KRESGE.

Maryland, July 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I see my subscription to your most valued paper expires this week and I hasten to renew. Permit me to express my appreciation for the noble stand you are taking in the cause of righteousness and Truth. In using your paper as a medium in heralding the Glad Tidings of great joy that shall be unto all people, I am sure you will be abundantly rewarded. May your efforts in the cause of our Dear Savior and Redeemer be blessed with the knowledge and peace that passeth all understanding is my earnest prayer. Enclosed find subscription for ensuing year.
Yours in the cause of Truth,
L. R. STINCHCOMB.

Minnesota, July 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please allow me to hereby let you know that I appreciate your paper more because of Pastor Russell's sermons and Question Box and Sunday School lesson, which is very good, although your paper is very all around.
Yours truly,
ANDRU MALM.

New York, July 5.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find P. O. order as payment to National Labor Tribune from June 24, 1911, to June 24, 1912.
It was an oversight that this has run past the time. I certainly appreciate the way you deal with the labor question and also appreciate Pastor Russell's sermons, which we find so helpful in every way. With continued good wishes.
Yours very truly,
JOSEPH WILLSEY.

Pennsylvania, July 6.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
It is with the greatest of pleasure I hereby renew my subscription. Sorry I was so much behind. I would not for any price miss the dear old Tribune now, since we have been such good friends for now 20 years or so, and particularly more so because of our beloved Pastor Russell's sermons, which you put in better style before your readers than any paper I have seen printing the sermons. Enclosed find check for another year.
Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. JAFVERT.

New York, July 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Your work in publishing these sermons will surely bring a great reward,—when He shall stand to judge among the people. Isa. 2: 4. They are surely great good tidings.
Respectfully yours,
M. H. BARROWS.

Georgia, July 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I take great pleasure in renewing my subscription to your valuable paper. It is still my choice of all the papers that publish pastor Russell's sermons and somehow, of late, I am convinced that you believe these Good Tidings, too, and will therefore give us these messages when all others have cut them out. So trusting you will continue the agency until the "door is shut" I remain gratefully.
Yours,
MRS. A. L. RYALS.

Nebraska, July 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I wish to acknowledge my growing appreciation of your valuable paper. I subscribed for it several years ago as it was one of the few papers publishing Pastor Russell's sermons at that time. Since then I have watched with interest the adding of the letters of appreciation, the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box. I am always glad to speak a word in praise of the Tribune. Keep them going dear brother, your reward is sure.
Yours truly,
MACK HESS.

Missouri, July 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find money order for one year's subscription for the Labor Tribune to be sent to the following person, Mr. Sidney Stokes. The above party is taking your paper entirely on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. Trust you will continue to publish the sermons and thus assist others to a better understanding of the Divine Plan of the Ages, as revealed in the Bible and also to a better appreciation of our Heavenly Father's character.
E. L. WAGNER.

Massachusetts, July 6.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am renewing my subscription for the Tribune through Brooklyn Tabernacle. I certainly have enjoyed Pastor Russell's sermons, they are very instructive. The large type is also helpful to eyes growing old. May you continue in the good work. I am sure the dear Lord will bless you for so doing.
Respectfully,
MRS. A. L. MANN.

Colorado, July 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I desire to express my appreciation of your paper and especially because you give so much space to Pastor Russell's sermons. May the dear Lord bless you.
Enclosed please find my subscription for renewal of you paper for another year.
Very truly yours,
Mrs. D. W. Hingley.

Pennsylvania, July 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find money order for another year's subscription. I appreciate your paper because in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, also the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box. These Good Tidings of Great Joy shall soon be for all people, we are told in the Scripture then shall all come unto the knowledge of the Truth. 1 Tim 1: 3, 4. For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge. Habakkuk 2: 14; Isaiah 11: 9. Thanking you for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons.
Yours,
F. K. SLAGLE.

Minnesota, July 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
We want to let you know that we still appreciate your paper. It is a clean paper and no one need be ashamed to have it in his home. We are also glad that you can give so much space to Pastor Russell's sermons, Sunday School Lesson, Questions and appreciations. We are also sure that much good is being accomplished of which you will never learn, and if you were to discontinue this feature you would hear many protests from those who have never acknowledged their interest in this feature of your paper.
It is too grand to think about! too good to be true; yet just like our Heavenly Father to have reserved this blessing for all mankind.
I am enclosing a list of subscribers, twenty in all, to your paper for one year, and I wish the subscriptions all to date from June 8, including the sermon "Two Pentecostal Blessings."
Yours in the glorious hope,
H. B. MORRISON.

Canada, July 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have much pleased in sending in my subscription and the subscription of Mr. William Howie of Vancouver, B. C. We want the paper for Pastor Russell's sermons you publish so well every week. You are certainly doing a grand work and may you have God's richest blessing for it. Mr. Heard has shown me your paper. I will try and get you some subscriptions to you splendid paper.
Yours sincerely,
EDWIN C. ROBINSON.

Missouri, July 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Hoping I am now more permanently located. The Labor Tribune is the one paper we look for more than all others every week, for we find in Pastor Russell's sermons a bountiful supply of meat in due season, things both new and old for the Lord's store house, to help us grow in grace, in love divine, and in the knowledge and understanding of the Truth.
May the blessing of the Heavenly Father be yours for publishing these helpful sermons.
Truly your friend,
DR. C. P. FOWLEY.

Pennsylvania, July 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclose please find post office money order for renewal of subscription for your paper. I beg pardon for not sending sooner as I see my last subscription expired January 14. Thanking you very much for continuance, as it is a welcome visitor, mostly for the reason that you print Pastor Russell's sermons. May the Lord bless you for the good work.
Respectfully yours,
L. M. HOFFMAN.

God-likeness certainly cannot include any harmful gossip, any unclean or unholy conversation, any disloyal or rebellious words. Let such things be put far away from all who name the name of Christ in sincerity and in truth. And let us remember daily to settle our accounts with the Lord, to make sure that no record of idle words, unrepented of, and consequently unforgiven, stands against us. If daily we render up our accounts to God and seek his grace for greater overcoming power with each succeeding day, we shall be acquitted in judgment and stand approved before God through Christ, having the testimony of His Holy Spirit with our spirits that we are pleasing and acceptable to him.—Pastor Russell.

Many have so little faith that they do not look for more light, and because of their unfaithfulness and unconcern, they are permitted to sit in darkness, when they might have been walking in the increasing light.—Pastor Russell.

If the Bible does teach that Eternal Torture is the fate of all except the saints, it should be preached, yea, thundered, weekly, daily, hourly. If it does not so teach, the fact should be made known and the foul stain dishonoring God's holy name removed.—Pastor Russell.

Truth, like silver, must be not only mined, but also refined, separated from dross, before its value can be appreciated.—Pastor Russell.

We advise the Protestant Christian Communions not to be content with Federation, but to go the entire length of Union, dropping all their pet ideas and acknowledging as Fellow-Christians and fellow-members of the Body of Christ, the Church, all who acknowledge Jesus as their Savior, their Redeemer, and who turn from the ways of sin, and, to the best of their ability, walk in the path of righteousness, and who make full consecration of themselves to the Lord—these are and ever should be one in the most absolute sense possible, both now and beyond the veil.—Pastor Russell.

While anger, in the nature of hatred, malice, strife, envy, should be put away by all who are seeking to be copies of God's dear Son, anger in the sense of righteous indignation against wrong-doing, sin in its various forms, is proper; and although it should be used with great moderation, backed by love, there are circumstances in which it would be wrong not to have righteous anger and use it.—Pastor Russell.

Jesus and the Apostles and Prophets alone are to be considered the guides and standard-bearers for the Church. We are to believe on Him through their word, and not through the word of Councils or Synods or Presbyteries.—Pastor Russell.

TO MINERS OF COAL.

If you desire to be posted on important matters connected with your occupation, send to The National Labor Tribune office for a copy of Atkinson on the Gases Met with in Coal Mines, and on the Friction of Air in Mines. The price is 10 cents.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

J. A. McConnell, Colorado.
L. R. Hinchcomb, Maryland.
J. P. Klassen, O.
W. Franklin, Kentucky.
Miss Mary Thompson, Connecticut.
J. C. Cook, Connecticut.
W. E. Page, Iowa.
Mrs. M. Hoskin, Pennsylvania.
Jens Copeland, Illinois.
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Ellas Coss, New Jersey.
Dr. W. E. Spill, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. R. S. Seibert, Pennsylvania.
E. S. Curran, New York.
E. C. Robinson, Canada.
Wm. Howie, Canada.
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POPULAR MECHANICS

GAS ENGINE MUFFLER.

Simple Device For Deadening Noise of Exhaust.

Many farmers and mechanics have gasoline engines which are objectionable on account of the noise from the exhaust. This noise may be entirely done away with by the use of the simple muffler pictured herewith.

Two barrels are connected by a pipe of the same size as the pipe that leads

UNDERGROUND ENGINE MUFFLER.

from the exhaust. Four small pipes are screwed into the top of one barrel, and the exhaust pipe is fastened in the top of the other. Both barrels are buried so their tops are about six inches below the surface of the ground. This muffler will stop the noise entirely, and on account of its size it will not reduce the power of the engine, which the smaller ones have a tendency to do.

Smoke Burning Grate.

What is hailed as a great improvement in the construction of grates for furnaces has been recently attained by a Carlsbad architect, Alois Biechert, which is said to be so effective that the poorest Bohemian coal, which is a very soft lignite, may be burned with an efficiency of a little less than 85 per cent. The grate is entirely novel in its design and really consists of two grates, one above the other. From the top one there issues a blast of hot air, which beats down the smoke and soot from the fire, driving it back into the flames so that it is entirely consumed. One of these grates has been in operation for a period of twenty-six months in the municipal slaughter house at Carlsbad, and it is said that there is not the slightest discoloration to be seen inside the chimney.

Metallized Paper.

Metallized paper is being manufactured by a German process as a substitute for tin foil. Ordinary paper is treated with a mixture of finely powdered metal and resin and then subjected to friction, with the result that it becomes as flexible, brilliant and impermeable as sheets of tin foil. Wax or an alcohol solution of gum lac may be used instead of the resin. In making the tin foil paper either pure tin in a powdered state may be used or a mixture of aluminium powder and tin. The final polishing is done by calendering, which, hitherto always done with heated rollers, is accomplished in this process by means of refrigerated rollers.

THE ORIGIN OF ROCKS.

How Geologists Divide the Three General Classes.

The geologist divides rocks into three general classes—igneous rocks, originating from the molten magma forced upward from the bowels of the earth, such as granite and the various lavas; sedimentary rocks, consisting of disintegrated particles of the igneous rocks which have been reformed into rocks themselves, such as sandstone, and metamorphic rocks, consisting of igneous or sedimentary rocks whose composition has been greatly changed by intense heat, chemical action or other causes—as, for instance, a limestone that has been changed to marble.

Sedimentary rocks, as stated in the geologic atlas of the United States geological survey, are usually made up of layers or beds which can be easily separated. These layers are called strata, and rocks deposited in such layers are termed stratified. The surface of the earth is not immovable. Over wide regions it very slowly rises or sinks with reference to the sea, and shore lines are thereby changed. As a result of upward movement marine sedimentary rocks may become part of the land, and most of our land areas are, in fact, occupied by rocks originally deposited as sediments in the sea.

Sandstone is perhaps the simplest example of a sedimentary rock. Obviously sandstone was once sand, and again each grain of sand was once a part of some older rock. This sand was first eroded and then deposited and either subjected to great pressure by overlying masses perhaps thousands of feet thick or cemented together by chemical solutions. Where the stone was formed by simple pressure it contains a large proportion of open spaces and thus becomes an ideal water bearer. Some sandstones will carry as much as six quarts of water to the cubic foot of stone. In other varieties the interstices may have been filled with cementing material so that the rock may be for all practical purposes almost as dense as granite.

The Vacuum Cleaner.

Vacuum cleaners were recently used with great success in a New York office building which had been visited by fire in the removal of the water which had accumulated as the result of the presence of the firemen. The janitor was instructed to make every effort to have the offices in readiness for the occupants next morning, so that their business would not suffer any interruption, and in order to get rid of the water in the carpets and on the floors a number of vacuum cleaners were secured and put to work, with the result that things were in perfect order for the commencement of business the following morning.

The Prolific Potato.

If there were but one potato in the world a careful cultivator might produce 10,000,000,000 from it in ten years and thus supply the world with seed again.

Ladder Holding Clips.

The lower end of a ladder may be kept from slipping by using a device made from heavy sheet metal, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The attachments are made to fit the wood loosely, and the edge intended for the

PREVENT LADDER FROM SLIPPING.

lower part is notched like a saw. A hole is drilled through the metal, and a corresponding hole is bored in the wood for a draw pin or bolt. This makes them fit the base, no matter at what angle the ladder slants, and also provides a way to quickly remove them.

Plants That Like Cold.

Climate affects the inhabitants of the sea just as it does those of the land. As arctic land plants cannot flourish at the equator, so in the Arctic and Antarctic oceans marine plants are found that are unable to survive in warm water.

Among the most remarkable of these cold water plants are the laminariaceae, a kind of seaweed, which sometimes attain a gigantic size, exceeding in length the longest climbing plants of the tropical forests and developing huge stems like the trunks of trees.

Investigation has shown that these plants flourish in the coldest waters of the polar seas and that they never advance farther from their frigid homes than to the limits of "summer temperature" in the ocean. The genial warmth destroys them, just as a polar blast shrivels the flowers of a tropical garden.

New England Leads in Granite.

The New England states continue to produce more granite than any other area of equal size in the country, although as individual states Wisconsin and California are heavy producers. According to figures compiled by Ernest F. Burchard of the United States geological survey, New England produced granite in 1909 to the value of $9,674,715 as compared with $19,581,597 for the whole United States. Of all the states Vermont led in 1909, with a production of $2,811,744; Massachusetts was second, with $2,164,619, and Maine was third, with $1,939,534.

Fresh Water Flying Fish.

A specimen of the African fresh water flying fish is now to be seen in the reptile house at the London zoological gardens. In the day it is usually poised motionless close to the surface of the water. At night it darts about catching insects. A species found in British Guiana skims along the surface of the water with the deep keel of the abdomen immersed.

CASSELL'S [illegible] MECHANICS

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NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

Where the Unions Meet in 1911

July 15, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 17, Boston, Mass., International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

Probably August —, York, Pa., National Association Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States.

August —, Boston, Mass., Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America.

August 7, Niagara Falls, N. Y., United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

August 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Joseph, Mo., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 13, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

September 14, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.

September 18, Milwaukee, Wis., International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Third week in September (place not yet decided), International Union of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.

September 25, Scranton, Pa., International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' International Union of America.

October 2, Atlanta, Ga., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

October 17, New York city, United Textile Workers of America.

November 13, Atlanta, Ga., American Federation of Labor.

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CHARRED DOCUMENTS.

Papers Subjected to Great Heat Not Necessarily Destroyed.

One of the most interesting after effects of the San Francisco earthquake and consequent fire has been touched upon in a paper by George A. James dealing with the handling of charred documents which so often are found in modern safes after the heat of a great conflagration. Mr. James, expert in this business of restoration of charred documents, speaks of the appalling loss of documents in San Francisco, due to the ignorance of persons holding them.

According to Mr. James no paper which may have been carbonized under conditions which leave the sheet virtually intact should be imagined destroyed until some expert in the restoration of carbonized paper shall have declared it so. The principle upon which he works is that every printed, ink written or pencil written word must leave its impression upon the paper. He points out that which most persons have observed in the burning of a newspaper—that the printing remains legible when the paper is charcoal; it becomes only a matter of proper light in which to read the print.

In the matter of treatment for restoring carbonized documents it naturally is a complicated chemical process too long and difficult to describe. But some observations made by Mr. James are worthy of the attention of any one who has occasion to store valuable documents.

Graphite pencils (lead pencils) leave a far clearer mark than does ink or print, though typewritten papers remain legible after great heat. In papers which have been restored and where footings of figures first have been made in light pencilings and later written with a pen the graphite first footings have been easiest to develop. Here are a few "don'ts" to be observed before the potential fire:

Valuable documents should not be folded. Currency never should be kept in a drawer in which coin or jewelry is deposited. Use no wallets or rubber bands in storing documents. If a piece of currency or valuable document be charred and even broken, don't decide that it is worthless and beyond all restoration.—Chicago Tribune.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE BOX

Your Bible questions will be answered in these columns or by Mail if sent to our Bible Question Box Editor.

Q.—Years ago we heard so much about "Spirituality" in sermons and religious articles, but now all we hear is "Morality." Could you kindly explain the difference between these two expressions?

Answer.—There is a wide distinction in these terms, as much as there is between Christianity and Churchianity. According to the Scriptures, morality alone will not save anyone at the present time. "The Rich Young Man," although so moral and upright that the Lord Jesus looking on him loved him, was not qualified for the Kingdom (Mark x, 17-22). We read also of Cornelius, the first Gentile convert to Christianity, that he was "a devout man and prayed to God always" (Acts x, 2), yet his morality and devoutness were not sufficient to save him, but it was necessary that he should hear the message of salvation and by complying with the conditions set forth his salvation was assured (Acts xi, 14). The difference between "Morality" and "Spirituality" was clearly portrayed in the life and teachings of Christ. He was a perfect man, without sin, holy, harmless and undefiled, when at thirty years of age He was baptized by John at Jordan. He was absolutely moral but not spiritual. There at His baptism He received the Holy Spirit and began to develop as a New Creature. We read that He was "made perfect through sufferings" (Hebrews ii, 10). How was He made perfect? He was already perfect as a man, but now He was made perfect as a spiritual New Creature by the trials and persecutions that came upon Him after His baptism. The 5th chapter of Matthew is devoted to pointing out the distinction between the morality of the Scribes and Pharisees, who were devoted to practicing the moral precepts of the law, and the spiritual conditions of righteousness, which must be developed by all who would be Christ's followers. (See particularly Matthew v, 20).

Q.—Who are the "other sheep * * * which are not of this fold," mentioned in John x, 16?

Answer.—During the Gospel Age the Lord has but one Church, one flock of sheep who follow Him. "My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me" (John x, 27). From the very first there has been no change in the Lord's flock, neither in the terms of discipleship nor in the reward promised, as we read, "Ye are called in one hope of your calling" (Ephesians iv, 4).

The "other sheep" evidently refer to others who will become the Lord's followers under different conditions and under a different call from that which has gone forth during the Gospel Age. The members of the present flock are called upon to sacrifice the earthly nature, and become partakers, with the Master and Shepherd, of the divine nature (Romans xii, 1, 2; II Timothy ii, 11, 12; II Peter i, 3, 4).

These "other sheep" are particularly mentioned by our Master in Matthew xxv, 31-46. This parable of the sheep and the goats belongs not to this Age, the Gospel Age, but to the coming Age of the Messiah. The introduction of the parable (verse 31) shows this, saying, "When the Son of man shall come in His glory," etc. The Savior has not yet appeared in His glory, and the promise is, that "*When Christ, who is our life, shall appear*, then shall ye [the Church, the sheep of the present Age] also appear with Him in glory" (Colossians iii, 4); and then his work of dealing with the world of mankind will begin. Then all mankind will be on judgment or trial, to be tested, with a view to prove who will develop the sheep-like (obedient) disposition and who will develop the goat-like (disobedient) disposition.

Q.—Is there such a thing as a "ghost"?

Answer.—The word "ghost" as generally used, is understood by many to mean some kind of an apparition or supposed manifestation of a spirit being—a phantom. Thus, when our Lord had risen from the dead and appeared in the midst of the disciples while the door was shut, they supposed that they had seen a phantom, something intangible. Our Lord corrected their error by telling them that spirit-beings had not flesh and bones, as they saw He had. Our Lord was indeed a spirit being after His resurrection; but He materialized for the sake of instructing His Apostles, who were to be His witnesses, not only of His life and death, but also of His resurrection.

In times past, angels have appeared to men, but not as ghosts. As Jesus, as a spirit Being after His resurrection, appeared in curious forms—as a gardener, as a stranger and in a body similar to that in which He was crucified—so angels have exercised this power to appear like men. For instance, the three who came to Abraham, as recorded in Genesis xviii, 1-8. They also ate, drank and talked. At first the fallen angels had this power, but were deprived of it according to the Scriptures—"delivered into chains of darkness" (II Peter ii, 4). The Bible gives intimation that in the close of the Gospel Age these evil spirits will regain their power to materialize and represent themselves as men. They will have the power to appear and reappear, but not as ghosts in the sense of apparitions.

The mule, being in a temper, kicked a few boards out of the side of the barn.

"One of those fresh air cranks," commented the horse to itself.—Buffalo Express.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

DIVINE JUSTICE AND MERCY

II Chronicles 33:1-20—July 16

"Cease to do evil; learn to do well."—Isa. 1:16, 17.

MANASSEH, the central figure of this study, was the son of the good King Hezekiah. Manasseh succeeded to the throne of Judah in his twelfth year—the bad son of a good father. This matter of good fathers and evil sons, and evil fathers and good sons, was probably due, frequently, to the good or evil character of the mothers, as well as to the fact that the king, occupied with the affairs of state, could not give proper attention to the cultivation of his own children, although, doubtless, there are exceptions to this rule.

How Few Recognize the Sacredness of Parental Responsibilities

Parentage is undoubtedly the highest and most important function of human life. Yet how few realize the sacredness of parental responsibilities! The Prophet inquires, "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean?" While admitting the inference that none of our race can possibly be perfect, we must admit also that in the parents reside great possibilities respecting the good or evil of their children. This responsibility should be felt in mating—before marriage. We are not urging that marriage should be put upon the same plane as stock breeding, and the finer sentiment disregarded; but we do claim that the spirit of a sound mind should be sought in connection with the most important contract of life, affecting not only the destiny and happiness of the pair, but also of their offspring.

Worship of Moloch.

Is it any wonder that children are born nervous and peevish when we know that the mother in bearing them was fretted and annoyed in a thousand ways? Is it any wonder that children are born to a heritage of passion, anger and lust, when we think of the experiences of their mothers which are thus impressed upon them? Surely all parents of reasonable judgment, understanding these matters, would lay proper foundations for character in their children—foundations upon which, subsequently, they would patiently, carefully and lovingly develop their children along the lines of the highest standards of righteousness and the beauty of holiness and loyalty to the Creator! But while this should be the endeavor of all, when could we hope ever to bring the world into a condition to desire and strive for such results? Never! Hope for the world would die were it not based upon the sure Word of the Lord, which promises mankind help from on High in the great Kingdom of Messiah.

The Valley of Hinnom

King Manasseh reintroduced idolatry, built altars for the worship of Baal in the courts of the temple, used enchantments and communicated with evil spirits. The punishment for idolatry was not eternal torment, be it noted; that erroneous view came to us during the "Dark Ages." We are getting back to a better understanding of God and His Word.

In connection with the king's idolatrous delusions, it is recorded in verse six that he "caused his children to pass through the fire in the valley of Hinnom." That valley lies just outside the city of Jerusalem, to the south. It is now considerably filled up and covered with orchards. Of old it was a deep valley. It was used for religious rites at one time. A great brass image erected there, the body of which was hollow, constituted a flue for the fires built underneath. The image had outstretched arms, which became heated and upon these arms children were sometimes offered in sacrifice to the false deities wholly contrary to everything authorized by the Almighty.

Mediaeval Moloch-Worship.

Later on, this valley of Hinnom was polluted so that it might never again be used as a place of worship. No doubt it was used as a place for the destruction of the offal of the city of Jerusalem—dead cats and rats and dogs, etc., were thrown there and fire and brimstone burned therein for the destruction of the foul gases. The bodies of the vilest criminals might after death also be thrown into this valley as refuse.

In the New Testament, written in Greek, this "valley of the son of Hinnom" is styled *Ge-hinnom*, or, later, *Gehenna*. Our Lord several times used this valley in illustrating the Second Death—the hopelessness of all those who would wilfully, intelligently and persistently refuse the grace of God.

Eventually all who will come to love righteousness and hate iniquity shall be enabled to attain eternal life, and all who will love iniquity and hate righteousness shall have the punishment of the Second Death, symbolically represented in *Gehenna*—"everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord."

Good Reason.

"You mean to say you lived in one house for three years and cultivated no pleasant acquaintances? Why?"

"I was cultivating my voice."—Exchange.

LAUGHTER AND TEARS.

A Comedy Scene In Which Grief Played a Leading Part.

"Stage fright is not one of the emotions which get across the footlights," writes Miss Alice Crawford. "Audiences are for the most part as serenely unconscious of it as they are of other individual sentiments in the actors having no relation to the incidents of the play.

"I shall never forget an instance of this curious insensibility of the crowd. Once when I was touring one of the most charming and popular girls of the company died after only a few days' illness. She was one of those sweet, tranquil natures and had endeared herself to us all. Her death in lodgings in the small provincial town had an element of real tragedy in it.

"The news that she was dead reached the theater in the evening just as two of the actors and I were about to go on for a scene of broad comedy. We went on the stage with tears in our eyes, and I can still see the face of one of those comedians with the great tears glistening on the paint. He was dreadfully affected. Try as he would, he could not control his voice, and the tears kept choking him as he rattled off his lines.

"The audience were convulsed every time his voice broke, and it made me cry more than ever to see the grief shaking him as he grinned and chaffed through his tears. Yet that comedy scene never went so well before. The audience never guessed."—Exchange.

STORY OF A MUD HEN.

And the Man Who Tried to Shoot or Drown the Bird.

"It is a mighty hard thing to down a mud hen," said a Portland official. "Every one knows this homely bird, so clever that it can dodge the flash of a gun, making it very hard to kill if any one ever wanted to kill one.

"A friend of mine who was a great hunter, but not acquainted with the mud hen, was out hunting on the Columbia sloughs some years ago when he saw what he thought was some kind of duck floating on the water. He aimed his shotgun and fired, but the bird dived as the gun was discharged, and the shot struck the water where the bird had been a moment before. As the smoke cleared away the hunter saw the bird come to the surface, and he gave it the other barrel, with the same result.

"His obstinacy was now aroused, and he determined to kill that bird before he left the place. He shot away every round of ammunition he had, but the bird dodged every one and still floated in the same spot. In great disgust my friend sat down on the bank and lit his pipe. At the first puff of smoke the bird dived again, and this gave him his inspiration.

"To make a short story, he smoked up all his tobacco in an effort to drown the mud hen, but when darkness fell and he started for home the bird was still floating in the same old spot."—Portland Oregonian.

A Wedding Ring Superstition.

Although there was a lifelong friendship to back up their business deals, the jeweler was not surprised when his old customer who had married a second time bought the wedding ring at another shop.

"If he should take a third wife he would buy the ring at still another store," the jeweler said. "That is one of the superstitions of the trade. A man may have the marrying habit ever so bad and require several wedding rings in his time, yet he never buys any two of them from the same place. Jewelers do not expect it. They don't want to sell two wedding rings to the same man. Bad luck would surely light on all concerned, and there is enough trouble in the world anyhow without deliberately inviting more of it by defying a good old wedding ring superstition."—New York Times.

Her Recommendation.

A woman prominent as a social worker was in the city to engage a new girl the other day. She visited an employment agency which makes a specialty of finding places for country housemaids and was much pleased with one from the country.

"Why did you leave your last place?" asked the woman.

"I didn't have no last place," answered the girl, "because I ain't had no last place to leave, and I'm still working at it, being for myself that I've been working, and I'm sure I'm a good servant, and I can recommend myself to you, ma'am."—Exchange.

Melodramatic.

A dramatist was condemning two melodramas that had had an unmerited success among the less cultivated portion of the public.

"The first," said the dramatist in his epigrammatic way, "was all blood and thunder, and the other was all thud and blunder."

Rivulets and the Rivers.

All are to be men of genius in their degree—rivulets or rivers, it does not matter, so that the souls be clear and pure, not dead walls, encompassing dead heaps of things known and numbered, but running waters in the sweet wilderness of things unnumbered and unknown, conscious only of the living banks, on which they partly refresh and partly reflect the flowers, and so pass on.—Ruskin's "The Stones of Venice."

Proof Positive.

Mrs. De Pretty—Horrors! That woman who just passed is a young man in disguise. Husband—Well, well! How do you know? Mrs. De Pretty—She looked at my face instead of my dress.—Washington Times.

LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Progress of Senate Investigation Into the Abhorrent Practice of "Third Degree" Methods by Police—Labor Federation Officials Spurn Suggestion to Apologize to Judge Wright to Escape Further Contempt Proceedings—Progressive Legislation Continues to Be Introduced.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Senate Committee before which has been referred the matter of investigating "third degree" methods. Mr. Gompers opened his testimony before the committee on the methods employed by the police of this country, which, he said, constituted a system that is not only unlawful, but brutal. "In the case of the Seylor brothers, arrested in connection with the death of a young woman in Atlantic City about two years ago, one of the brothers was sweated and doped to such an extent that he made statements, which, if true, ought to have resulted in his conviction, but when the trial came," Mr. Gompers added, "and the man was not under the influence of the 'third degree' system, he gave testimony which resulted in his acquittal. That case is in strong contrast with the case of Dr. Crippen, arrested by the British authorities. Just as soon as Crippen was taken into custody the officers told the prisoner that any statement he might make would be used against him at the trial. He was warned that he had rights that could not be invaded by the police."

Coming to the case of the McNamaras, Mr. Gompers declared that they were taken away from their home state without a proper hearing, without an opportunity of consulting with counsel, despite the fact that such an opportunity was demanded by the suspect—just taken bodily, placed in an automobile that was cranked up and ready to start, one of the speediest machines in the city of Indianapolis—manacled, taken at breakneck speed to Terre Haute, held until train time and rushed to California, being placed on several different trains during the trip.

A colloquy ensued between the members of the Senate Committee and Mr. Gompers, dealing with the various phases of the case. It was brought out also that Burns had telegraphed to the Governor of California that he had arrested and was holding J. J. McNamara, in order to get the requisition, when, as a matter of fact, McNamara was not arrested until a week after the telegram was sent. Mr. Gompers also intimated that there had been unlawful acts committed by postoffice inspectors in co-operation with Burns.

At the hearing before the Senate Committee appointed to consider the administration of the law by federal officials, "third degree," President Gompers made it plain that he and his colleagues would not accept the proferred suggestion of apologizing to Justice Wright of the District Supreme Court. As a matter of fact, after reviewing some of the important points in this case, he said: "Several phases of this case will furnish a subject of profitable inquiry by this committee. Whether or not impeachment proceedings can be brought against this judge is a question. He deserves it, I have no doubt. If we had the recall, he would have been recalled long ago." Senator Borah interjected, "I think impeachment is a better proceeding," while President Gompers replied: "I have no doubt something along that line will soon develop." It was brought out that the sentences that have been imposed on the three defendants, imprisonment for twelve, nine and six months, are without a parallel in the history of the country. As a last word Mr. Gompers said: "I am not ready to apologize for trying to help the poor devil who is working, giving the best that is in him, and getting so little for it. I am not conscious of having done any wrong or of having violated any law."

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Stephens, of California, providing for the establishment and operation of a Government owned and controlled line of steamers along the Pacific coast and through the Panama Canal. Among the many interesting bills which have been introduced during the extra session of Congress, the one to empower the Government to establish a line of steamers to make regular calls at the principal Pacific coast ports, including Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego is the most unique. The bill provides that the Panama Railroad Company purchase, or have constructed, not less than six steamers suitable for transportation of passengers and freight along the Pacific coast. It also provides that as soon as the Panama Canal is completed, the service will be further extended to the Atlantic coast ports. The bill carries with it the sum of $6,000,000 for the purpose of inaugurating the line of steamers. This measure will be watched with considerable interest.

It has been announced by the Post Office Department that the 40,000 rural free delivery carriers in the United States are to receive an increase of $100 per year over their present salary of $900, for all carriers on standard routes, with proportionate increases on the shorter routes.

Preliminary reports from the Bu-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

SPEAKING ABOUT PHILANTHROPY.

ONE of the officers of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company said: "The obstacles in the way of making loans for workingmen's homes have been the question of interest and the security of loans. Whenever the company can invest its funds in small loans upon as favorable terms and with equal security as it does in its ordinary transactions, the company is prepared to lend a portion of its assets to wage earners for the purpose of either building or purchasing their own homes."

That is real funny, when one stops to remember that this particular company collects more money from the workingmen, through its industrial department, than any other American life insurance company, and that these same assets of which the officer speaks were built up by the nickles and dimes the wage earner, the laborer, the washerwoman, and the factory girl handed over to the company's collectors each week.

It has been the self same wage earner who has had to pay the highest rates for his few dollars of insurance.

And now, if he can pay the highest obtainable rates of interest he may borrow some of his own money.

THE "INTERESTS" AND THE CLERGY.

NO home is safe. No institute for the care of the unfortunate is safe. No church is safe. No school is safe. Money-greed extends its tentacles everywhere, to stifle, degrade, ruin.

At the head of a Methodist church of San Diego is Rev. Dr. Guild. He preaches the rights of man and, as a citizen, fought the granting of 50-year street railway franchises to the Spreckels interests. The System is intriguing to end his days with his church and he may be called "on the carpet" at the annual conference of the church, next September.

You would think that a home for the deaf, dumb and blind would be outside the reach of the System and California's Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind is being investigated. Evidence shows that the Southern Pacific part of the System kept officers in that "home" who permitted gross immoralities by the blind and supplied the inmates with liquor. The votes were thrown to the system on election day. Governor Hiram Johnson says: "It is a system that has grown up, and I mean to tear it down."

Everywhere, into everything reaches machine politics to pollute or destroy, in the interest of organized money. But the people are studying the things that lie behind party declarations and the names that appear below the heads of the party tickets, thank heaven!

REAR ADMIRAL OSTERHAUS, NEW COMMANDER OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

REAR ADMIRAL HUGO OSTERHAUS, who has succeeded Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder in command of the Atlantic fleet, a coveted post in the navy, is descended from fine old German fighting stock. He was born at Belleville, Ill., where many of the chief participants in the German revolt of 1848 settled after their exile. He was appointed to the Naval academy from Missouri and was graduated in 1870. Admiral Osterhaus still has two years of service before reaching the age limit—sixty-two years—for retirement. He reached his present rank two years ago. During his long service in the navy he has held various important commands. At the series of maneuvers off the New England coast, beginning June 21, Admiral Osterhaus will have the honor of commanding twenty-one warships, the greatest fleet ever assembled under the American flag.

30,000 MINERS EXPECTED AT GREAT MEET.

(Below will be found a report of the preparations for the great first aid field meet in Pittsburg, which President Taft will come to witness. This meet was first suggested by the National Labor Tribune and it is due solely to this paper that it is being held.—Ed. Tribune.)

It is expected that more than 30,000 miners and operators will be present. Teams from all over the country are expected to compete in the demonstration of first aid to the injured and show their skill in rescue work.

President William H. Taft has promised to be present and distribute the prizes to the winning teams. The demonstrations will be held on the morning of October 27. During the afternoon 20,000 miners from nearby mines will parade from Forbes Field to the wharf at Water street to witness the United States marine parade on the river, which will be held immediately after the miners' parade.

Plans had been made for holding this demonstration on September 16, but owing to the pressure of official duties President Taft found it impossible to be in Pittsburg on that date. He signified his ability to be here on October 27, and the date has been changed to agree with his wishes.

Governor John K. Tener has also signified his willingness to attend this demonstration, and both Mr. Taft and he will address the miners at Forbes Field as they form in line to march to the wharf. Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher will also address the miners.

The morning program will consist of demonstrations of first aid to the injured and rescue work.

A small mine will be built in the field and every effort will be made to make it look as natural as possible. When the mine explodes the rescue parties will come on the scene, and the company showing the most skill in rescue work will be presented with a prize.

Each of these companies is composed of five men who represent the mine in which they are employed. None but mine workers will be permitted to compete.

It has been estimated that 20,000 miners have been killed in the last 20 years, and in order to give the public an idea of this vast number who have lost their lives in the mines one man out of 20 in the parade will be labeled.

On October 26, the day preceding the national mine safety demonstration, tests will be conducted at the Bureau of Mines experiment station in this city and at the experimental mine at Wallace station, a short distance from Pittsburg. The demonstrations at the latter place will consist of the actual blowing up of the mine and rescue work for the benefit of operators, mine superintendents and other officials.

Motion pictures will be taken of the demonstrations on both October 26 and 27.

MANY NEW STEEL ORDERS

Among the new contracts for structural steel placed yesterday in Pittsburg was one of nearly 4,000 tons for the new general office building of the Adams Express Company in New York. It was awarded to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company. The same company secured a number of smaller orders, while railroads have been giving out orders this week for between 7,000 and 10,000 tons of structural steel for various structures, including a bridge near Waynesburg, Pa., that will be required by the new Fairmont & Pittsburg railroad. This contract went to the American Bridge Company.

Improvement in the steel and wire section of the steel trade was reported. Orders have been issued for the resumption of the Shoenberger and Donora plants of the American Steele and Wire Company, which have been idle for 10 days. The rod and wire mills of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, and the tin plate mills of the same company at Aliquippa, Pa., are now running full time and employing the full number of men.

A general strike has been inaugurated by the organized railroad employes of Italy. The men are demanding higher wages, and assert that every railroad in the country will immediately be effected if a settlement is not arrived at.

LOS ANGELES, July 18.—The contempt proceedings against Mrs. Emma McManigal, wife of Ortie E. McManigal, the alleged confessed dynamiter, were dismissed today by Judge Bordwell. The court held that the affidavit filed by the prosecution was insufficient.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Workmen's Insurance Consolidation and Amendment bill has passed the Reichstag. The final vote on the bill was 232 for to 58 against, the minority being composed of Socialists.

ROME, July 12.—A law instituting a national system of insurance is about to go into effect in Italy. All private life insurance companies, whether Italian or foreign, have been compelled to present their registers to appointed officials and the registers then closed. Existing contracts will be recognized, but no further insurance can be made hereafter, as all new business will go to the state.

The organized men on the North British Railway, employed at Coatbridge and vicinity, Glasgow, Scotland, have gone on strike for shorter hours and higher wages.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress, Successes and Remarkable Extension of the Shipping Strike—Dockers and Transport Workers Involved. Woolcombers' Strike Settled—Northumberland Miners Object to Three-Shift System—Tinplate Market.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, July 11.—Substantial and dramatic success has attended the strike of British sailors and firemen. The Shipping Federation which is the ship owners' organization confessed to being beaten when it issued its permission of its affiliated ship owning companies to make their own terms with the strikers. The companies owning the great liners such as the Cunard, White Star, the American, etc., now pay their men the top rates demanded by the National Sailors and Firemen's Union. The strike spread from the workers on the ships to those employed on the docks, wharves, and riversides at the various ports. Dockers as they are called in this country have had no great strike for twenty-five years since the great movement which secured them the minimum wage of twelve cents per hour. As a result for the present movement they are securing fourteen cents and sixteen cents per hour with increased pay for overtime and night and holiday work.

From the dockers the strike spread to the carters, the men who drive the goods and freight wagons between dock and railway station in Manchester and Liverpool. In this way practically the whole of the transport workers in the big British ports were affected and this even extended in some cases to the local railway workers. There is no space here to tabulate the large number of improvements in wages, hours, and conditions of labor secured. A large number of men are still out but the sailors and dockers have pretty generally won and there is no doubt that the carters will also be returning to work with substantial advantages.

This epidemic of strikes is creating a solidarity which is tremendously benefiting our unions. Increases of membership are being recorded on all sides, especially in the unions that are affected by a strike. Sailors and firemen have fought and won a splendid fight and great honor is due to their leaders. There was vast need for better wages and better conditions generally in the British mercantile marine.

That the British seamen's life is still very primitive and his fare very rough is shown by the custom of rewarding good work or extra work with better food. The most regular instance of this is the giving of "black-pan" to the firemen who have been on the extra duty of getting up the accumulated ashes from the stockhold. Into the exact composition of black-pan it is needless, if not impossible, to go, but it is generally a mixture of broken food from the cabin, and no man who thinks he has done more than his regular work hesitates to make a claim for it.

If one would know how far the sailor's food and his ways of taking it represent his own tastes, one may compare a "monthly boat" and a "weekly boat." In the former the men are paid so much a month and all found, in the latter they are paid by the week, at proportionately higher rates of course and provide their own food. The weekly boats are mostly in the coasting trade, where the men can get ashore often to revictual, but many boats running to ports between the Elbe and Brest are weekly. The men do not take their meals with much greater elegance than on the monthly boat, but the food is not so uninvitingly plain. Tinned meats, dried meats, dried fish, and little savory things of all sorts show that the individual is more enterprising in the discovery of cheap but appetizing food than the firm which caters at so much a head.

James Sexton, whose wise and moderate councils during the present labor dispute won recognition for the Dock Laborers' Union, was originally a "docker" himself, and gained first-hand knowledge of the dangers attendant on the calling through serious accident, the marks of which are ineffaceable. What Mr. Saxton remembers better than his accident, however, is the incredible meanness of his employer, who deducted from his first wages on resuming work the cost of the cab that had conveyed him to the hospital.

In connection with the Manchester carters' strike the strikers showed themselves determined to prevent the goods wagons being driven to their destinations by blacking labor. This meant the use of some force at times and to meet this local police were reinforced by supplies from London and other cities. When these were still found to be insufficient 500 soldiers fully armed were drafted into Manchester on July 6 to the disgust of all thoughtful citizens.

The woolcombers' strike, affecting about twelve thousand workers, was settled on July 6, the result being an alleged victory for the masters. The men struck for a six-and-a-half dollar minimum weekly wage and a five per cent increase for piece workers. The non-federated employers gave way, but the federated ones would not give way upon these points unless the woolcombers gave up a right they had secured some time ago whereby all federated employers engaged their hands through the unions. Rather than give up this right the woolcombers working for the federated employers returned to work without waiting for the minimum wage. This agreement is to remain in force until December 31.

The ballot returns of the Northumberland miners which have commenced to come into the head office in

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LABOR LEADERS REFUSE TO APOLOGIZE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Samuel Gompers, president, John Mitchell, vice president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, today through their attorneys, Ralston, Siddons & Richardsons, filed their answer to Justice Wright in the District Supreme Court in the labor contempt case.

The reply did not apologize to the court for alleged contempt in the Bucks Stove and Range Company contempt case, as required by Justice Wright, and recommendation of a committee of lawyers appointed by the court to determine whether or not an apology should be demanded.

The report of the committee said: "That the defendants be prepared to make such due acknowledgement, apologize and assurance of future submission to the courts as may sufficiently answer the necessary purpose of vindicating its authority and that of the law."

Denial of the right of the court to require an apology and declaration that the defendants have never been guilty of contempt of court are included in the reply. Although the reply was filed today there will be no hearing of the case until the fall term of the court.

After the United States Supreme Court held that the jail sentences were not correctly imposed, Justice Wright appointed the committee to investigate the proceedings, and if evidence warranted to start a new case. This committee included J. J. Darlington, of this city; James M. Beck, of New York, and Daniel Davenport, of Bridgeport, Conn.

The new puddle mill of A. M. Byers, Girard, O., started in full, double turn, Monday. This firm has signed the Sons of Vulcan scale for its three mills, one in this city and two at Girard. This mill would have started sooner but the warm weather made puddlers scarce and it would not pay the firm to operate partially. Any puddlers out of employment can find work at any one of these mills.

MINERS THANK INTERNATIONAL BOARD.

Thomas Stannage, secretary of the of the Irwin field miners, sends the National Labor Tribune the following with the request that it be published:

Greensburg, Pa., July 13, 1911.

Whereas there has been waged a fierce battle between capital and labor in the Westmoreland coal fields for the past 15 months and;—

Whereas owing to the industrial depression of the country the international executive board recognized the impossibility of securing for the men in this field at this time an agreement, decided to no longer continue the fight.

Whereas the International organization of the U. M. W. of A. recognized the just principles at stake in that great fight, contributed liberally financially and morally to its support and they with the financial assistance of District No 5 and District No. 2 together with the assistance of other craft unions and many public spirited justice loving citizens of this and other commonwealths, endeavored by every legitimate means at their disposal to make this fight a success to the men, women and children affected.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the miners of Westmoreland county thank the International organization, Districts No. 2 and 5, organization with every craft union and through them every member who has contributed to the support of this fight together with the generous public and others and

Be it further resolved that a copy be sent to the labor papers.

Adopted unanimously by the committee: Joseph Littlewood, president; Thomas Stannage, secretary; H. C. Barger, Albert Anderson, Riley Stout, James Tunieliffe, James Martin, Peter C. Wawson, Peter Hazer.

Arrangements have been perfected for the first annual national first aid field meet in Forbes Field October 27. It will be conducted under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines and the Pittsburg Coal Operators' Association, with the co-operation of the American Red Cross.

Electricians at Aurora, Ill., secured 50 cents per day increase.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

GEHENNA FIRE A FIGURE OF SPEECH.

Symbolizes the Second Death—a Total Extinction—"Where Their Worm Dieth Not"—Pastor Russell Leads an Exploration Party of Toronto Bible Students in a Critical Investigation of "Gehenna"—Stripped of Superstitious Accretions, He Declares It "the Second Death."

TORONTO, Canada, July 16.—Pastor Russell delivered three addresses here under the auspices of the International Bible Students Association. By request two of his addresses were more particularly to the Hebrews on "Zionism in Prophecy." Another was specially to Bible Students, and it we report. His text was, "Where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." (Mark 9: 44.) The speaker said:—

There are other and much more beautiful topics than the one I have chosen for this occasion. Nevertheless, "Handsome is that handsome does." This text has stood in the way of God's people for centuries, and still continues in the way of many of them. To such it proves the Almighty Creator to be a most unkind one, a most un-Fatherly one, view the matter as we will. Some say, lovelessly, and illogically, that God provided from before the foundation of the world a great gehenna of fire, torture, suffering, and that all mankind were doomed on account of father Adam's transgression, but that through Jesus' death arrangement was made by which the small number who walk in His footsteps in the "narrow way" may escape this awful eternity.

Others say, not so; God is love, and these unquenchable fires and immortal worms are matters of necessity which His love cannot overcome, because, by some slip of unwisdom in the beginning, or by some lack of power since, the Almighty is unable to do better than to save the mere handful and to allow the great mass of mankind to suffer endless torture in the fire that never shall be quenched, and where the worm will never die.

THE GREAT TEACHER MISUNDERSTOOD.

These words from the lips of our Master, the Great Teacher, have been grievously misunderstood. The teaching of our Protestant childhood was to the effect that only the saintly elect would go to heaven and that others would not only lose heaven, but gain an eternal life in torment. Thus our text was understood to portray what practically the whole world of mankind would be compelled to endure.

This hell was pictured to our childhood minds from outside the Bible as heated to a white heat. If we expressed wonder or surprise that any creature could endure such conditions so long the answer was that God would exercise his omnipotent power to make us fire-proof and pain-sensitive.

Some theologians of the Thomas and Kempis school of thought went so far as to picture the poor creatures in their sufferings and to show that the heat would form a kind of an asbestos covering which would shield them from a measure of its intensity. But those deluded theologians proceeded to explain that these outer coverings would crack and shell off every little while, leaving the poor victim freshly tender that his suffering might be the more intense.

Of course, these theologians of the past had their difficulty in dealing with the worms. They could imagine devils who would oversee the torture as being made immune to pain by the chief torturer, the Almighty God. But just how to imagine the worms getting along in so great a heat and how they would in any wise increase the torture of the poor sufferers was to many a perplexity. But patient thoughtfulness along these cruel and devilish lines enabled some to formulate the theory that the worms would be fiery ones, living in fire, delighting in fire—worms that would bore through the incrustations and add still further to the horrible sufferings of the world of mankind.

WAS THIS WHAT JESUS MEANT?

Did the Great Teacher intend that such conclusions should be drawn from His language? And did He stop short of the description from reasons of sympathy or modesty or shame? Is this the general teaching of God's Word or has a great and terrible mistake been made? And have we mistaken a figure of speech and treated it as literal? We erred. We misunderstood.

The Great Teacher, who rebuked His disciples, James and John, when they desired to call fire from heaven upon the City of Samaria, because the people thereof refused to sell them food for the Master—the sympathetic One who said to them, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of; the Son of man came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them"—could that Son of man in any wise intend to tell us that our great Heavenly Father had less of the spirit of love and righteousness than the two impetuous disciples?

Did He mean to intimate that while the disciples might impetuously have been willing to destroy the earthly life of the Samaritans, the Heavenly Father, would treat practically all mankind ten million times worse than that and use Divine Power to all eternity to perpetuate the sufferings of His earthly creatures, which His own Word declares were born in sin, shapen in iniquity, in sin did their mothers conceive them—earthly creatures, too, whose environment was unfavorable and whose Adversary, the Devil, God neither destroyed nor bound?

"GE'HINNOM"—"GEHENNA"—HELL.

As we have heretofore seen, the only Hebrew word translated **hell**, from Genesis to Malachi, is **sheol**, which is indiscriminately translated **grave**, pit and **hell** in our Common Version of the English Bible—the greater number of times **grave**—its proper translation. Its Greek equivalent in the New Testament, we have seen, is **hades**, which likewise is indiscriminately translated **grave** and **hell**, but should always be rendered **grave**. We repeat again that no scholar in the world will claim that there is the slightest thought of life or suffering or joy connected with these words.

The Scriptures distinctly declare that "there is neither wisdom, nor device, nor knowledge in **sheol**"—to which all, both good and bad, go at death, and where they remain until the resurrection. In the New Testament the word **tartarus** occurs once only and is mistranslated **hell**, whereas it should be rendered our earth's atmosphere. It has no reference to humanity in any way, but to the fallen angels. The Apostle says that as a punishment "God cast them down to **tartarus**" and they are "reserved in chains of darkness until the judgment of the great Day."

But today we will examine the fourth and last word translated hell in our common English Bible. This word in the Greek is **gehenna**. It occurs but twelve times, as follows: Matthew v, 22, 29, 30; x, 28; xviii, 9; xxiii 15, 33; Mark ix, 43, 45, 47; Luke xii, 5; James iii, 6. One of the occurrences is in connection with our text today. The question is, To what does this word **gehenna** refer? Is it a name for Purgatory? Or a name for a still worse place of unending torture, as our Protestant creeds declare? We answer, No. It is a figure of speech used to symbolize the Second Death—the death from which there will be no resurrection, no resuscitation—the everlasting destruction mentioned by St. Paul, and of which St. Peter says that they which experience it perish like the brute beast (II Thessalonians i, 9; II Peter ii, 12.) This is very plainly stated in Revelation xx, 14, where of this "lake of fire" it is declared "this is the Second Death."

THE VALLEY OF HINNOM—TOPHET.

The Greek word **gehenna** is the synonym for the Hebrew word Gehinnom, which means "The valley of Hinnom." This valley is repeatedly mentioned in the Bible. It was owned by a family named Hinnom. The first reference to it is in Joshua xv, 8. Looking at any Bible map of the city of Jerusalem, the valley will be seen to the southwest of the city wall. At a time when the Israelites became sadly involved in idolatry, this valley was used as a sacred place. An image of the heathen god, Moloch, made of brass, and hollow, was erected. It was so constructed that the chair, which was a part of the image, constituted a furnace fired from the rear, and the head of the image was the top of a flue.

The image held out its arms as though to receive something and, heated red hot by the fire, was a receptacle in which deluded Israelites placed their children as sacrifices, while trumpets were blown, drums beaten and the people shouted, stifling the cries of the tortured infants (II Kings xxiii, 10.) When the good King Josiah came to the throne all this idolatry was abolished and the proper worship of God in the temple was resumed. Then, lest the people should ever again resort to such atrocious customs, the valley was desecrated. It became a valley of abomination. It was used as a dumping place for the filth of Jerusalem. Dead dogs and dead cats were thrown there, and it is claimed that some of the vile criminals, after execution, were thrown therein instead of being given burial—to typically illustrate that there is no future life for such obnoxious beings—that they will be refuse.

The valley of Hinnom is now filled up and an orchard grows there; but originally it was quite deep. The carcasses of animals were thrown there intended for destruction, the worms feeding upon them. No one sought to hinder the worms from making a complete destruction. In the bottom of the valley fires were kindled for the consumption of the waste debris, and brimstone was added that the fumes of it might destroy any germs of disease. No one thought of quenching that fire: it was one that was desired. This was the **gehenna** of our Lord's day. He uses it in a figurative or pictorial sense as illustrating the Second Death, which will be the portion of all wilful sinners. He used it also symbolically, in connection with other symbols, in the book of Revelation, where as already seen He explains it to mean the Second Death.

The worms of that valley were no more immortal than any other worms or maggots and the fires enkindled there are not burning now. This expression, "Where their worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched," merely signifies that the destruction of the class represented would be complete, that nothing would interfere to save them from destruction. Adamic death will be destroyed, as the Scriptures declare. Christ died that He might have the rightful authority to destroy Adamic death and uplift all of Adam's race who will accept His favor back to all that was lost in Adam, and redeemed at Calvary. But the Second Death is a friend to God and to all who love righteousness, since it will utterly and forever destroy such as have love or sympathy for sin and refuse to be obedient to the Divine will after full enlightenment.

THE ANTITYPICAL "GEHENNA."

As the earthly Jerusalem was a figure of the Jerusalem from above, the heavenly Jerusalem, the Kingdom of God that is to be established in all the earth, so gehenna and its "fire" and "worms" prefigured the destruction of the Second Death upon every wilful sinner, during or shortly after the termination of Christ's Mediatorial Kingdom and reign and the delivery of the Kingdom back to God, with righteousness full established.

As the New Jerusalem will not be a literal city, with literal streets of gold and gates of pearls and walls of jewels, neither the valley of Hinnom nor the lake of fire outside the city of Jerusalem will be literal—both are symbolical. The one represents harmony with God, the Divine blessing and everlasting life; the other represents destruction, the Second Death.

Fire is never used as a symbol of preservation, far from it. It is always a symbol of destruction. The addition of brimstone intensifies the figure, because burning brimstone is one of the most deadly influences known in the world. It is not only deadly to humanity and the larger animals but also to insects and microbes and everything that has life.

AN OLD TESTAMENT REFERENCE.

This same lesson of the destruction of wilful transgressors, as represented in the destructiveness of the valley of Hinnom (Gehenna), is furnished by the Prophet Isaiah (lxvi, 22-24.) A familiar sight in Isaiah's day was the literal valley of Hinnom, used as a figure by the Holy Spirit speaking through him pointing to the antitype and telling of the New Heavens and New Earth—the new religious and secular organizations of mankind which will be accomplished by Messiah's reign—and that then evil doers shall not escape but shall be completely, utterly destroyed. "They shall go forth and look upon the carcases of the men who have transgressed against Me, for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched; and they shall be an abhorrence unto all flesh." Nothing is said about looking at living beings suffering torture, nor is this the thought. God never approved of torture, but always condemned it. A carcase is a dead body.

How glad we should be to realize that God's great Plan will not include a great torture chamber containing countless myriads of His creatures but, as the Scriptures declare, "Every creature in heaven and in earth and under the earth will be heard saying, Praise and glory and honor and dominion and might be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever."

LET HONESTY AND TRUTH PREVAIL.

Having demonstrated that neither the Bible nor reason offers the slightest support to the doctrine that eternal torment is the penalty for sin, we note the fact that the various church creeds, and confessions, and hymn-books, and theological treatises, are its only supports; and that under the increasing light of our day, and the consequent emancipation of reason, belief in this horrible, fiendish doctrine of the Dark Ages is fast dying out. But alas! this is not because Christian people generally are zealous for the truth of God's Word and for His character, and willing to destroy their grim creed-idols. Ah no! they still bow before their admitted falsities; they still pledge themselves to their defense, and spend time and money for their support, though at heart ashamed of them, and privately denying them.

The general influence of all this is to cause the honest-hearted of the world to despise Christianity and the Bible; and to make hypocrites and semi-infidels of nominal Christians. Because the nominal church clings to this old blasphemy, and falsely presents its own error as the teaching of the Bible, the Word of God, though still nominally reverenced, is being practically repudiated. Thus the Bible, the great anchor of truth and liberty, is being cut loose from by the very ones who, if not deceived regarding its teachings, would be held and blessed by it.

The general effect, not far distant, will be, first open infidelity, then anarchy. For much, very much of this, lukewarm Christians, both in pulpits and pews, who know better, are responsible. Many such are willing to compromise the truth, to slander God's character, and to stultify and deceive themselves, for the sake of peace, or ease, or present earthly advantage. And any minister, who, by uttering a word for an unpopular truth, will risk the loss of his stipend and his reputation for being "established" in the bog of error, is considered a bold man, even though he ignominiously withhold his name from his published protests.

If professed Christians would be honest with themselves and true to God, they would soon learn that "their fear toward God is taught by the precepts of men" (Isaiah xxix, 13.) If all would decide to let God be true, though it should prove every man a liar (Romans iii, 4), and show all human creeds to be imperfect and misleading, there would be a great creed-smashing work done very shortly. Then the Bible would be studied and appreciated as never before; and its testimony that the wages of sin is death (extinction), would be recognized as a "just recompense of reward."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Canada, July 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I wish to again express my keen appreciation of your paper. I am subscribing to several papers publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. While stating here that this feature is my reason for being a subscriber, would say your publication from various standpoints appeals very strongly to me. I feel that it is a great educational medium, along the lines of justice between man and man. I am appreciating more than I can tell, the additional features you are adding supplementing the sermons. I feel sure that, apart from financial consideration, you are receiving a big dividend in the appreciation of your patrons.
W. W. BLACK.

Kansas, July 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I appreciate the way you handle the religious pages of your paper, devoting so much space and such excellent print.
I know the Lord will reward you for your effort to spread the light and truth, and that all who are willing to hear may hear.
Sincerely your friend,
MRS. A. BEARMAN.

Illinois, July 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
The Tribune is a good, clean paper and we like it exceedingly. Page three is the captivator. I have been ten years in the gladsome way. The Truth from the first has been greatly appreciated and I have experienced a joy of "head"—an intellectual satisfaction all along, but, how ignorant, after all, I have been! I am just learning the difference between my "head" and my "heart." What are 7,000 miles apart I thought were in close proximity. My "head" is me—my "heart" is the Christ mind. In order to become a "copy of God's dear son" my "head" must be swallowed by my "heart." My "heart" is so small anyhow that as long as my "head" remains big I am facing the impossible. My struggle now is to reduce my "head" down to where it will have "neither interior, nor exterior, without body, shape or parts"—to bring every thought in subjection to the will of God in Christ, that I may have a fullness of "heart" joy—Isa. 26: 3.
C. E. STEWART.

Georgia, July 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please accept postal remittance for renewal of my subscription to your paper. Don't see how I could get along without it. Quite a number of friends through here are very much interested in them, and borrow my paper to read them.
Yours gratefully,
MRS. J. O. WINFREY.

(Dedicated to our beloved Pastor.)
Who is thus, that's coming,
With shoulders thin and spare
But, oh, the cross he carries
Is great and hard to bear.

I see upon that lovely face
A strained and anxious frown
No wonder then, for, oh, it seems
The weight must crush him down.

Eve deceived, has left his side
Once a comfort to his heart,
But he has journeyed with the Lord
And from him ne'er will part.

I look again and low, I see,
His children to have gone
And left that precious homestead
The dwelling of the Lord.

But, oh, there comes a multitude
They the cross will help him bear
Oh, it seems the heavy end
Is lifted in the air.

For though houses and lands
And friends all pass away
Yet there is that unseen hand
That never can decay.

And now I look again, and see,
Those shoulders look so strong
For do they not help carry
The church of God along.

Those that now are learning
Of the glorious beauties there
And the wonders in the heavens
And with their Lord to share.

And the promise is a hundred fold
More than all the loss
If only we keep hanging
On this lonely cross.

The suffering and the weight
Will crush this poor old heart
But out of it will rise
The praise in paradise.

And so our Dearest Father
Keep those shoulders strong
So even the weakest traveler
Can be helped along.

And so to all eternity
This shall be our song
The love of God has turned to earth
And helped his church be strong.
—MRS. MORGAN.

District of Columbia, July 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please find enclosed money order for renewal of my subscription to your valuable paper.
As I am a mechanic having a due book stamped up to date, it is natural that I should want to encourage such a well balanced champion of labor as is the Tribune. Organized labor is doing much to uplift the toilers and I take off my hat to any one who is honestly endeavoring to help the workers to a higher plane of thinking and living.
It seems to me that Pastor Russell is pointing out to us the only true remedy for our economic ills, namely, the setting up of the Kingdom of Christ—the first thing for which he taught us to pray.
I hope that an increasing number of my fellow workers will read these sermons and, like the noble Bereans, study the scriptures to see if these things be so. Pastor Russell is teaching that the kingdom is at hand and that soon all the blessings sought by the workers through unions will be here, world-wide, and here to stay. That additionally the earth will be made glorious—a perfect abode of man—and that man himself will be gradually lifted up until death will come to none but the disobedient.
The whole world will be an open shop for peace and plenty and God's glorious character will be revealed to all flesh.
I believe that no labor organ in the world is publishing more good news than is the Tribune; in this you are making good. Success to your grand work.
C. A. WOODWORTH.

Illinois, July 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Am enclosing money order to cover renewal of my subscription to your paper.
Your paper is very much appreciated by me. The religious feature being particularly attractive. Pastor Russell's sermons, it seems to me, are filling a long felt want, spiritual food being just as requisite to those who are trying to live Godly lives as the material food, and to the best of my ability to determine Pastor Russell is feeding the flock of Christ with the unadulterated word—void of all traditions, etc. Thanking you again.
Yours very truly,
WILSE W. ABRAHAM.

New Jersey, July 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
The Tribune surely is a model paper and after sending my former paper to Rochester we were lost without it. Seemingly it is one of our family. The type is clear and all questions well written and to the point besides Pastor Russell's sermons are very interesting and printed full. Continue the good work.
Yours very truly,
MRS. G. P. HAVELAND.

Pennsylvania, July 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I feel it my duty to make an apology to you for getting in arrears with my subscription to your valuable paper, especially is it valuable because of the clean cut labor items, but still more valuable to me because of Pastor Russell's sermons, the reading of which makes me more considerate with my fellow laborers and causes me to deal more honest and uprightly with all whom I have business with.
Seeing that justice is the foundation of God's throne we also should practice justice with our fellow man. Please find enclosed arrears and subscription price for another year.
W. J. McKIBBEN.

England, July 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have much pleasure in renewing my subscription to your interesting paper for another year. Last year was the first I was an annual subscriber and I am very glad I was so because of the clear and ample way in which you published Pastor Russell's sermons and lately for the Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies and Everybody's Bible Question Box, which is a most helpful feature. We all look forward every Monday evening for the Tribune as that is the day it reaches us.
I propose continuing my subscription to your paper as long as you continue publishing Pastor Russell's sermons in such a clear manner and so full. With sincerest thanks and best wishes.
Yours faithfully,
A. JOHNSTON.

North Carolina, July 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am renewing today as I do not wish to miss a single issue of your valuable paper while you publish, in such nice, clear type, Pastor Russell's sermons, which throw so much light on the Scriptures and are so helpful and encouraging to followers of Christ.
Surely the Lord will grant you the many blessings you so well deserve.
In Christian love,
G. W. BULLARD.

California, July 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
This is to inform you that I have today renewed our subscription to your valuable paper, which we receive weekly and have been taking it for five years. We took a number of different papers with Brother Russell's sermons, but the print was too small for our eyes. Now we have no trouble with the Tribune, it has such large clear type. We do love Brother Russell's sermons and we are grateful to you for printing them.
We remain yours very truly,
J. P. MERRILL.

Canada, July 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please find order to cover subscription for another year.
The Tribune is a welcome visitor to our home; replete with much readable matter on many topics, national and foreign, to me it reaches the climax in the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons and the Question Box.
These sermons seem to locate us on the stream of time and unfold to us the whole enigma of life. Whence came I? Why am I here? What is my destiny? While these are questions relating to each individual, they are also national questions. These riddles of life all solved by Mr. Russell's interpretation of the Scripture, in a sane manner, which appeals to the head as well as the heart. I consider it a great help to me to receive each week your paper.
Respectfully,
J. C. WATT.

Illinois, July 13.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Your paper, by its weekly visits, continues to bring much joy to our home, our chief interest, however, centers in Pastor Russell's sermons, which we gladly read and pass on to others, that they too, may be blessed as well. The Sunday School Lessons, Bible Question Box, together with the additional articles on kindred subjects by Pastor Russell, is highly appreciated.
We certainly do appreciate this service which you so nobly and so faithfully are rendering through the columns of your paper. We most earnest pray let the good work go on until finally you shall be rewarded by our Heavenly Father, for your noble and faithful service in publishing God's wonderful plan of salvation for the world of mankind.
Very respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. THOS. J. VIMONT,
MISS RUTH E. SKINNER.

New York, July 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I receive a copy of your paper weekly through a friend and wish to tell you how much I appreciate the work of spreading the Gospel you are carrying on so extensively by publishing in such good form so much of Pastor Russell's writings, especially interesting is the Question Box so lately begun.
May you continue to prosper is the hope of an appreciative reader.
MISS RUBY BRACKMAN.

Missouri, July 8.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have now been a subscriber to your paper for several years and noting the general good character of the paper, I wish to express my appreciation of same. It is gotten up in such shape as to be interesting to every one in the family. For my part I am particularly interested in the religious part of it, the sermons by Pastor Russell, also the Sunday School Lessons and the new and added feature of it, the Question Box, which I hope we will all avail ourselves of. It seems just at this time that religion is being discussed more than ever before by all. It is therefore with delight that I have the privilege of reading such clear exposition of God's word by Pastor Russell, and you printing it in such clear bold type so as to be easily read.
Hoping to be able to continue taking your paper as long as you keep up the good work, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
MARY E. JOHNSON.

Missouri, July 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Am forwarding another subscription to your paper via The Watch Tower, and wish to say that this was obtained solely on account of the manner in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons.
This one feature seems to be quite a drawing card in your excellent paper and I wish also to express my own appreciation of the added features of the Sunday School Lesson and the Bible Question Box, and am glad of every opportunity to show my appreciation in a substantial manner.
May the Lord bless and prosper you.
Yours sincerely,
MRS. CARRIE BEATY.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Wilse W. Abraham, Illinois.
W. F. Seeley, Ohio.
Mrs. C. Potts, Missouri.
C. A. Woodworth, Washington.
Mrs. S. A. Jewett, New York.
W. J. McKibben, Pennsylvania.
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POPULAR MECHANICS

DRAGON'S BLOOD.

India the Chief Source of Supply of This Valuable Gum.

Dragon's blood, which is used for coloring varnishes, as a medicine and in photo-engraving processes, is procurable from grocers and druggists in every bazaar in India. Both the false and true dragon's blood may be purchased in the Bombay market.

Sir George Watt says that certain canes and rattans when freshly cut contain a large quantity of a liquid which when evaporated produces a red resin. One of the best known qualities of the resin is sometimes called East Indian dragon's blood. This is mostly prepared from the fruits of several species of calamus found in the Straits Settlements. The gum exudes naturally from between the scales of the fruit and, being friable, is collected by shaking the fruit into baskets and then sifting the resin from the stems and particles of woody fiber, after which it is melted either by the heat of the sun or boiling water. An inferior quality is produced by boiling the fruit or by tapping the stems. The only Indian species hitherto reported as affording this resin is Daemonorops kurzianus. The false dragon's blood met with in Indian commerce is imported into Bombay from Sumatra, Penang, etc. The true dragon's blood, however, is procured from Socotra and is obtained by tapping the stems of several species of dracaena, not calamus.

Other technical publications state that Canary islands dragon's blood is the variety obtained from the celebrated dragon tree of Teneriffe and adjacent islands, Dracaena draco. Very little of this now finds its way into European commerce, and the same can be said of Mexican dragon's blood, which latter is obtained from Croton draco.—Consular Report.

THE EARTH'S EROSION.

Enormous Amount of Matter Carried Away by Rivers.

Investigations by the United States geological survey of the erosion of numerous drainage basins of the United States show that the surface of the country is being removed at the average rate of about an inch in 760 years. Though this amount seems trivial when spread over the surface of the country, it becomes stupendous when considered as a total or even in separate drainage basins. The Mississippi river, for instance, carries annually to the sea 136,400,000 tons of dissolved matter and 340,500,000 tons of suspended matter, and of this total the Ohio river carries 33,350,000 tons and the Missouri river contributes more than twice as much. The Colorado river, which has built up for itself a vast delta, takes down more suspended matter than any other river in the United States, delivering annually 387 tons for each square mile of its drainage basin, or a total of 100,740,000 tons.

The rivers of the United States carry to tidewater every year 270,000,000 tons of dissolved matter and 313,000,000 tons of suspended matter, and total of 783,000,000 tons represents more than 350,000,000 cubic yards of rock or 610,000,000 cubic yards of surface soil. If this erosive action had been concentrated on the isthmus of Panama at the time of American occupation it would have excavated the prism for an eighty-five foot level canal in about seventy-three days.

Bermuda's Fish Preserve.

During the last regular session of the colonial parliament in Bermuda legislation was enacted to convert Harrington sound into what will prove the largest salt water preserve in the world. Its area is about five square miles, and it communicates with the ocean by a single narrow opening through which the tide flows with considerable velocity. It is proposed to construct a sill of concrete across this and fix a screen to prevent the exit of the fish. The preserve will be stocked with yearlings reared at the hatchery at the marine biological station, Agars island, and with fish taken in the open.

The actual construction will be under the supervision of the board of works, and the general oversight of the preserve will be in the hands of a special fisheries board. It is expected that this preserve, stocked with every variety of salt water game fish, will prove an attraction to those who are fond of angling.—Consular Report.

Measuring Water Pressure.

To get the approximate difference in elevation of different parts of a city is a very easy matter where there is a waterworks system. This is done by attaching common steam gauges to the plumbing systems at each place and observing the readings. From the difference in pressure at the gauges the difference in elevation in feet can be found. For every foot in height the pressure will be .433 pound per square inch. By multiplying the difference in pressure at the gauges for different elevations by .433 we get the difference in elevation in feet. Suppose the gauge reads six and one-half pounds at the top of an elevation and thirty and one-half pounds at the bottom. The difference is twenty-four pounds, and this multiplied by .433 gives the approximate difference in height to be 10.392 feet.

Colors and the Ancients.

The ancients had no special terms to designate certain colors, and yet they used them in profusion upon their monuments. The Egyptians used yellow, red, blue, green, brown, white and black and had a correct perception of the harmony of colors. The two colors that occupy most space in the decoration of the enameled bricks of the Assyrians are blue and yellow. Blue almost always furnishes the ground, while the majority of the figures thereupon are yellow. The Persians made much use of these two colors, but they likewise employed green and red. Moreover, they set off their palaces with plates of gold, silver, bronze, ivory and choice woods.

METAL ROOF GUTTERS.

Use of False Bottoms in Preserving Symmetry of Outline.

All gutters must obviously have a pitch or fall toward the outlet, and in the hanging type, such as the eave trough, this fall is perceptible from the ground. Often if the fall is pronounced it destroys the symmetry of the house. To overcome this the molded face styles are made through-out and a false bottom which has the necessary fall to the outlet soldered in, says the Metal Worker. Considerable trouble is experienced with these bottoms, owing to their breaking from the sides of the gutter, despite rivets and soaking in solder.

Inasmuch as these gutters are intended to be ornamental, the sketch shows how this ornamentation can be enhanced by extending a few of the stretcher courses of the brickwork, and by alternating the bricks of the header course one in and one out an appearance of dentil blocks is obtained.

The gutter proper can have the required pitch in the vertical members A, B and CD and the facia piece E made separate and with a drip, as shown. This facia piece is soldered to

FALSE BOTTOM IN GUTTER.

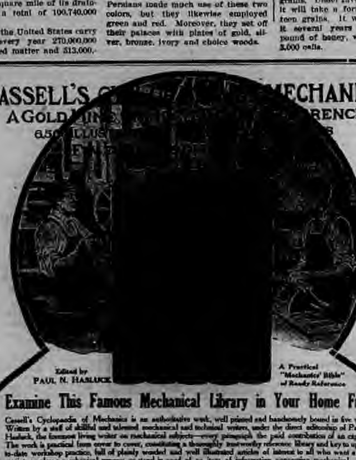
the gutter and, as gutters are usually made of heavy material, can be one or two gauge lighter.

At the lowest point or outlet the bottom of the gutter will be down to the horizontal line of the facia piece, which rests on the brickwork. The outlet tube is put in and soldered in the customary manner and would either connect with a leader on the outside or the inside of the wall.

The braces F are of galvanized or tinned band iron, ¼ by 1 inch stock, bolted to the front part of the gutter and riveted to the roof flange of the gutter, as shown. These rivets are soldered water tight on the under side.

Work of the Honeybee.

A writer in the Revue des Sciences Naturelles makes the following calculations in regard to the work done by the honeybee: When the weather is fine a worker can visit from forty to eighty flowers in six or ten trips and collect a grain of nectar. If it visits 200 or 400 flowers it will gather five grains. Under favorable circumstances it will take a fortnight to obtain fifteen grains. It would therefore take it several years to manufacture a pound of honey, which will fill about 3,000 cells.



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Where the Unions Meet in 1911

August 7, Niagara Fal's, N. Y., United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

August 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

August 3, Milwaukee, Wis., Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Joseph, Mo., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 13, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

September 14, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.

September 18, Milwaukee, Wis., International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Third week in September (place not yet decided), International Union of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.

September 25, Scranton, Pa., International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' International Union of America.

October 2, Atlanta, Ga., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

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BURNING A BRIDGE.

Wooden Structure Destroyed by Electrically Heated Wires.

An interesting use of electricity was recently demonstrated in England, where a wooden bridge was cut down by means of electrically heated wires. The bridge had been condemned and was to be replaced by a steel structure supported on the old masonry piers and abutments. Three weeks were allowed in which to dismantle the woodwork, but it proved impossible to accomplish the work in so short a time without the use of dynamite or fire, which undoubtedly would have injured the masonry.

Finally an electrician proposed to destroy the bridge by the use of electricity. Each span of the bridge contained twenty-seven planks, and it was proposed to cut them so that they would drop into the water simultaneously, clear of the piers. The structure was wired, and sufficient current was employed to bring the wires to a cherry red. An hour and forty minutes after the current was applied the first span was cut and fell into the water. The operation was begun at 5 o'clock in the morning, and at 2 o'clock at night the structure had been demolished without injuring the masonry.—Scientific American.

Compass Needle as Heat Indicator.

In order to determine the most favorable degree of heat for hardening steel tools an ordinary compass can be used, according to the French magazine Cosmos.

As steel is heated it gradually loses its magnetic properties and in different proportions for different qualities of steel, so that this phenomenon might easily be utilized to measure the temperature. It has been found that the degree of heat at which all magnetic reaction disappears coincides exactly with the temperature most suitable for hardening of drills, chisels, planer irons, etc. The tool is heated in the forge and held at a certain distance from a compass. If the needle deviates it is again heated until no deviation is observed, when it is immersed in the bath, as usual.

Electrolytic Sewage Purification.

Oklahoma City is now using an electrolytic apparatus for the purification of its sewage. This apparatus is similar to that installed at Santa Monica, Cal. The sewage is conducted through flumes, in which are placed sets of iron plates, each measuring ten inches by twenty-four inches by three-eighths of an inch. There are three flumes, each containing ten batteries of twenty-seven plates and capable of purifying 250,000 gallons per day. The current used is about one ampere per plate. The action of the current is to cover the plates with bubbles of hydrogen and oxygen, which attack organic compounds and destroy bacteria. The cost of operating the plant at 4 cents per kilowatt hour is $2.18 per day.

Q.—What became of Adam when he died; did he go to heaven or hell?

Answer.—We may be sure Adam did not go to heaven at death, because three thousand years later Jesus said, "No man hath ascended up to heaven" (John iii, 13). The judgment, or sentence, of death was passed upon Adam by the Lord, who said, "For dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return" (Genesis iii, 19). This judgment of death was gradually enforced during a period of 930 years, by Adam being denied access to the life giving food in Eden (See Genesis iii, 23, 24), at the end of which time Adam was completely dead. He therefore went into the death condition. He went to hell—not the hell of the Dark Ages, which has been represented as a lake of fire and brimstone, but to the hell of the Bible, which word is translated from the Hebrew word *sheol* and the Greek word *hades*, and properly translated into the English word grave, tomb, or state of death. Likewise all of Adam's children, inheriting this death sentence, have followed him, at death to the tomb. The entire race would have been exterminated had it not been that God provided for the redemption and resurrection of the race through Christ Jesus, "Who gave His life that we might have life."

Q.—If all people are to be converted to Christ before he comes to set up his Kingdom, why is it written in Revelation xi, 18, that "the nations were angry" at his coming?

Answer.—It is a mistake to suppose that the earth will be converted at the time of the second coming of Christ. His coming and the establishment of His Kingdom are for the very purpose of converting the world and uplifting mankind in general out of sin and death conditions which now prevail. In describing the work of Christ, the Apostle mentions this Kingdom, saying, "He must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet [all insubordination, etc.] The last enemy to be destroyed is death" (I Corinthians xv, 26). The anger of the nations at the time of the Second Advent will not necessarily be against the Lord; but rather the spirit of selfishness, which is already prevalent in the world, will break forth as a consuming fire, destroying the social fabric and bringing utter ruin. At that time Messiah's Kingdom will interpose for the preservation of mankind and for the establishment of a new order of things. This new order of things will result in converting the world to righteousness (Isaiah xi, 2-6). And the peoples of earth "shall beat their swords into plow shares, and their spears into pruning hooks and nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (Isaiah ii, 4).

Q.—The Scriptures declare, "They shall be all taught of God" (John vi, 45). Does God teach each one of His children directly through His Word?

Answer.—God uses various instrumentalities for communicating His instructions. Thus the Lord Jesus Himself is called the Father's "Word"—the Message, the *Logos* (John i, 1; Revelation xix, 13). St. Paul speaks of Him, saying, "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in times past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son" (Hebrews i, 1, 2). This message has been repeated by the Apostles. We read that when our Lord "ascended up on high He * * * gave gifts unto men," and these gifts are still with us. He explains these gifts to be Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers, "For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the Body of Christ, until we come unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ" (Ephesians iv, 8; 11-13). So we see that the instructions of God may come through His disciples, teachers, evangelists, etc.; but they must all be recognized as emanating from the Father through the Son.

Q.—Was Job a real personage, or only an allegorical character?

Answer.—We believe Job to have been a real *person*—a man. He is so referred to in the following Scriptures: Job i, 1; Ezekiel xiv, 14-20; James v, 11. This does not alter the fact, however, that a great allegorical lesson is taught by Job's experiences. As a whole, his life represented the experiences of the human family in the loss of everything. Job lost his children, friends, home, health, the affections of his wife—all—and he was nigh unto destruction in the tomb. Then came the turning point. He was restored to Divine favor and to all the blessings which he had formerly enjoyed, and had more abundance than he ever had before. This pictures the experiences of the human race. Adam, in Eden, was perfect, joyful and rich in life and a perfect home. He lost all of these, being driven from Eden and compelled to battle with the sterile soil of the earth. By and by, when the "Restitution of all things, spoken by Jehovah through His holy prophets," shall have come to the world, the human race will likewise be restored to Divine favor and receive greater blessings than ever before experienced.

Ramsdell to Defend Sprinting Titles.

"Tazar" Ramsdell, the University of Pennsylvania sprinting star, will very likely defend his 100 and 220 yard dash titles at this year's English championships.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE-STUDIES

A GODLY YOUNG KING

II Chronicles 34:1-13—July 23

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth."—Eccles. 12:1.

King Manasseh of our last lesson had a bad son, Amon, who reigned but two years, and was murdered by his courtiers in his own palace. His son, Josiah, the central figure of today's study, became king in his eighth year. By the time he was sixteen his heart had begun to seek after and to desire to serve the Almighty God. By the time he was twenty his religious convictions were so deep and fixed, and his authority as a king so in his own hands that he dared to begin the work of reformation. The idols and their temples and groves for idolatrous worship were destroyed. The valley of Hinnom, as already suggested, was desecrated and made a dumping-place for the offal of Jerusalem.

The Wrong Way.

The temple of the Lord was repaired and cleansed of all its idolatrous defilements and worship and praise therein to the Almighty was restored. More than this, the king extended his influence for the destruction of idolatry into what was once the territory of the ten tribes, north of his kingdom.

Mistake to Assume That Wild Oats Must First Be Sown

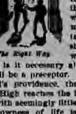
What a force there is in our text. "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth!" What a great mistake some parents make in assuming that their children must have an experience in "sowing wild oats" before they will be prepared to appreciate righteousness and become its servants! This thought is reflected upon the minds of the young, both male and female; rarely do they seek to live by a higher standard than that expected of them by their parents or guardians. We have known saintly mothers to unintentionally lay snares for the feet of their children by introducing them to ways of the world in which they themselves would not walk. Their expressed sentiment was, "I must not put upon these children the weight of the cross, nor expect of them saintship; if ever they become truly consecrated saints of God they will then know the trials of the 'narrow way' and have plenty of them."

Alas! such Christian mothers have failed to grasp the situation properly. They have failed to realize that, at the present time, there is no real happiness in the world except in the "narrow way."

A Certain Simplicity and Honesty in the Mind of Every Child

Of the few who do find the narrow way after having walked in the broad road their plaint is, "Oh, why did I not earlier find the way of the Lord, the way of Truth, joy, peace and happiness!"

Notwithstanding the depravity with which all are born, there appears to be a certain simplicity and honesty in the mind of every child. It is that principle which must be used by teachers and helpers in general, if the child is led in the right way by which he would most quickly attain a relationship and harmony with his Creator; nor is it necessary always that there shall be a preceptor. At times, under God's providence, the message from on High reaches the heart and draws it with seemingly little resistance. The hollowness of life is perceived, the need of wisdom from on High is recognized, and perhaps by the servant, perhaps through parental instruction, perhaps through the counsels of a friend, perhaps by a tract or a book, the young heart is shown the way of wisdom and is pointed to the Lord.



The Right Way.

We are to remember that the will is the real director of our destiny, under Divine providence, and that it is all important to have the will rightly directed and established. Many a one is in the broad road of sin and selfishness—away from God today—who has in his makeup many good qualities entirely out of sympathy with his position and course in life. But without the will to guide, to lead, he goes downward. Similarly, there are some on the narrow way who have many physical, mental and moral blemishes of heredity continually drawing them toward the broad road, but who are kept in the narrow way of the Lord, not by the self-will of the flesh, but by the power of a renewed will. How important, then, the proper directing and fixing of our wills in youth! How much greater blessings we may enjoy in the present life, and how much more adequate preparation we may thereby have for the future life!

King Josiah of today's study is an example of the proper course for every young person to take. First of all, the heart should be given to the Lord in the days of youth, before the evil days and evil experiences have come; before one shall have learned so much of evil that the remainder of life would not suffice to eradicate it.

Difference of Opinion.

It were not best that we should all think alike; it is difference of opinion that makes horse races possible.—Mark Twain.

THE ARTIST'S IDOL.

She Didn't Know Anything About Music; She Only Loved It.

The incident happened upon one of the great ocean liners during an autumn trip when a famous violinist was among the passengers. At first he firmly refused to play, but was finally persuaded, and upon the appointed evening the salon was crowded with eager passengers.

It was a most enthusiastic audience, intelligent, sympathetic and appreciative, yet as the evening wore on people began to notice that the violinist's glance went always in one direction, and after a time others followed it.

They saw a plain little woman, plainly dressed, with no marks of wealth or culture. But she was looking at the master with shining eyes, her face wet with tears, unmindful of everything except the magic of his violin. When the program was ended, pushing his way through the people who would have detained him, the musician went straight to the little shabby figure.

"Madame, I congratulate you—you are so great artist!" he cried.

She looked up at him almost in alarm.

"I—oh—I cannot play a note," she stammered. "I don't know anything about music. I only—love it."

The violinist shook his big shaggy head impatiently.

"Is it not what I say? You have se artist soul—se artist to listen. What good to play to se deaf—like se rest?" with a disparaging gesture toward the crowded room. "It is to se one wiz se heart to listen zat we masters play."—Youth's Companion.

AN OLD TIME EXPLOSION.

Its Curious Phases Told by a Seventeenth Century Scribe.

An old chronicler tells a curious story of an explosion which occurred in London Jan. 4, 1649. A ship chandler, it seems, "about 7 of the clock at night, being busy in his shop about barreling up of gunpowder, it took fire and in the twinkling of an eye blew up not only that, but all the houses thereabout to the number of fifty or sixty. The number of persons destroyed by this blow could never be known, for the next house but one was the Rose tavern, a house never (at that time of night) but full of company. And in three or four days, after digging, they continually found heads, arms, legs, etc." The most interesting part of the account comes further on:

"In the digging they found the mistress of the house of the Rose tavern sitting in her bar and one of the drawers standing by the bar's side, with a pot in his hand, only stifled by dust and smoke, their bodies being preserved whole by means of great timbers falling across one upon another.

"There was also found upon the upper leads of Barking church a young child lying in a cradle as newly laid in bed, neither child nor cradle having the least sign of fire or other hurt. It was never known whose child it was, so that one of the parish kept it for a memorial, for in the year 1666 I saw the child, grown to be then a proper maiden."

The Green Plover.

Every "man on the land" knows the lapwing, or green plover, though he may not know that this bird is one of the very best friends of the farmer and literally worth its weight in gold several times. It takes its proper name, lapwing, from the regular, slow flapping of the long, rounded wings. Because of its peculiar cry it is popularly known in England as the peewit and in Scotland as peeweep. The Germans call it kiebitz. The French say that it can count "eighteen" (eighteen in French is dixhuit, which is pronounced deesweet). The peewit is found in every country in Europe and Asia. In Great Britain it was once very common, being chiefly found in marshes, moors and meadows, but its numbers are gradually decreasing because its eggs are collected and sold as "plovers' eggs," for which there is a large demand during the proper season.—Smallholder.

The Hawaiian Language.

The language of Hawaii is very simple. To one who hears it for the first time comes the conviction that the aborigines expressed their sentiments in primitive vowel sounds, to which some consonants have been added. Each vowel is sounded as in Latin, and the words are easily pronounced by one who is patient and wishes to speak distinctly. The pronunciation will be all the better if the speaker will draw out, almost drawl, the vowel sounds, for which reason the language is well suited to the doleful Hawaiian wail. Say Hoo-noo-lun-lun and let the word sing itself.—Rosary Magazine.

London's Crystal Palace.

The Crystal palace was a great producer of superlatives in its early days, says the London Chronicle. When Queen Victoria wrote of May day, 1851, as "the greatest day in our history, the most beautiful and imposing and touching spectacle ever seen," she was referring to the whole idea and effect of the exhibition, but "the beauty of the building and the vastness of it all" were important factors in the marvel which she relied upon to astound her uncle Leopold. When the palace moved to the new site Herbert Spencer wrote: "I have been once at Sydenham. It surpasses even my expectations, though I had seen it in progress. It is a fairyland and a wonder surpassing all others." Ruskin said that Mr. Dickens has said that there was nothing like it in fairyland and added bitterly that Mr. Dickens was right.

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.—Longfellow.

JUL 28 1911

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Hearing in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison Contempt Case Reveals Plainly the Purpose of Wright to Insist On a Term of Imprisonment -- American Federation Determined that McNamara Shall Have Fair Trial at Any Cost.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—If there had lingered any doubt in the minds of anyone interested in having set aside the jail sentences imposed upon Sampel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, that doubt has been dispelled. Immediately subsequent to the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court, and even before it was possible to procure the official decision, Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who sentenced the above officials, took steps to reimpose the sentences which had been set aside by the United States Supreme Court. A committee of attorneys, comprising those who were active in the prosecution of the Federation officials, was instructed to investigate and report whether in its opinion there had been a contempt committed. This committee reported and July 17, 1911, was the date set when President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice President Mitchell were summoned into court to show cause why they should not be held in contempt. When the officers of the American Federation of Labor appeared in court their attorneys took the position that the committee had been exercising a judicial function, and that, in the exercise of that function by prejudiced men, the ends of justice could not be reached, and a motion was made by attorney Ralston to set aside the report of the committee.

Judge Parker than made the following statemenet:

"A prosecuting attorney is in the eye of the law, an unprejudiced representative of the people, even of the men accused, and it is his duty to see that the accused be not prosecuted, if, in his judgment, the prosecution would be an injustice and in vain, and it is for that reason that the courts, sensitive of their own honor and dignity, have ever taken pains, unless the contempt were committed in the immediate presence of the court, to have an investigation, judicial in its character, to see whether or not, not whether a contempt had been technically committed, but whether under all of the circumstances the persons should be charged with having committed the crime of contempt of court."

It had been contended by the attorneys for the accused that the committee was composed of men who were employed by the American Anti-Boycott Association, whose sole mission was to prosecute organized labor. Taking up that phase of the question, Judge Parker said:

"My learned friend (Mr. Daveuport) has admitted here purposely what our papers tend to show and that is, that he was counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Association. * * * that that association takes up and prosecutes cases nation wide in their character against the organization of labor on the other hand. He is in that position now. He was in that position representing this association when entrusted with this high duty by your Honor. He sat upon and investigated, not merely what was done, but with the purpose of investigating and recommending whether this tremendously powerful weapon of the courts which is so seldom used that the Supreme Court of the United States says it is sparingly employed, to say whether, under the circumstances, proceedings should be taken charging men of character and standing with having committed a crime. Therefore, it seems to me, and I submit it most humbly to your honor, that the dignity of the courts, of which we are so justly proud in this country, is best maintained by preserving even at the expense of annoyance and trouble, that orderly procedure by which there is brought comely to the court after a judicial investigation by members of the bar who represent no clients, to advise the court on their professional honor that in their judgment there should be some one charged with the offense of criminal contempt."

Justice Wright, in passing upon the motion offered by Attorney Ralston made it convincingly clear as to what will be the final outcome of the case. The following by Justice Wright epitomizes the prediction made:

"Passing the question whether or not they (the committee) had possessed any judicial functions as to the idea already put forward, the court has no knowledge of course, of what the testimony may be in these proceedings. There may be some and there may be none, but the court who heard the testimony in the prior proceedings could not doubt there was reasonable ground to believe that a contempt of court had been committed, and if this committee had reported adversely, I do not think the court's duty would have permitted it to receive the report. Those iterations are utterly independent of the outcome of this proceeding, because, as I have indicated, the court can not say in advance what evidence will be produced in the future."

Attorney Ralston said: "If your honor please we desire to note an exception to your honor's order overruling the motion. Your honor, a moment ago, stated that if these gentle-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

UNION-WRECKERS STILL BUSY.

THE riotous disturbances at the Mansfield mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company during the past week are a not surprising consequence of the attempt of the Gibbons crowd to pose as union coal miners. As every person of ordinary sense or intelligence is aware, Francis Feehan is the regularly elected president of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg district. He is the only man recognized by the international organization, and Mr. Gibbons is no more the president of the mine district than Andrew Carnegie or Jack Johnson is. Mr. Gibbons is not even a member of the organization, let alone its president, for he was expelled a few months ago for taking part in the very movement that he still persists in. To suppose that any considerable number of miners will ever recognize the Gibbons faction is to suppose that they really do not believe in union principles and think the roost of conspirators on Third avenue has their interests more at heart than the international headquarters at Indianapolis.

There is no doubt that some of the coal companies would like to see the United Mine Workers disrupted, but they will gain nothing by the present plan of campaign. Mines which recognize Gibbons will be treated by the United Mine Workers of America as non-union mines. It ought not to be necessary to point out to coal operators in detail what this means. The mere statement of the fact ought to suffice.

DEMOCRACY WINS IN ENGLAND.

MONDAY'S rowdyism in the House of Commons, which persisted until the Speaker was compelled to resort to the unparalleled step of adjourning the body on his own authority, marks the end of hereditary legislation in Great Britain. The riotous demonstration provoked by the attempt of Prime Minister Asquith to speak shows what bitterness the Tory element in both houses of parliament regard the impending overthrow of the House of Lords. Mr. Asquith was very cool, as he could well afford to be. For he knew that behind him stood the great English people, and that the rage of the defeated representatives of privilege and aristocracy, while it might drown his voice, was impotent to prevent him from carrying into effect the popular will.

The surrender of the House of Lords can hardly be delayed more than a few days. Indeed, it was the knowledge that it is inevitable that so worked up the Tory fury. True, the House of Lords retains the semblance of a legislative body, but the veto bill, to which it is about to agree under Mr. Asquith's compulsion, takes away all the real legislative privilege from the so-called "upper chamber" and leave the House of Commons the chief power of England. If the United States had no Supreme Court and no Senate either, it would then be as far advanced toward genuine democracy as England now is. The Commons have come into their own in the mother country. Perhaps they will yet manage to do so in the great republic.

The Tories are endeavoring to ease their fall by predicting that some day, when their party returns to power, they will be able to undo the present Government's work of destruction. But a House of Lords filled with Liberal peers by act of King George would be a barrier against their plans. That the King would comply with Premier Asquith's demand for such action has been publicly announced during the last week by the Premier himself. The fall of the Lords is therefore complete. And the common people of all lands accordingly may rejoice.

With the usual amount of noise it was announced a few days ago that Messrs. O'Donnell, Kearney and Garvin had been arrested and committed to jail without bonds on the charge of murder. These gentlemen are officials of the Chicago Plumbers' Union. Subsequently, upon being brought into court, upon motion of the State's attorney, the men were dismissed, there being no evidence to hold them on the charge, their innocence being clearly proven.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, DEAN OF AMERICAN LETTERS.

THE above picture shows how William Dean Howells looked on the last day of May, 1911. Mr. Howells is the dean of American letters by age and priority as well as by middle name. He is in his seventy-fifth year and has been an author for half a century. His first prose book was a life of Abraham Lincoln for the 1861 campaign. Prior to that he and John J. Piatt had published "Poems by Two Friends." The list of Howells' novels is a long one, and every one of them is well worth the reading. Howells is a realist, but a highly respectable one. He mirrors the decent and delightful things of life. There is no blood and thunder thrill in his stories, but there is a serene sweetness which captivates the normal minded person who likes to read of the average person's life. He finds enough romance therein to make interesting narratives. Mr. Howells was educated at the type case in his father's printing office in Ohio, taking a postgraduate course in the university of travel.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Postoffice Departmemt at Washington continues to advise all periodicals admitted to the second-class mail privilege that they must comply strictly with the postal laws affecting subscribers. As these laws forbid carrying delinquent subscribers, the National Labor Tribune is compelled to repeat its notice that it cannot continue sending the paper to subscribers in arrears. Your tab shows whether you are paid up or not. If you are behind kindly remit at once.

A. F OF L. APPEALS FOR FUNDS FOR McNAMARA'S DEFENSE.

Washington, D. C., July 21.

To all Central Bodies

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Upon the urgent request of the officers of the international unions which have their headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor took upon itself the responsibility for the defense of the kidnapped men now incarcerated in California and the prosecution of the kidnappers.

At its recent meeting the Executive Council called in the officers of the various departments of the American Federation of Labor for consultation and to devise ways and means and a plan of action in regard to these cases.

The Executive Council also had the advice of eminent counsel already retained in these cases. A conference was held at Indianapolis, June 28-29, in which the officers of a large number of international unions participated and the ways and means and plan of action of the Executive Councils of the A. F. of L. and its departments, were fully approved and additional recommendations made. Without entering into details the following are the essential features:

That International Union endeavor to secure contributions from the members of their locals in the sum of not less than 25 cents each. That local union directly affiliated to the A. F. of L. by charter be requested to contribute the sum of not less than 25 cents each per member; and

That Central Bodies select committees for the purpose of collecting funds from workers and friends who do not contribute through the channels of their local or international organizations, and forward their contributions regularly and promptly to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

That the subject-matter of the outrageous kidnapping and all the facts of the persecution be discussed at each meeting of all State and City Central Bodies and the delegates urged to take the matter up at all meetings of their local unions, and there urge the importance and immediate necessity of raising sufficient funds to properly conduct the kidnapping prosecution and the McNamara defense.

That inasmuch as there exists widespread misinformation as to the illegal and outrageous kidnapping of the McNamara brothers and the denial to them of the constitutional rights guaranteed to persons suspected of crime, and in furtherance of the ends of justice there now exists an urgent necessity to arouse public interest and in giving widespread publicity to the unscrupulous and illegal methods which were employed, we, therefore, urge all

(Continued on Page Eight.)

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Strike Movement Extending--Sensational Cessation of Work in the Paris Building Trade--Long List of Successes in England -- Further Miners' Strike Threatened--Married Women Strike. Tinplate Market Interesting.

BY THOMAS REECE,

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, July 19.—We are living in a perfect whirl of strikes and industrial unrests at present. Remarkable success has crowned the agitations in the United Kingdom and just as things are closing down here news comes of a tremendous strike in Paris. There it was reported that by July 12 60,000 men had left work covering masons, bricklayers, bricklayers' assistants, and terrassiers as the men engaged in excavation work are termed. We call them navvies. The Confederation of Labor of France has organized many strikes but this is one of the biggest that has yet broken out. It is a further indication of the increasing sense of solidarity amongst the world's labor forces.

The present moment puts forward a number of demands. I especially emphasize such ones as the reinstatement of the dismissed railwaymen, the release of the imprisoned anti-militarists, and the modification of the new workmen's pension law. The question of the reinstatement of the railway workers dismissed over the last strike is a burning one in France at present and is leading to, as indicated, immense activity of the unions and to a big increase in their membership.

Returning to the British labor news special success has, as I have recorded, attended the efforts of the sailors and ships' firemen, the longshoremen and dockers and the carters. The strikes of these and allied workers in the principal British ports spread so rapidly and were so complete that transport trade was absolutely paralyzed in all the big seaboard centers, including Manchester. The seamen have generally won an advance of wages to 25 or 27½ dollars per month with food, of course, or 8 to 8½ dollars per week without food. The dockers are generally getting an increase of two cents per hour and the carers are getting a minimum of 8¼ per week. The wages may still appear low to American eyes but they are all increases upon the previous rates paid here. With these increased wages come the definite recognition of the various unions, a sentimental victory of great value. A feature of this mass of strikes was the complete collapse of the Shipping Federation, the organization of ship owners which was to smash the men's unions directly a fight took place. Instead of having done this the battle ends with the ship-owning federation discredited in the eyes of the public and its own members and apparently powerless to do in future the harm it has done for so many years past.

The outcome of the sailors' strike is the agitation against the employment of Chinese seamen on British ships. A mass meeting of trade unionists attended by nearly 2,000 men at Barry Docks has pledged itself not to work in any capacity whatever on vessels owned by firms that employ Chinese or blacklegs and do not pay the recognized rate of pay. A steamship at Cardiff is said to have taken two Chinamen on board as firemen under police escort. Captain Tupper, speaking from the Seamen's Union office on July 10, asked the strikers to refuse to sign on for the ship even at $27.50, unless the Chinamen were cleared out. The Cardiff police, he said, had been degraded in having to escort "the heathen Chinee" to a boat to take the place of Britishers. The fight would go on until all Chinamen were swept away from British boats.

The restlessness amongst railway workers has now extended to the men employed on the Great Western Railway. According to a statement issued on July 19 on the men's behalf, some time ago the men laid before the company certain demands for improved conditions of labor in the various grades, and to this the company replied with a circular notifying certain changes that are held by the men to worsen their position. Mass meetings of the men at various centers have unanimously rejected the new conditions, and the sercetary of the men's side of the Conciliation Board has been instructed to arrange with the company for an immediate meeting of the Central Conciliation Board with a view to finding a way out of the deadlock that has arisen. For the first time, the three trade unions affected—the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the Associated Enginemen and Firemen, and the General Railway Workers—are taking joint action to secure better terms for the men.

At a meeting of the executive of the Scottish Miners' Federation in Glasgow of July 10, it was stated that the Ayrshire miners were balloting on the question of a general stoppage to ensure weekly pays, and that at a large Fifeshire colliery a similar step was being taken with a view to abolishing the system by which payment of miners is determined by the unit of round coal produced.

One of the most curious strikes that has ever occurred in this country is a small one in some rag and paper mills at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Here 15 women came out on July 7 owing to a change in the working hours by which the breakfast interval was abolished. The change was resented because the women, who were nearly all married, had been in the habit of getting their children ready for school during the breakfast interval.

About 5,000 men and girls came out on strike at the London and North

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Can't Expel Union Man, Says Court

ERIE, July 22.—Judge P. A. Benson has granted an injunction restraining the officers of Erie Lodge No. 199, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, from carrying out a decree of expulsion pronounced by the International president of the order against William C. F. Jerman, a member of the local lodge. The case is of much importance to members of the organization. Jerman stood with A. A. Rowe, of Witchita, Kas., when the latter was expelled from the Harrisburg convention recently.

Jerman's lodge was asked to expel him and refused. The international president expelled Jerman and directed the local lodge to carry out the order. Yesterday's injunction restrains the lodge from so doing.

The loom fixers at the Flint mill, Fall River, Mass., are out on strike. The fixers claim that they have been overworked and that it is a physical impossibility to comply with the wishes of the mill management in the amount of work demanded and to do the work as it should be done.

LABOR SUNDAY PLANS PROPOSED

Over 125,000 Protestant ministers are being requested by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ to preach on some phase of the labor question on Labor Sunday, September 3. The Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, secretary of the commission, has sent out a call to the secretaries of the ministerial associations in the cities, recommending that wherever possible a union service be held in one of the churches on Sunday night to which organized labor and all other workingmen and women be invited; and that the various ministers preach sermons appropriate to the occasion in their own churches on the morning of September 3.

LONDON, July 22.—The Miners' Federation of England, will hold a special conference on July 28 to consider the clause in the coal mines bill which would compel miners to take a bath at the colliery immediately after coming up from the pits. The Northumberland Miners' Council has, by a vote of 71 to 13, decided to support the Government's proposal.

Mine Code in Nine Languages

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 23.—A unique order for printing has just been given to the state printer by A. Nevin Pomeroy, state superintendent of public printing, which illustrates the diversity of Pennsylvania's mining population. In order that miners in every section of the great bituminous coal field of the state may be made familiar with the provisions of the "soft coal code," passed by the recent Legislature, arrangement was made for the issuance of 100,000 copies of the act soon after it was approved by Governor John K. Tener.

The code is regarded by James E. Roderick, chief of the State Department of Mines, as a step in progressive legislation and he was anxious that its terms should be widely known. When it came to looking up the matter of diffusing the information, the state officials were confronted with the problem of reaching people speaking in the neighborhood of 10 different tongues. A careful study of the conditions were made and it was finally decided that the 100,000 copies should be divided between nine languages. The greater number are being printed in English. The others will be in Slavonian, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, German, Lithuanian, Swedish and Italian. Some of these languages will require additional type at the state printery, as it does not have the characters.

Heretofore such things as factory inspection and game laws have been printed in but six languages. The soft coal field requires more.

Governor Dix has appointed Samuel Gompers a member of the commission to investigate the conditions under which manufacture is carried on in cities of the first and second class. The appointment carries with it a lot of hard work, but no salary or emoluments of any kind whatever.

The piano action makers employed by Wassle & Company of New York, who have been on strike for five weeks against a reduction in wages, have scored a complete victory. The strikers, as a result of an award by an arbitration committee, were returned the victors.

Painters of Oklahoma City, Okla., increased wages 85 cents per hour.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

GOD IN THE HOME THE WORLD'S NEED.

A Godless World of Godless Homes a Growing Danger—Opportunity Free to All—Pastor Russell Says Nothing That the World Can Do Can Interfere With the Divine Plan—All Mankind Will Have Full Opportunity for Life or Death Eternal, Because Christ Died for the Ungodly.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 21.—Pastor Russell delivered two addresses here to crowded and attentive audiences. We report one on **"God in the Home,"** from the text, **"As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."**—(Joshua 24: 15.) The Pastor said:—

Do not understand me to teach that the world's opportunity for life everlasting or death everlasting is now. "God hath appointed a Day in which He will judge the world," grant the world a judgment or trial or test. That great Day is future. It is the Day of Christ, a thousand years long. It will be a glorious opportunity. Present right doing and right thinking, or wrong doing and wrong thinking will have much to do with the condition of every man and woman at that time. He or she will enter upon that Day of blessing and opportunity either from a higher or a lower standpoint proportionately as he or she has acted wisely and conscientiously in the present time.

But nothing that the world can do can interfere with God's great proposition, that a full opportunity for life or death eternal shall then come to every member of the race because Christ died for the ungodly. The only class to whom present life means life or death eternal is the Church. And by the Church I mean, not church attendants nor outward professors, but those who have entered into a covenant with God through Christ and who have been made partakers of the Holy Spirit, tasting of the good Word of God and the powers of the Age to come. If these should fall away, the Apostle forewarns us, it would be impossible to renew them again unto repentance. And there will be no hope for them with the world, in the world's trial Day, because they already have enjoyed their share of the merit of Christ's death.

When, therefore, I speak of God and the home I am not having in mind a family composed exclusively of saints, who daily and hourly are following their great Redeemer's footsteps in selfdenial in sacrifice, in the "narrow way" which leads to "glory, honor and immortality" and association with the Redeemer in His glorious Kingdom which is to bless the world for a thousand years.

My thought is that the Bible teaches that there are many people of the world, who are reverential, kind, gentle and just to a very considerable degree, who are not saints; who have not presented their bodies living sacrifices to God; who have not been begotten of His Holy Spirit, who are not, therefore, members of that exclusive "little flock" to whom it is the Father's good pleasure to give the Kingdom—in joint-heirship with their Lord and Redeemer and Head. To this latter class our Master evidently referred when He said to His footstep followers, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven" (Matthew v, 16.)

To live righteously, soberly and godly in this present world to the extent of one's ability is what everyone should do—no less. To live a life of sacrifice—to lay down our lives for the brethren, for the truth, in the service of the Lord, is another matter, which justice does not require and which the Bible nowhere enjoins upon mankind. It is pointed out as a privilege to those who deserve it, and glory, honor and immortality on the spirit plane is the reward attached to this invitation or High Calling. It is the selection of this special class of consecrated ones that is the particular order of the Divine program at the present time.

SAINT AND SINNER INTERESTED.

Having clearly defined what we do not mean to teach, let me now assert that, nevertheless, every sensible man and woman, saintly or not, must feel a deep interest in the welfare and moral progress of the human family, of which he forms a part. All, therefore, should rejoice in every movement and endeavor working to even temporary enlightenment, blessing and uplift amongst mankind. The many benevolent institutions of the civilized world attest this general thought. My only conflict with these humanitarian efforts is that they do not approach the subject of human betterment from what I consider to be the right standpoint. With nearly all of these efforts, more or less distinctly stated, are those God-dishonoring and love-opposing intimations of an alternative of torment, either purgatorial or eternal. This is the great blight which has worked and is working incalculable harm—driving intelligent minds into opposition to the true God and the Bible, which is the revelation of His Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power.

The Bible freely tells us that many features of the Divine plan are now hidden in mystery, but the last book of the Bible, which prophetically pictures the future, assures us that in God's due time "The mystery shall be finished, which He hath declared to His servants, the prophets" (Revelation x, 7.) The same book assures us that in God's due time, when the mystery is cleared, "All nations shall come and worship before Thee, for Thy righteous acts have been made manifest" (Revelation xv, 4.) We are now living in the time when the "mystery" is ending and the righteous dealings of God, from the Scriptural standpoint, may be clearly seen.

But these revelations are not meant for the world in general now, but merely for "the elect," the "sanctified in Christ Jesus." "To you it is given to know the mysteries;" to outsiders these things are spoken in parables and dark sayings (Matthew xiii, 11, 13.) But not until the elect shall be glorified and the Messianic Kingdom established will the "mystery" be made fully known and every knee bow and every tongue confess. Hence, only those of a contrite heart may now see, now understand, the real character of God. His real purpose toward man, etc. Thus our Lord declares, "This is life eternal that they should know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent" (John xvii, 3.)

In a darker day than ours the theory, "to doubt is to be damned," held such a power over many that they dared not use their reason. And thus a certain reverence for God was maintained in many homes—a reverence, however, which surely would not be as highly appreciated by the Creator nor have as deep an influence upon the creature as would a faith moved by love and an intelligent appreciation of the Divine character, based upon an understanding of the Divine Plan of the Ages.

AN INUNDATION OF UNBELIEF.

In our day the shackles of ignorance and superstition are breaking. Men, women and children are beginning to think for themselves. They no longer believe the fairy tales of other days; the dreadful hobgoblins and nightmares of the Dark Ages respecting purgatory and eternal torture are doubted by all, and by the great mass totally disbelieved. What have they now to attach them to the Almighty, since they have never been taught the love of God—the lengths and breadths and heights and depths passing all human understanding. This is the world's great need—to know God as He really is, a Father, a Friend, a God of love! And to thus know Him the people need to be taught how seriously they were mistaught in the past along the lines of hell and purgatory.

How could they ever truly love and worship a God of injustice and of hate—One inferior to themselves—One who knew, foreordained and prepared for their torture, before they were born. They must see that these things, taught by the creeds of the Dark Ages, are wholly at variance with the Bible; else they will never come back to the Bible nor be able to see its teachings in their true light. They must be taught that the sin and death, sorrow and trouble all around us are the wage or penalty of father Adam's disobedience. They must learn that God proposes a blessing and uplifting which will be as world wide as is the curse. They must learn that the foundation for this work was effected by the death of Jesus, the Just for the unjust. They must learn that God is now selecting a saintly class to be associates with the Redeemer in the work of uplifting and blessing Adam and his race; and that each will be held responsible and receive stripes in proportion to his knowledge and wilful disobedience; and that the persistently rebellious will be destroyed "like natural brute beasts," in the Second Death.

"I HAVE LOST MY GOD."

Not long since, in conversation with a young lady, she said with great concern, "I fear that I have lost my God." As a child of religious parents she had had helpful influences in her home, but in school she had come in contact with the general spirit of skepticism, which, instead of repudiating the Bible, as did Ingersoll, Paine and Voltaire, merely smiles at any reference to a Divine revelation, a faith in God and a respect for His will. These teachers are as honest, we believe, as were Ingersoll, Paine and Voltaire; nor can we deny that they have the same right to their disbelief that we claim for our belief. We can, however, say with all sincerity that it is a great pity that the learned men of Christendom are nearly all infidels, in the sense of not believing in the Bible as a Divine revelation.

Many of them even deny that there is a personal God and ascribe everything to—a great Nothing, which they designate Nature-god. Is it surprising, in view of the fact that these teachings are being promulgated in the universities and colleges and theological seminaries, in the high schools, and even to some extent in the common schools—is it any wonder that the rising generation is losing its God? If it even be claimed that a bad thing is better lost than kept, we must dissent from their course. We must claim that the misconception of God can be destroyed only by the introduction to the heart and mind of the true God, whose glorious attributes of Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power will take the place of the malevolent misconceptions of the Dark Ages.

AWAKENED PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY.

It is high time that parents realize the true situation—it is almost too late now. The seeds of unbelief, already sown in the minds of the rising generation, are being watered continually and are growing. All who love their families, all who love mankind in general, should awaken to the fact that a world that has lost its God must of necessity be an unhappy world. Platonic philosophy may for a time serve the purpose of the few, but surely cannot serve the masses of our race. A godless world will ere long mean a discontented world, an unhappy world and, bye and bye, a world of anarchy and strife. This is what our world-wide education is leading to. Few of our race can stand an education which recognizes no God, no revelation of Him, no responsibility to Him, and no hope of a future life which will be effected by the conduct of the present.

GOD IN THE HOME.

We are not pleading for cant and rant. We are urging that in every home God be recognized to the extent of the opportunities and influence we enjoy. Parents have a special responsibility. Every father in particular, as the head of his family, should recognize the Almighty Creator, and hold Him up to his family—"God First!" We need not urge upon God's consecrated people the privileges of prayer and the blessed influence which comes through prayer to the younger members of the family. This is one way of putting "God First." "In all thy ways acknowledge Him," or, as Joshua said: "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

Let us now step into your home and measure things there by the Golden Rule. As husband, how do you treat your wives As wives, how do you treat your husbands? Can you apply the Golden Rule to your words, to your conduct, to your demands of each other? Or do you act meanly, selfishly, taking advantage of each other, to the limit that the other will forbear? Do you deal with your children according to the lines of the Golden Rule? Are you an ideal parent, according to your own advanced standard of what a parent's duty should be to his children?

Do you remember that you have a responsibility for their training, a responsibility so far as your circumstances will permit for their environment and happiness and education and general preparation for usefulness in life? Or are you indifferent to their interests, neglectful of your responsibilities? Do you recognize that your children have certain rights and that these increase as they near maturity, or are you forgetful of these, disposed to keep the children under the restraints of childhood, souring their dispositions and making them unhappy, until they resent the injustice and a family quarrel results?

As children, are you thoughtful of your parents, their welfare, their wishes, their happiness, as you would like your children to be thoughtful of yours? Do you remember the hours and weeks of feebleness and sickness and toil which you cost them in your infancy, and are you seeking to repay those kindnesses and seeking to make their last days the happiest of their lives? Are you observing the Golden Rule toward your parents?

How is it in your relationship to your brothers and sisters? When they borrow your things without leave, do you retaliate by borrowing theirs without leave, and thus keep up a continual fret and vexation of spirit in the family? Or do you practice the Golden Rule of justice and do nothing to your brother and sister, or their belongings, that you would not wish them to do to you or your things?

"LOVE WORKETH NO ILL."

All of the Lord's people are to love Him and the brethren; yea, even their enemies. However, let us now stop short of love and merely consider what the simple justice of the Golden Rule would imply in our conduct. How do our daily lives square with this Golden Rule of absolute justice, omitting love entirely?

If you are an employer, do you treat your employee in harmony with this rule and do unto him as you would have him do unto you, if your positions were reversed? If you are an employee, inquire of yourself, "Do I treat my employer and his business as I would have him treat me and my business, if our relationship were reversed?" Do you treat your butcher, your baker, your grocer, etc., as you would like to have them treat you, if your positions were reversed? Are you polite to them and not inclined to give them unnecessary trouble? Do you pay them promptly? Or if you are the tradesman, do you treat your customers as you would wish to have them treat you, if conditions were reversed? Do you charge them a reasonable price only? Do you give them proper weight and measure? Do you properly represent your goods to them, as you would have them represented to you? Are you a good neighbor Do you see to it that your children are not a nuisance to others; that your chickens are not permitted to damage your neighbor's garden; that your dog is not a ferocious one, and that his bark does not keep the neighborhood awake? In a word, do you treat your neighbor justly, along the lines of the Golden Rule, doing unto him only as you would wish him to do to you?

He who is faithful in little things will be faithful in the greater ones. He who practices the Golden Rule during the six days of his contact with business will surely be faithful on the seventh, but faithfulness to the Golden Rule on the one day only will never win Divine approval.

In on way can we better honor and show our reverence for God than by following to the best of our ability His commands, which are just and righteous altogether.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Indiana, July 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Recently I subscribed for your paper and wish to say that I certainly appreciate it very much. Surely your paper is of great value to the public for the articles your publish are of great assistance to the mass of the people to bring them out from under the vail of ignorance and superstition of the past ages, therefore we highly recommend your paper and wish you continuing prosperity.

Very respectfully yours,
A. D. A. ESHLEMAN.

North Carolina, July 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I enclose your renewal for subscription. Am sorry I permitted it to get behind. I take a number of papers, but I think more of the Tribune than any of them. For reliability and good print the Tribune outranks them all, but most of all the Bible Question Box and Pastor Russell's sermons are the best features. Here is success to the Labor Tribune and its editor.

Sincerely yours,
GEO. C. WOODWORTH.

New York, July 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed subscription price for another year of your valuable paper. We would not want to be without your valuable paper. I don't know of any paper that prints the sermons of Pastor Russell quite as nice as the Tribune. May a rich reward be yours.

Yours respectfully,
HOWARD J. NIGHTINGALE.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I had not noticed the time had expired for your valuable paper. I was so anxious to get at Pastor Russell's sermons. My children also enjoy reading the other news. Enclosed find check for another year's subscription. I trust you will be blessed in sending such good news all over the world. Thank you for continuing my paper.

Yours truly,
MRS. I. T. FROHOCK.

Pennsylvania, July 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find check to pay for renewal to Labor Tribune. I would not miss a single issue of the Tribune for many times the price. Naturally my sympathies are with the laboring class and your fair treatment of the labor question appeals home. I am, however, most interested in the sermons and religious articles and hope you will continue to publish them in such good type. Hoping you may have a prosperous year. I remain,

Very respectfully,
J. E. TAYLOR, M. D.

Virginia, July 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Have recently renewed my subscription to your valuable paper for another year. Mr. Austin and his family want me to tell you how much they enjoy the Tribune. Your fair dealing with the greatest question of the day (labor and capital controversies) is appreciated by all fair minded people who long for the time to come when justice will be done to all classes, and us wage-workers will receive a better share of what we earn in producing the wealth of the world. Meanwhile we are content and are thankfully awaiting God's own time to establish his kingdom in the earth in answer to the prayer which our Lord himself taught his people to pray, "Thy kingdom come and thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

We know that the answer to this prayer is sure and that the kingdom will come in due time. "We all enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons more and more, for they are getting better and better. Pastor Russell's interpretation of the Bible is the most reasonable and beautiful we have ever heard. It is the Truth, and it satisfies our longings as nothing else can do. We will take your paper as long as you continue to print this message or Glad Tidings of great joy which shall be to all people.

Yours truly,
FRANK M. MITCHELL.

Massachusetts, July 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

You will find enclosed subscription for one year. Sorry that I did not attend to this before. I appreciate very much your valuable paper, especially the page given to Pastor Russell's sermon and the Tribune appreciations. I appreciate the grand work being done by the publishing of those sermons showing God's wonderful character and purpose by the people understanding of His word. Hoping that you will continue to spread the glad tidings and receive the reward by and by for so doing.

Respectfully yours,
W. T. DOWDEN.

England, July 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have received many newspapers from your land, but none have impressed me like yours, not only because of its splendid appearance, but its wholesome reading matter.

I am surprised at the liberality and favor you show to Pastor Russell's sermons, and yet why need I be surprised if it be as so many believe, the Lord's work, then who can stay His Almighty Hand.

Am particularly glad with the way the pastor is seeking to remove that awful God dishonoring doctrine of Eternal torments from the pages of dark history.

All thinking people cannot but be sure that He who created the beautiful flowers and the birds that sing out their praises to their Maker, has a character grand, and more majestic than mankind can yet appreciate.

It was with those thoughts that my mind one time wandered into a poetic strain and such I enclose herewith.

Yours very respectfully,
FRED LARDENT.

"THY WORKS PRAISE THEE."

I rose early one Sabbath morning,
Just as a radiant day was dawning,
And looked far across the country green
Just looked and pondered on that lovely scene:
For all the earth seemed so filled with beauty,
That I even felt impelled by duty
To bow low my head in adoration
And praise my Lord for His grand creation.
Then the chapel bells hailed me to their place,
Perchance to learn of God's abounding grace.

I arrived in that little chapel room
With my most thankful heart quite free from gloom.
But when the preacher told how one and all,
From far and near, must hear the judgment call,
And that each poor soul then found in error,
Must endure a life of casting terror,
And when he continued to boldly tell
All about hidden fires in burning hell;
My very hope and joy was forced to part
And only gloomy sadness filled my heart.

"How can—how can it be?" I simply said
As through most pleasant fields I homeward sped.
"That He who formed the sky so rich with blue,
And lovely perfumed flowers with sparkling dew,
And gentle birds that seem to sweetly sing
Their praises to some wise Almighty King
How can—how can it be, that He above
Who said His greatest law was kindly love
Had some awful place of casting terror
For helpless beings all born in error?"

Some years have passed since in that chapel room
I heard the tale that filled my heart with gloom
But once again there flows without alloy
A new found stream of hope and peace and joy.
Yet oft I wonder if that man of error
Still believes his lurid tale of terror
Or has he—likewise—heard the true story
Revealing God's love and hidden glory,
That one time made the very angels sing
Grateful praise to their Beloved King.

Tennessee, July 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find check for renewal of your splendid paper to July 19, 1912. Your paper far surpasses any that come here—in all good points and the Russell sermon and Bible Question column more than please. The print is so plain that people with faulty sight can easily read. Hoping you much success.

Yours very truly,
A. G. CHERRY.

Georgia, July 14.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed you will please find money order for credit on my subscription account for the Tribune.

We are very much pleased with the elegant style in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons, and the many additions to the page made lately, especially the Question Box.

Wishing you continued success, I am

Yours very respectfully,
J. O. CAMP.

Massachusetts, July 15.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed you will find M. O. for which please renew my subscription to your paper. Thanks to you for waiting on me I must have a paper that has Pastor Russell's sermons in, for I do enjoy them so much, also the Sunday School Lesson and Questions. May you continue to print them as long as you print the paper.

Respectfully,
GEO. R. FORD.

New York, July 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Am sending M. O. for which please credit me with subscription to your splendid paper for another year.

Its value, to me, is enhanced by its recently added feature, viz., the Query Box, Sunday School Lesson and quotations from Pastor Russell's writings, etc. My chief object, however, in continuing to favor the Tribune above all other papers handling our dear Pastor's sermons (which I have seen) is on account of those grand sermons served regularly and in such clean readable shape.

Then the cheery little notes from the friends, some of whom we know personally, all over the county, are so interesting to read The Reports of Pilate, Gamaliel, and the Centurion also appealed to me as profitable and interesting.

Refreshing, indeed, are all these "cups of cold water," dealt to your many fortunate subscribers, week by week. Verily, the sure reward is promised to those who patiently and faithfully continue in well doing.

Gratefully yours,
MRS. GEO. E. BROOKS.

P. S.—The following little thought in verse has been so helpful to myself that I pass it on with pleasure. In case you may see fit to publish it.

HIS.

"His stone am I, to set as He shall please,
In arch or vault or pediment
In cornice or in frieze:
A pillar in His Temple made
Or in the lowly pavement laid,
The socket where a torch may rest
Or jewel flashing on His breast.
He needs them all, each does His will,
Each has its purpose to fulfil.
The stones on which the walls are built
Deep hidden out of sight
Have honor as the airy spire
That springs to meet the light.
It matters not where I may be
So He doth set and polish me.

"His lamp am I, to shine where He shall say
And lamps are not for sunny rooms
Nor for the light of day!
But for the dark places of the earth
Where shame and wrong and crime have birth—
Or for the murky twilight gray,
Where wandering sheep have gone astray,
Or where the light of faith grows dim
And souls are groping after Him
And as sometimes a flame we find
Clear shining through the night—
So bright we do not see the lamp
But only see the light.
So may I shine—His light the flame
That men may glorify His name."

Pennsylvania, July 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune.

Every time I open a fresh copy of your clean, bright paper I feel an impulse to write you a word of thanks, but usually cure my desire for about one month.

I note that you are giving eight or more columns to the sermons, Bible studies, etc. These I especially appreciate and derive great blessing from. I judge that your own heart must be greatly stirred as you realize the lengths and breadths of the work you are so ably assisting—even that spoken of by our Lord Jesus. Matt. 13: 30. He will surely reward you in "due time."

Sincerely yours,
MISS T. H. PERKINS.

Pennsylvania, July 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune.

I am pleased to send you a new subscription to the Tribune for a relative who has been reading Pastor Russell's sermon in your paper.

The Tribune is a welcome weekly visitor to our home and we enjoy very much the reading of Pastor Russell's sermons, weekly Bible lessons, the Question Box, etc., and like to see the new names added to your list of subscribers. Also the style in which you have them and the size type which you use.

Hoping that you continue to help to spread the good tiding of great joy which shall be unto all people and I think you will be well paid, I remain,

Yours very truly,
W. D. WALDSCHMIDT.

Pennsylvania, July 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I find the Tribune is becoming more and more interesting as the days go by. I am glad to know that you are trying to make it so, too.

What joy there will be on this earth when Rev. 21: 4 is fulfilled. Which reads as follows: "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." If there is a time in the future when there will be no more death, sorrow, crying, or pain that would be good evidence that the eternal torment theory is untrue. That is enough to prove it one of the false doctrines; for if it is a doctrine full of truth, there would be pain and sorrow for ever. Furthermore what say the Scriptures in regard to the state of the dead? Listen! The living know that they shall die, but the dead know not any thing. Eccle. 9: 5.

Now in order to suffer pain or agony of any kind there must, of necessity, be consciousness in order to realize the pain; for without consciousness there can be no suffering, or at least no knowledge of it. If a person is undergoing any kind of suffering they will be quite apt to know something about it at the time. When a person is unconscious we sometimes say they do not realize any thing. Now if the dead know not anything, Why would they realize any more than a live person in an unconscious state? Surely they would not.

We should be consistent and use our reason in such things as well as in other things of far less importance.

Our text points us to a time when there will be no more death, or suffering of any kind; when the human race will be perfect and free from sin, and in perfect harmony with their Creator.

Yours truly,
E. W. DEAN.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

B. G. Howard, Texas.
J. C. Lardent, England.
W. W. Black, Canada.
John Bauer, Pennsylvania.
T. G. Bullard, North Carolina.
Mrs. Bettie Butler, North Carolina.
James C. Smith, Canada.
S. M. Bright, Virginia.
K. Flyita, California.
C. W. Peters, Texas.
Mrs. J. H. Gallup, Connecticut.
F. P. Van Amburgh, New York.
E. P. Day, Kansas.
James Hunter, Scotland.
M. Anderson, Scotland.
J. T. Davis, New York.
Amos Eborsol, Pennsylvania.
Otto Clark, Georgia.
W. H. Hare, North Carolina.
G. W. Bullard, North Carolina.
Mrs. W. Shiner, Maryland.
Mrs. J. P. Allen, Maryland.
H. F. Rockwell, New York.
Wm. F. Eustace, New York.
J. B. Johnson, Washington.
Chas. Verner, Washington.
L. A. Mestaker, Washington.
Miss Harriet Harrison, Washington.
C. A. Blodgett, Washington.
Howard J. Nightingale, New York.
J. B. Zook, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Sarah Irwin, Texas.
Mrs. F. Frohock, Massachusetts.
Dr. J. E. Taylor, Pennsylvania.
W. H. Berch, Illinois.
W. T. Dowden, Massachusetts.
George E. Parry, North Carolina.
J. W. Wilson, Illinois.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

SCAFFOLD BRACKET.

Nonslipping Device Insures Safety on Sloping Roofs.

Almost 40 per cent of the accidents in building operations are due to inadequate construction of false work and scaffolding. In building frame structures accidents of this nature show even a larger percentage, says Popular Mechanics. The fault is not always laid at the door of the contractor, for workmen will often take risks that endanger their lives without any good reason other than to save time and labor. A carpenter who builds his own scaffolds is often as careless as any one in this respect.

Shingling roofs is even more risky than framing the house. Where the pitch is sharp the risk is greatly enhanced. In repairing roofs a good

NONSLIPPING BRACKET.

many carpenters do not even go to the bother of building scaffolds, but depend upon their ability to hold themselves on the slope. If one had folding brackets, which would make roof shingling simple and safe, fewer accidents of this nature would be recorded. A carpenter with a pair of folding brackets as a part of his equipment would never be in danger of slipping or sliding from the roof while shingling. His equipment would consist simply of a pair of brackets and a board.

The brackets, as illustrated, are made to fold up and are self sustaining. That is, the board which fits flat against the slant of the roof is spiked to cling to the surface and it would take a good deal to break it loose from its moorings. The spikes are made of ordinary screws with the ends protruding one-quarter of an inch beyond the flat board and filed to a sharp point. Three of these at the lower end of the bracket and two at the upper end serve to hold the brackets firmly in position. A slight tap of a hammer will drive the brads in sufficiently and when the scaffolding board is placed across the brackets the thrust, being downward, tends to push the points of the spikes deeper into the wood surface. A pair of brackets of this nature will sustain the weight of several men working on the same board. The illustration shows clearly the construction of each bracket.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Radium Driven Timepiece Could Run For Centuries.

It is claimed that if not touched the radium timepiece invented by the Englishman, Harrison Martingale, could run for 30,000 years. On a quartz rod, in an exhausted glass vessel, is supported a tube containing a small quantity of radium. An electroscope is attached to the lower end of this tube. It consists of two long strips of silver. The natural action of the radium sends an electric charge into the strips and causes them to separate until they touch the sides of the vessel, where they are instantly discharged and fall together again. Every two minutes this operation is repeated automatically, so that each beat of this wonderful timekeeper is in reality two minutes long.

The most trustworthy clock in the world is said to be that in the basement of the observatory at Berlin, installed in 1865. This clock is inclosed in an air tight glass cylinder and has frequently run for two or three months, with an average daily deviation of only fifteen one-thousandths of a second. Yet astronomers are not satisfied even with this remarkable accuracy, and their efforts are constantly in the direction of more ideal conditions for a clock, by keeping it not only in an air tight case, but also in an underground vault, where neither changes of temperature nor of barometric pressure can ever affect it.

To Repair Tungsten Filaments.

As persons using the brilliant tungsten filament electric lamp have reason to know, they are easily broken by a sharp jarring of the bulb. So delicate is this tungsten burner that in spite of the better light many householders feel they cannot afford them, or, if using them, make sure that they shall hang pendant from a height above the ordinary chance of one's striking the chandelier with head or broom handle or duster. Recently an inventive person has discovered that in the case of a broken tungsten filament a light tapping of the bulb, allowing of the broken ends to come in quiet contact from the vibration, will result in the filament's broken ends coming in contact and fusing fast again. Of course the current at the time must be turned on.

Cork Varnish For Ships.

In order to protect the interior of ships from the humidity caused by condensation upon the metallic walls during sudden changes of temperature the Italian marine has experimented with a kind of hydroscopic varnish, or coating, the essential compound of which is ground cork, which is consolidated by pressure with copal and litharge and applied to the walls. It has been found that the cork varnish absorbs the watery vapor of the atmosphere to the extent of eight or nine grams for every square meter of surface exposed.

Liquid Slag From Producers.

At the experiment station of the United States bureau of mines, Pittsburg, Pa., trial runs have been made with a gas producer using coke as fuel, with which limestone has been mixed in varying proportions, the purpose being to flux the ash and form a liquid slag, thus avoiding clinker and ash troubles and consequent shutdowns.

THE LARGEST MAGNET.

Most Powerful In the World Owned by Uncle Sam.

In the accompanying illustration is shown one of the most interesting feats performed by a remarkable electromagnet—the most powerful in the world—recently constructed especially for the United States government and installed for experimental work and tests at the bureau of standards at Washington. In the picture there is seen suspended from the pole pieces of the magnet in inverted position a heavy glass bowl or dish of slightly larger size than the ordinary finger bowl, and this glass receptacle is held in this position by means of the attraction exerted by the magnet (through the glass) upon a small piece of iron placed inside the dish.

The new magnet, which was made in Switzerland from the specifications of the United States government at a cost of $1,200, is capable of continuous

WORLD'S LARGEST MAGNET.

use with an electric current of 125 amperes. This is accomplished by the substitution of copper tape for the ordinary insulated wires. This copper tape is surrounded by insulating oil. Through the oil there are run coils of copper tubing about half an inch in diameter, through which cold water is circulated to carry off the enormous heat developed. The windings and cooling apparatus are inclosed in large brass cases two feet in diameter. In order to obtain magnetic fields of any desired intensity the current in the coils is controlled by means of a massive specially designed resistance, or rheostat, which permits such control ranging from one-half to 125 amperes. The distance between the pole pieces of the magnet can be varied accurately and readily by the turning of a hand wheel on the end of the magnet.—Popular Mechanics.

Identifying Bullets.

In an address to the Paris Academy of Sciences Professor Balthazard contends that when a leaden bullet traverses cloth characteristic marks are left upon it, which are not obliterated by the subsequent passage of the bullet through flesh, provided that it does not strike a bone. It is even possible, he claims, to identify the nature of the garment through which the bullet has passed by a careful examination of the marks on the lead.

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Edited by PAUL N. HASLUCK

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Committee of Unions Consider Party Action

A committee from the union appointed recently by the Iron City Trades Council to indorse workingmen for City Councilmen and other city and county offices at the coming election, held its first meeting in the Labor Temple Sunday.

Much of the preliminary work of the committee was finished, but no definite action was taken towards any nominations. A meeting has been called for Monday afternoon, when the real work of the committee will be started, and at which it will be definitely settled whether a new political party will be formed or whether they will join the present parties in their primaries.

The resolution to appoint the committee was adopted at a meeting of the Iron City Central Trades Council on June 15, and it was appointed on July 6. The members are Chairman, William J. Kelly, president of the Iron City Central Trades Council; Francis Feehan, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America; E. F. Welsh, business agent of the plumbers; Charles Shepard, president of the moving picture operators; P. J. McArdle, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Andrew Knabe, representing the painters and decorators; Thomas J. Williams, president of the Building Trades Council; P. J. McGrath, representing Division 85, street car men; J. H. Tapken business agent of the blacksmiths; N. S. Glass, business agent Sheet Metal Workers; Robert Thenary, representing the plasterers; A. Collins of the Structural Iron Workers; J. Charles Rackel, representing the bartenders, and R. J. McGrath, business agent of the patternmakers.

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A MIRACLE WHEAT.

Three years ago two grains of wheat were handed to me by Pastor Russell. These I planted in the garden and produced 42 stalks of grain, four of which grasshoppers cut off while the wheat was heading. The remaining 38 stalks yielded 1,312 grains of wheat, which I sowed in four drills about 45 feet in length. About four feet of each drill was tramped down and destroyed by walking around a clothes line post. The birds got over a fourth of the wheat while it was ripening, nevertheless I got 5 pounds and 5 ounces from the sowing of those 2 ounces. My next yield was 8½ bushels which was the result of broadcast sowing on half an acre of poor land without fertilizer and in the midst of a seven weeks severe drouth late in the fall. The entire crop was sold in pound lots for $425.

Last fall I sowed two acres of this miracle wheat. The grasshoppers ate it so close to the ground that one-half of the field is barren. The other half gives promise of a good crop, which I shall send in toto to Pastor Russell at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to be disposed of at $1 per pound and all the money received for it shall be used in the spread of the Gospel of Christ. It is my donation to the Lord. If any of your readers desire some of this miracle wheat they can get it from the above address at the price indicated. Some good father may like to favor his boy with a pound of this wheat and allow the lad a patch of ground for his encouragement and profit. A pound of Miracle Wheat will plant a patch of ground about 70 feet square.

I advise sowing in drills ten inches apart and drop the seed 2½ inches apart in the row. This wheat stools wonderfully. Am sending you a photo showing 12 heads each of the miracle and the common wheat. Also the largest stool of each I could find in adjoining fields. Miracle Wheat grows about a foot taller and ripens about a week later and makes excellent flour. It is a fall wheat. The straw is much stiffer and it does not rust.

With much appreciation of your paper, especially in its presentation of Pastor Russell's splendid sermons, Sunday School lessons and Question Box. I remain,

Faithfully yours,
J. A. BOHNET.

Minnesota, July 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The Tribune is an ever welcome visitor at my home and I wish that all the world might share with us the joys and blessings of the precious Truth of God. I pray that God may richly bless you while attending to your share in this blessed work so bravely and well.

Yours in the one hope,
MRS. L. C. MASON.

Kansas, July 14.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

My subscription to the Tribune which expired July 1, 1910, has been renewed in my husband's name. We appreciate very much the sermons of Pastor Russell and you may expect to keep us on your list as long as we find them in your paper.

Yours respectfully,
HELEN DAY.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

FINDING A LOST BIBLE

II Chronicles 34:14-33—July 30

"Thy word have I hid in my heart, that I might not sin against thee."—Psalm 119:11.

In conjunction with Josiah's reformation and cleansing of the temple, a copy of the book of the Law was found. Presumably this book contained the Pentateuch or five books of Moses. The long period of idolatry preceding Josiah's work of reformation had placed the Testimonies of the Lord at a discount, so that evidently the king had never seen, perhaps had never heard of the Divine Law up to this time. The royal copy was doubtless destroyed long before.

The king caused the manuscript to be read in his hearing. It detailed what blessings would come upon the nation of Israel if obedient to God. It also portrayed the penalties which would be theirs if they neglected the service of the Almighty and His Laws and became idolatrous. Deuteronomy 28 is a very clear statement of what appeared to be the penalty due Josiah's kingdom because of idolatry preceding his day. The king was astonished. Evidently Divine judgments were due. Why they waited he knew not. He reflected that possibly something might yet be done to offset the evil. He sent therefore to make inquiry on the subject.

The Book of the Law.

The inquiry came to Huldah, a prophetess of that time, who gave the Lord's answer, saying that all the woes foretold in the Law would surely come to pass because of the idolatrous course followed by the nation. But the message declared that this trouble, this chastisement, would be deferred and not come in King Josiah's day because of his earnest repentance and manifestation of sorrow in connection with the matter as soon as he learned about it.

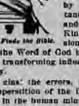
The Bible Lost Today

It may amaze some when we say that to the masses of the people today, God's Book is lost. What! do you say, have we not over a hundred million Bibles in Christendom, and are we not printing more than a million copies every year?

Alas! Bibles we have, but to the majority of the specially cultured they are Bibles no longer—they are the inspired Word of the Almighty no longer! They are studied, believed and obeyed no longer. It is still fashionable to have Bibles; it is still customary to take texts from them—this is done even by ministers who privately confess that they have no faith in the Bible—that they have no more faith in the Bible than in Shakespeare. And the number of religious teachers who have thus rejected the Word of God as the Divinely inspired Message is much greater than the majority of people surmise. Nearly all ministers graduated during the past twenty years from nearly all of the colleges and seminaries of Christendom, in Great Britain, Germany, the United States and Canada—are really infidels, unbelievers. These today are styled Higher Critics, but Higher Critics are really infidels—some of them even profess atheism, denying a personal God, recognizing only nature as God.

How did the Word of the Lord come to be thus lost?

We answer that history shows a long period called the Dark Ages in which the Word of the Lord was set aside in favor of church councils and decrees. Then came the period of the Reformation. The Bible was translated by the Catholics into the English and styled the Douay Version. It was translated by the Protestants into English and styled the King James Version, and once more the Word of God began to exercise a transforming influence upon humanity.



Luther Finds the Bible.

But alas! the errors, the darkness, the superstition of the Dark Ages already in the human mind gave to the Word of God peculiar distortions and made it appear through the colored glasses of sectarianism to mean things wholly irrational and inconceivable.

As a result school men, college professors, Doctors of Divinity, etc., have charged up against the Word of God various doctrines which it does not teach—amongst others Purgatory and eternal torment for all except the "very elect."

Finding the Word of God

Now, in due time, the Word of God is being found. The dust of the Dark Ages is being brushed aside. The Book is being investigated in the light of its own teachings. It is shining with wonderful brilliancy upon the path of the just. We are seeing fulfilled before us God's promise that the path of the just will "shine more and more unto the perfect day." Its bright shining at the present time betokens that the New Day, the New Era of Messiah's Kingdom is nigh, even at the door (Matthew xxiv, 33; II Peter i, 19).

Mamma's Joke.

"Oh, mamma, the hen is sitting on the vacuum cleaner!"

"Perhaps she's only trying to lay the dust, dear."—Yonkers Statesman.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—Will the New Jerusalem (Revelation xxi, 2) be a literal city of gold and gems, and will it come floating down through the sky and locate somewhere on the earth? If so, how, when, and where?

Answer.—We are aware that quite a number seem to hold the thought of an actual city, with all of its walls, buildings, towers and turrets, coming down from above and locating in the land of Palestine. Those who have this thought should try to bear in mind that much of the Bible is written in highly symbolic or figurative language. The dimensions of this city are given in furlongs in this same chapter. If we reduce these to miles, we have for the dimensions fifteen hundred miles in length and breadth and height. A city of this magnitude could scarcely be placed in the small land of Palestine, which measures less than two hundred miles in its greatest length. By noting the expressions of the 9th verse, it will become apparent to all that not a literal city is referred to, but a symbolic one is meant. The angel showed St. John "The Bride, the Lamb's wife," in symbol, as a beautiful city. Surely no one would so far ignore the faculties of intelligence and reason as to say that the Bride of Christ is to be a literal city. This Bride is the same one represented as saying, in almost the closing words of the Bible, "Come and partake of the waters of life freely." The Bride is the Church class composed of the faithful followers of Christ, of whom the Apostle Paul speaks, saying: "I have espoused you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ" (II Corinthians xi, 2).

Q.—We hear of so many great fires these days, I wonder if the Bible shows that the earth will be destroyed by actual fire?

Answer.—An improper conception of the Scriptures has led to many ludicrous conclusions concerning the destruction of the earth by fire. A man in western Pennsylvania became so thoroughly imbued with the thought that the world will be burned up by the Lord in the last days, that he vigorously protested against the great consumption of coal, gas and oil now being mined and removed from below the earth's surface, declaring, "that the Lord will not have enough fuel with which to burn up the world when the time comes to do so, if this thing keeps on." Others have had the thought that even the literal heavens will be consumed in that dreadful conflagration. If the heaven is to be destroyed, where would even the Lord find a habitation?

The Apostle's words in II Peter iii are cited as authority by those who hold the theory of a literal destruction of heaven and earth. But let us observe that the Apostle is using figurative language. He mentions three worlds and three heavens, clearly meaning dispensations or ages each relating to a different social order and a spiritual rule. One of these ended with a great flood and the present is to pass away with a "great time of trouble" (Daniel xii, 1). The prophet (Zephaniah iii, 8, 9) points out that after the present order of things passes away "then the Lord will turn to the people a pure message that they may all call upon the Lord," thus showing that the people remain. The Lord "made the earth to be inhabited" (Isaiah xlv, 18). "The earth abideth forever" (Ecclesiastes i, 4). It shall yet be a fit habitation for man (Psalm lxvii, 6).

Q.—Why is there so much confusion existing in the world today as to the true teachings of the Scriptures?

Answer.—The study of the Scriptures, as with all other lines of investigation, must be conducted systematically, else confusion results. The Apostle Paul counsels us along this line saying, "Study to show thyself approved unto God (not unto men), *rightly dividing the word of truth*." Many have erred in failing to follow this rule. For instance, in reading Revelation xix, 20, some have insisted that the lake of fire and literal brimstone is a real lake filled with brimstone and fire. A mere novice should recognize the passage as highly figurative, especially in view of the fact that it states that a beast and a false prophet are to be cast into it. No thoughtful person would conclude that a real beast and false prophet are meant. Many Bible students have entirely overlooked the importance of "rightly dividing the Word." The Apostle shows that the Divine arrangement, as thus far revealed, is divided into three great dispensations or ages, referred to in our Bibles as "Worlds" (See II Peter iii). The major portion of the prophecies relate to the world or age to come, and when we strive to make them fit present evil conditions confusion results. To illustrate: If we apply the prophecy of Isaiah xxxv, 8-10 to the past or present it is meaningless, whereas it is in exact harmony with the glorious reign of the Messiah, which we all know to be future. As corroborative of this manner of dividing the Word, we see that our Lord (Matt. vii, 13, 14) speaks of the present evil world as "a broad way leading to destruction" and the way to life through Christ as "a strait and narrow way," while in his great prophecy in Matthew xxv, 31-46, He confirms the prophetic statement of Isaiah.

Q.—What is the difference between Noah's ark and the ark which the children of Israel had in the wilderness of sin?

Answer.—You have probably heard of the preacher who said to his congregation: "I can bring myself to believe that Noah built an ark, in which he and the wild animals were sheltered during the flood; but when it comes to making me believe that the children of Israel toted that ark around on their shoulders in the wilderness for forty years, that's too much for me to swallow." Evidently he thought there was no difference in the two arks.

Noah's ark was a large boat or vessel, larger than any now made. The ark which the children of Israel had in the wilderness was a rectangular box made of wood overlaid with gold, the lid or cover of which was made of pure gold. The approximate size of this ark was 4 feet long, 3 feet broad and 3 feet high, a detailed description of it being given in Exodus xxv, 10-22. Inside the ark were kept the golden bowl of manna, Aaron's rod that budded, and the two tables of the Law (See Hebrews ix, 4). The ark, together with all other furnishings of the Tabernacle in the wilderness, was a shadow or picture of good things to come. (See Hebrews viii, 5; x, 1; Colossians ii, 17.)

Q.—What is Life?

Answer.—To *live* is to possess sentient being; to be capable of consciousness, joy or sorrow, pleasure or pain. Life, in its highest sense, is known as *immortality*. Immortality signifies *inherent* life, a life not sustained by outside supplies, conditions or influences, but life possessed in one's self. Life possessed in this sense belonged originally to God alone; but it has been given by the Father to the Lord Jesus Christ; and He promises this life to His faithful Church, His Bride, His companions in Kingdom glory. However, life in an inferior sense is the possession of the angels through the grace of the Creator, who is pleased that they shall enjoy it everlastingly in harmony with His will. Eternal life is proffered to mankind in general; it will be granted to so many of Adam's race as shall ultimately, under the blessings of the Messianic Kingdom, be recovered completely from the imperfections of sin and death, and who shall maintain that perfection by continued obedience to the Divine requirements. All who sin after receiving full light, shall not live.

Q.—Please explain what is meant by Preaching the Gospel, and what is the Gospel?

Answer.—The word gospel signifies a message of glad tidings. Preaching the Gospel means proclaiming the good tidings, or message of gladness, to others. When the Lord Jesus came He declared, "The spirit of the Lord God is upon Me, because the Lord hath anointed Me to preach good tidings unto the meek." During the three and a half years of His ministry He preached the good news of the coming Kingdom and the blessings it is to bring to the human race. He commissioned His true followers to do the same thing, and those who have been telling others of the redemptive work of Christ and the blessings of His coming Kingdom have thus been preaching the Gospel. In these modern times the public press has become the most effective way of getting great truths before the people and the Gospel is being preached through the press wheresoever the glad tidings of Messiah's Kingdom is being published. From this it will be seen that much that is preached is mislabeled "Gospel." All sorts of bad tidings of great misery are many times improperly styled "Gospel."

Q.—What did Jesus mean when he said, "In my Father's house are many mansions"?

Answer.—In the larger sense, the Universe is God's home or house, and this earth is His footstool. We know not how many angelic orders there are, but the Scriptures intimate that there are spirit beings of various grades, of different nature, each perfect, but differing one from the other. The Divine Plan, in connection with their creation, made full arrangement for their comfort and happiness to all eternity. Similarly, when God created man He provided for his welfare to all eternity, giving him an earthly home, mansion, or apartment in the great House. Our Lord, in calling His Church, invited them to become God's "New Creation." He promised those who would become His footstep followers, bearing their cross after Him, that eventually they should be with Him, sharing His glory on the heavenly plane. They should be like unto the angels, but higher than the angels—His Bride. There is no place yet for this "New Creation," except in the Father's purpose, or plan, in which provision for the Church, as the Bride of Christ, had already been made. But it needed to be prepared for them, and they needed to be prepared for it. This preparation has gone on from the time our Lord said, "I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also" (John xiv, 2, 3).

The Serpent—What's a[illegible] grouchy about today? The Ape—Oh, he says that the arrival of woman means that all his plans for universal peace have been knocked in the head for good.—Puck.

Whatever demands the deepest courage and endurance of soul of course must unveil most perfectly its hidden strength.—George W. Briggs.

AUG 4

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO 33 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1911 — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

N Y Public Library ... 5th Ave.

LOYAL MINERS HOLD TREMENDOUS RALLY.

Their Magnificent and Enthusiastic Demonstration in Support of President Feehan and the District Organization is Witnessed by the International Officers and Shows that the Union-Wrecking Plotters are Without Support Except from Non-Union Operators.

MONONGAHELA, July, 30.—The largest demonstration of miners ever held in this district was the picnic of sub-district No. 3 of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America at Eldora park yesterday.

Friday was payday and all the miners in the district were closed Saturday. The miners assembled here early Saturday morning. Every town in the district sent representatives.

A special train of 12 coaches brought the miners from Marianna, Ellsworth, Bentleyville, Acme and Hazelkirk. Charles Prichard was chief marshal of the day. The parade formed at 12:15 at Chess street with over 1,004 men in line and marched down Chess street and up Main street in Monongahela to Black Diamond where they were transported in street railway cars to Eldora park.

Automobiles conveyed National President John P. White; National Vice President Frank J. Hayes; Secretary and Treasurer Edwin Perry and District Attorney C. L. V. Acheson. Then came the Marianna band, followed by the Marianna locals with over 600 men in line, all dressed in white. The Citizens' band of Webster, Baird local, Pittsburg Steel band of Monessen, Bentleyville local, Monongahela Italian band, Black Diamond local, Charleroi band, Dunkirk local, Monongahela band, Monongahela local, respectively, followed.

Immediately after the parade they went to the park and had a dinner and the speakers went to the bandstand.

Charles Pritchard, who was chairman, introduced District President Francis Feehan as chairman of the day.

President Feehan said that this was the first outing of sub-district No. 3 and that the district was fortunate in securing the National officers and the speakers from Washington county. Feehan expressed the hope that the picnic would be an annual affair.

The first speaker was Coroner James T. Heffran of Speers. In his short address he said that he was glad to be with the miners. He said that there were so many able speakers to follow him that he would take up but a little of the time. He was deeply interested in the organization. He was sorry for some things that had taken place in the district, making reference to the Feehan and the Gibbons factions.

"Many men have been honestly misled," said the coroner. "They must pull together for the organization. There has been no man who ever worked harder for your organization and tried to reduce the awful human slaughter which takes place from year to year in your mines than your present official. In 1909, 54 men were killed in the mines of this district. In 1910, 83 were killed and I am afraid that 1911 will equal 1910." Heffran said that the only way that this could be remedied was to have every miner take an examination qualifying him as a practical miner.

President Feehan said that Representative Feeney was to have been with them but he was called to International headquarters at Indianapolis to do some special work.

The next speaker was the International Secretary and Treasurer Edmund Perry of Iowa. Perry said that the miners would never be able to overcome dissension in the organization until every man and woman stood for the organization irrespective of who the officials might be. He said that there were men in the Pittsburg district who were putting forth efforts to divide the organization but, he said, if every miner will stand by the organization there is no set of men who will be able to divide it. "The greatest legacy which I expect to leave to my children," said Mr. Perry, "is that I have done all I could in my little way to advance the organization."

International Vice President Frank J. Hayes of Illinois was introduced by President Feehan. He said that Mr. Hayes was known as the golden haired orator of the golden west.

Mr. Hayes complimented local No. 2874 of Marianna for their turnout which was the first demonstration ever participated in by the Marianna miners. Mr. Hayes said that the labor question would never be settled by the labor leaders but by the men in the rank and file.

"It is easier," said Mr. Hayes, "for a number of disgruntled office seekers to tear down the organization than it is for them to build it up. It is necessary for you to band yourselves together and build up the organization." Mr. Hayes told of visiting a non-union mine in Tennessee, where he saw the men work 12 to 14 hours a day. He said that he saw miners pulled out of sick beds and made to work because the operators needed coal. "Unless you band yourselves together as an organization," said Mr. Hayes, "you will soon be at the mercy of the tax master." This point was illustrated when he said that the non-union men will be made to work the same as Simon Legree made the slaves work in olden times. He declard that 20,000 miners were killed every year and that the loss of life was greater where there was no organization.

"I think the organization should get together and send men of the rank and file to Harrisburg and to Washington, D. C., to represent them in the legislature, men who know the conditions of the mine and the laws of the mine. If I thought for one minute that Francis Feehan was as corrupt as Senator Lorimer I would make an effort to have him expelled from the organization. Miners should have laboring men to make the laws and then there should be no need for detectives who would be allowed to kidnap honest men. The worst enemies of the United Mine Workers are the men who are trying to divide your organization. You need no better friends than the men known as United Mine Workers of America. If these dissension makers are allowed to run your organization you are not deserving to be called United Mine Workers."

National President White congratulated the mine workers of sub-district Three of District Five on their first demonstration. He paid a special tribute to the Marianna delegation, which had 500 men in line and earnestly advocated that similar meetings be held at least once a year so that the men of the district their officers and friends, might get together with the International officers.

"If the mine workers of America would stand as one man their organization could weather any storm," he said.

"If I were to be reduced to my fellow members from a position as president to the ranks, and be sent back to the mines, I would never try to work dissension in the organization. I would work for all things I considered best for the organization, no matter who was president. I would do the same thing in my local union, and I would always be firmly of the belief that officers or members who are not in harmony with their organization and who attempt to cause trouble, should be put out.

"The only way to keep out dissension is to keep out of the affairs of the organization the hands of the operators. The time is fast approaching for wage scale conferences. Contracts must be made. For that event we must be united and firm. It was the United Mine Workers' organization, and not any one man, nor any group of men, who made the eight hour day and fixed it so firmly that no power rests in the hands of the operators to change it. It was the organization which abolished child labor. Pennsylvania has always produced her full quota of men to the organization.

"Can you picture the results if dissension should continue until the organization is powerless to protect the men? I have been down in Kentucky and Tennessee and Alabama. Men there not only work for less wages than you receive, but they are absolutely at the mercy of the operators. The difference is organization.

"Your district president, Francis Feehan, has been persecuted all over this country. Perhaps he has made mistakes, but if you know that he has,

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

GIBBONS LOCALS LOSE CHARTERS.

IN another column of this issue will be found a circular notice from international headquarters at Indianapolis of great interest to all members of the United Mine Workers of America. It deals with the situation in the Pittsburg district, where an effort undoubtedly inspired by non-union operators has been made to disrupt the mine workers' organization. Twenty-eight local unions—a very small minority of the whole number in the district—have been so foolish as to allow the agents of the conspirators to pull the wool over their eyes, and have revolted against the regular organization. They had the error of their ways set forth to them in the most indulgent and charitable spirit by the international officers at Indianapolis, but have persisted in their union-wrecking policy until at length patience has ceased to be a virtue. With no feeling of personal animosity against them either at the international headquarters, or at the district headquarters presided over by President Feehan, it has been determined that they must be disciplined for the sake of preserving the United Mine Workers against its enemies. They have therefore been expelled from the organization and deprived of their charters for their flagrant and persistent disregard of its laws, and there is no real union man in the country who will not say that they have not only deserved this penalty but have invited it.

Almost at the same moment that the international board was taking this righteous action, the courts of this county were sustaining the demurrer of President Feehan and the other regular district officials to the bill of equity filed by Gibbons and his partners.

Now that the brand of non-unionism has been plainly fixed upon the so-called Gibbons organizations, that organization cannot be recognized by coal operators who have contracts with the United Mine Workers of America. The operators of the Pittsburg district will have to choose between dealing with the handful of seceders who have just been expelled and dealing with the recognized and legal representatives of the great mass of organized coal miners. When it comes to the pinch, it is hardly doubtful which choice coal operators will make. The only ones who will go through the burlesque pretense of treating the Gibbons crowd as though they were the United Mine Workers of America are the ones who desire the complete overthrow of the miners' organization. Before that comes to pass, they will know that they have been in a fight.

As for "Feehanism," President Feehan deservedly possesses the confidence of the great majority of the miners, in spite of the unscrupulous campaign of slander that has been waged against him. When the miners fully perceive what he has been compelled to undergo for their sake, he will be one of the most popular leaders in the history of American trades unionism. The great enthusiasm with which he was greeted at the big mass meeting of United Mine Workers in Washington county last week indicates that the liking of all true union miners for him increases daily. The big outpouring of miners at this meeting, which was addressed by the international officers, should not escape the attention of the Pittsburg district operators. The organization is being strengthened in every direction. To invite warfare with it on any such false and hypocritical issue as is represented by the Gibbons-Kephart clique would be worse than folly.

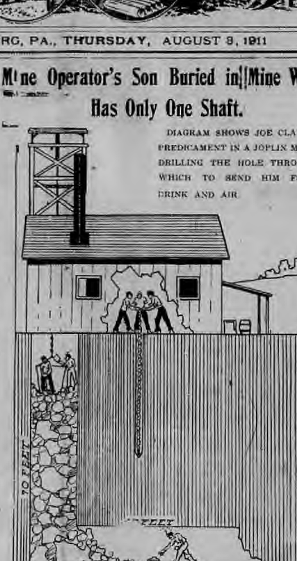
IRON TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

THE best authorities in the iron trade agree that while there has been little pronounced buying in either crude or finished materials, enough business has come out to enable mills to operate at an even basis, and in some lines slight increases in the tonnage of business taken, as compared to that of the previous week, are to be noted. July is usually a dull month in the iron and steel trade and that buying should continue on an even basis is taken as an encouraging factor. In some of the Western buying centers a more aggressive movement in both crude and finished products is reported, but in the East the forward movement has, as a rule, been less pronounced. In all branches of the trade views expressed are of an optimistic nature, and it is believed that conditions will continue to improve, and it is hoped that the forward movement will continue to be gradual, a runaway market under existing conditions being particularly undesirable.

The railroads while not buying heavily, are placing orders a trifle more freely the bulk of the business, however, continues to develop in the West. Eastern roads are reported to be specifying more extensively, particularly for track supplies. On the whole, there is promise that the iron and steel workers of the country will be more steadily employed this fall than they were a year ago.

Mine Operator's Son Buried in Mine Which Has Only One Shaft.

DIAGRAM SHOWS JOE CLARY'S PREDICAMENT IN A JOPLIN MINE. DRILLING THE HOLE THROUGH WHICH TO SEND HIM FOOD, DRINK AND AIR.



One coal mine operator has had brought home to him the criminal carelessness of the shaft-ventilated mine. He is Thomas Clary, owner of a Joplin (Mo.) coal mine.

Down 70 feet in his coal mine is Joe Clary, the mine operator's son. A cave-in filled the shaft just after all the miners but young Clary had been hoisted to the surface.

No other means of ventilation or communication but this one shaft had been provided because of the expense of drilling another opening.

Relays of men are digging frantically, day and night, to clear the shaft, hoping to get the boy out alive. On the spot where an air shaft should have been, a six-inch hole was hurriedly drilled so that Joe may be supplied with air and food.

It may take a week, even longer, should further caveins occur, to get the young man out. In the meantime he will communicate with his father and the world through the pipe running down into his "tomb," the lowest drift which Clary and his fellow workmen were mining away from the central shaft.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO MINE WORKERS.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 25, 1911.

To Whom It May Concern—Greeting:

Pursuant to action of our International executive board at a meeting held in this city on June 26 to July 1, the president hereby revokes the charters of the following local unions: 96, West Newton, Pa.; 260, Moon Run, Pa.; 266, Venetia, Pa.; 410, Yohoghany, Pa.; 524, Carnegie, Pa.; 547, Reissing, Pa.; 725, Cliff Mines, Pa.; 777, S. Brownsville, Pa.; 873, Broughton, Pa.; 970, Avella, Pa.; 1015, McDonald, Pa.; 1046, Tyre, Pa.; 1188, Kaylor, Pa.; 1240, Presto, Pa.; 1346, Broughton, Pa.; 1372, Shire Oaks, Pa.; 1447, W. Brownsville, Pa.; 1712, Rodfield, Pa.; 1809, Willock, Pa.; 1891, Epton, Pa.; 1898, Imperial, Pa.; 1917, Bridgeville, Pa.; 2026, Westland, Pa.; 2043, Cainsgie, Pa.; 2050, McDonald, Pa.; 2107, Avella, Pa.; 2146, Louprex, Pa.; 2500, Large, Pa.

The above local unions have failed to comply with the previous instructions of the board, authorizing them to pay tax and assessment to Timothy Donovan, Secretary Treasurer of District No. 5, Pennsylvania.

All local unions in District No. 5 are hereby cautioned against accepting transfer cards issued by said local unions. For a number of months the local unions in question have been in open rebellion against the authority of the International organization as well as the authority of the regular District organization, hence it becomes imperative in order to enforce discipline and preserve the integrity of the organization, that such flagrant violations of our laws should not be permitted and the guilty parties allowed to go unpunished.

The so-called District No. 5 organization, of which Robert Gibbons is president, was not chartered by the authority of the International executive board and is not recognized by our organization and consequently has no standing, and any and every act of said organization is illegal, as usurpation of power and a violation of the fundamental principals of our union.

From the inception of the controversy in the Pittsburg District every opportunity has been given the Gibbons faction to present their grievances in the courts of the organization, which they have failed to do, but were disposed to bring about a more chaotic state of affairs by resorting to the civil courts to redress their wrongs, whether real or imaginary.

The joint contract relations between the Operators' Association and our organization are only recognized through the regular District No. 5 organization, of which Francis Feehan is president and Timothy Donovan is secretary treasurer.

All local unions affiliated with the regular District No. 5 organization and the International union will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN P. WHITE,
President.
FRANK J. HAYES,
Vice President.
EDWIN PERRY,
Secretary-Treasurer

Officials and others interested in the Washington (Pa.) Tin Plate Company inspected the plant Tuesday. The mill has been closed a year. When it is reopened next October 300 men will be on the payroll. In the party were President J. J. O'Conner, Treasurer A. A. Vilsack, Anthony Vilsack and others of this city.

The nine-hour law for women in the state of Ohio, commonly known as the Green law, is to run the gamut of the courts. Briefs have been filed in the common pleas court, but it is unlikely that any decision will be reached for some months.

Pattermakers of Chicago have secured an increase of 3¼ cents per hour and 44 hour week.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Labor Party Splits Badly on Lloyd George's Insurance Bill -- Returns Show Seamen's Strike was Very Successful--Wage Increase for 10,000 Birmingham Workmen --- Scottish Miners Preparing List of Grievances. Increase of Union Membership.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 24.—Lloyd-George's insurance bill has become the immediate cause of a most serious disruption in the ranks of the Labor party, the party which represents in the house of commons that section of the British public from which the most cordial reception of the measure was expected.

Philip Snowden, a clever young Socialist, who represents the northern cotton town of Blackburn in parliament and who lately visited the United States, has charged the chairman of his party, James Ramsay Macdonald, with having sold the Laborites to the Liberal party by inducing them to swallow the bill whole. The root of the trouble lies deeper than this however. Macdonald has long been suspected of hankering after the Liberal fleshpots of office.

The quarrel has broken out with great violence in the columns of the organ of the party, "The Labor Leader." Snowden declares that Ramsey Macdonald has come to a secret agreement with the Liberal government to the effect that if the Labor members do not endanger th insurance bill Macdonald will receive the first vacant seat in the cabinet. In an interview in the lobby of the house of parliament Mr. Snowden gave the details of the matter from his point of view.

"Last Thursday night," he said, "the Labor party had down amendments to raise the contributions of the state from 4 to 6 cents. They had others which proposed to increase the benefits. The financial resolution submitted by the government was designed to rule out every other amendment which would increase the state's contribution.

"The chairman said that if the resolution was passed it would not be permissible to move the Labor party's amendments. Yet, in the face of this the official spokesman of the Labor party, after joining with the Unionists in condemning the resolution, and after condemning the state's inadequate contribution, announced that the Labor party would support the resolution which killed every one of their amendments worth trying to get. The party 'whips' were put on and the majority of Macdonald's party voted with him for the resolution.

"That I call rank treachery, especially as it has always been an understood thing among the Labor party that any industrial insurance scheme we sanctioned would be a non-contributory one, the state shouldering the whole burden of expense. All our amendments were pointing to that end—that the State's contribution should be larger and benefits greater than Lloyd George proposes to 'nat'rate.'"

In reply to Snowden's accusations Macdonald issued a long manifesto in the name of the whole party, but which the party has repudiated, saying that it expresses only Macdonald's own sentiments. The manifesto is very cleverly drawn and his defense is that he voted for the resolution on grounds of policy only and that the party is still free to do whatever it wishes.

While news of a specific character is yet difficult to obtain as to the actual results of the Seamen's strike, yet enough is known that it may be stated that the strike has proven very successful. Other organizations working in connection with the seamen have in large measure benefited by the seamen's success. Definite reports from Great Britain include advantageous settlements at Aberdeen, Severn, Cardiff, Clyde, Forth, Grangemouth, Hartlepools, Humer, Leinster, Manchester, Mersey, Newport, Southampton, Swansea and all other ports

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

REPORT OF FACTORY INSPECTOR DELANEY.

HARRISBURG, July 29.—In the twenty-first annual report Chief Factory Inspector Captain John C. Delaney gives some interesting data. During the year 1910 his deputies inspected 13,219 industrial establishments and 1574 mercantile establishments, some of them several times. They also inspected 1,078 other buildings, such as department houses, hotels, halls, school houses, theaters, etc. In the industrial and mercantile establishments inspected there were employed 1,003,785 persons of whom 773,000 were males and 239,000 females. Nearly one-half of the males are employed in establishments in which iron is used in the manufactures. Over one-half of the women earn wages in the manufacture on sewing of cloth fabrics.

Legislation is necessary to compel employers and school officials to teach employes and pupils the use of the fire escape, and the law compelling fire drills is soundly indorsed as a most excellent one.

Employes Too Reckless.

During the year 6,406 safety devices were provided for industrial establishments in addition to the 4,240 that had already been put in place. Chief Delaney says that very many fatal or serious accidents are the result of carelessness on the part of the injured or their fellow-employes. Of the 188 persons killed outright 144 were victims of accidents having no relation to safeguard. In but one instance was the injury-inflicting mechanism without a safety-guard. The reign of recklessness was as rampant among employes in 1910 as in former years, and men did many reckless things, too numerous to mention.

But one boiler explosion occurred in all institutions inspected by the department.

Wherever ordered fire-escapes have been placed, showing a willingness to comply with the law, and there was no necessity for testing any of them on occasions of fire or panic.

Under the authority vested in the department it began an investigation of theaters proper and halls in which moving pictures were exhibited. Fire-escapes were ordered erected on six houses of amusement, and booths installed, aisles widened, exits, lights, fire-proof curtains and borders, fire-hose and fire-extinguishers were ordered in 621 houses of amusement. In by far the greater number the evidence was but too apparent that no thought had been given to the safety of the patrons either by the owners or the managers.

Take all Kinds of Chances.

"Moving picture shows, by reason of their novelty and low price of admission," says the report, "had a phenomenal growth. Some of them were given in the most incongruous and dangerous of places. Abandoned store rooms and small halls, fire and panic traps all of them, had been by the hundreds converted into tinseled and stuccoed palaces of death-inviting entertainment. In these were set up, without booths or other covering, picture machines, lighted by carelessly-attached electric wires and by explosive gases. Rheostats in a red glow of heat and placed upon wood floors nestled close to the machines. Films of the most combustible substance and in quantities from 2,000 to 6,000 yards, were stored in close proximity to the picture machine.

"The rooms being small, every foot of space not absolutely necessary for a single narrow aisle was crowded with seats, which in many cases were not fastened to the floor. Into these vile-smelling, panic-inviting dens were men, women and babies in arms, packed more closely than sardines in a box. Why death by flame or by trampling feet did not overtake thousands of these patrons can be accounted for only on the hypothesis that a special Providence at times protects mortals from the consequences of their own folly."

Pastor Russell's Sermon

WHERE ARE THE DEAD NON-ELECT?

Our Friends, Neighbors, Holy, Unholy, Civilized, Vile?—Heaven on Earth By and By—Pastor Russell Claims Bible Teachings to Be Not Universalism, but a Universal Opportunity to Hear of the "Only Name Given Under Heaven Whereby We Must Be Saved."

GALESBURG, Ill., July 30.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn, and now also of London, delivered addresses to large audiences at the Galesburg Chautauqua. His topics were, "Where Are the Dead?" and "The Judgment of the Great White Throne." We report the former. Each address lasted for nearly two hours, but so deeply interested were the audiences that they seemed not to note the flight of time. He said:

No other question could be of deeper interest to thinking people than the one now before us—"Where Are the Dead?" Our ancestors, our neighbors, our friends, are dead or dying, and ourselves with them. What will be our condition when the spark of life flickers out? I have no new revelation on this subject. I have merely for my guide what is recognized by all Christians as the Divine revelation on this subject—the Bible. I hold that there is no other source of information comparable to it.

Before presenting his own findings on the subject, in the Bible, Pastor Russell reviewed the findings of others—Christians in general. The agnostic view, that there is no life beyond the tomb, he could not entertain. He believed that man's organism, so much higher than that of the brute, implies not only an all-wise Creator, but His benevolent intention for man's future. He examined the Catholic view, and, while according full liberty to every Catholic to believe what to him seems reasonable respecting the dead, Pastor Russell could not agree with Roman Catholic teachings. He summarized their view to be that a very saintly few were fit for heaven and that they went thither. He complimented the justice of their intentions; that a comparatively small number of humanity were worthy of eternal torture.

For his own part, he could not imagine any human being, on account of any human weakness or depravity, as meriting endless torture. The Catholic view, that all heathen and practically all Protestants and Catholics go in death to purgatory, he could not agree with for two reasons. First, he finds no Scriptural authority for such a view, and secondly, his mind cannot accept the thought that an all-wise, all-just, all-loving and powerful Creator will torture His creatures for centuries in any such manner as Catholics generally believe, and as Dante's great poem, "Inferno," so graphically depicts.

OUR PROTESTANT VIEW IS WORSE

Pastor Russell declared that he was a Protestant, in large measure because his parents were such. But he declared that while he sees many truths both in Protestant and in Catholic teachings he considers that the Protestant view respecting the hereafter of the dead the most diabolical conception to be found on the face of the earth, the grossest blasphemy against the Divine character and provision for humanity. Had he nothing better to offer he would not be addressing his audience on the subject.

Perplexed and disconcerted by his early teachings, he had, when a youth, discarded all human creeds, and the Bible as well—believing that the latter was the basis for the former. It was a happy day for him when he learned that this was a mistake—when he learned that the creeds of the Dark Ages are diametrically opposed to the teachings of God's Word. Now his Bible has become to him a new book—the most wonderful book in the world. Its teachings he now sees to be, beyond all comparison, the most logical—the only rational presentation, and a most glorious one respecting man—explaining his past, present and future as prearranged by a wise, gracious and all-powerful Creator.

TWO PROTESTANT VIEWS

Protestant views respecting the hereafter are various, but two in particular represent Protestant thought in general. (1) The Calvinistic theory; (2) the Arminian theory.

Five centuries ago there were no Protestants—all were Catholics and believed in three places for the dead—heaven for the saintly few; Purgatory for the general mass of mankind; and hell, everlasting torture, for the incorrigible. Luther and coadjutors got to studying the Bible, and finding nothing there respecting purgatory and mass for the dead, they threw these out. Figuratively, they smashed completely the idea of Purgatory. A little later they were perplexed and said to each other. We have smashed Purgatory, but now what shall we do with all these thousands of millions who have been there in our imagination for centuries—roasting, sizzling, and hoping some day to attain an eternity of bliss.

The thought of their responsibility in connection with the thousands of millions blanched their cheeks and made their hearts quail. They looked at each other in terrified bewilderment. Their noble generous hearts led them to desire to put the whole mass directly into heaven, but, as they searched the Scriptures on the subject, they found, as they had always believed as Catholics, the Bible teaching that only the saintly, the footstep followers of Jesus, the "overcomers" of the world, are fit for the Kingdom of Heaven. In despair they said to each other, This leaves nothing for us to do but enlarge hell many times and stuff the entire mass therein, writing over the doorway, "Who enters here abandons hope." They did it, but it was a sorrowful matter, quite contrary to their generous hearts.

GREATEST THEOLOGIAN—JOHN CALVIN

It was when the Reformers were feeling very sad for what they felt they had been obliged to do with the heathen and with their neighbors and friends and the vast majority of their own families, that Brother Calvin appeared. "Cheer up," said Calvin. "Of course we all are sorry but it is not our fault. The shame of such a conclusion is not ours. I will show you the way out of the dilemma; charge the whole terrible business upon Almighty God! Say that He foreordained and predestinated things thus, and that we cannot help it!"

Pastor Russell said that these good men hesitated for a time about charging against God what they had been ashamed to acknowledge as their own plan and doing; but seeing no way out of the difficulty they finally agreed, and then extolled John Calvin as the greatest theologian the world had ever known. Calvin arranged the entire matter into a philosophy and his doctrine became the basis of all creeds of the Reformation period, including the Westminster Confession of Faith, which is generally acknowledged by Presbyterians, Baptists, etc. Thus said Pastor Russell, we Protestants got our diabolical theory respecting the dead. We must confess that it is much worse than the theory of our Catholic friends. If we could not accept theirs because it was unloving, unmerciful, unjust and ungodly, surely we cannot accept any longer our own.

BROTHER WESLEY'S GOSPEL OF LOVE

The blessings of the Reformation were considerably overshadowed and handicapped by the great Calvinistic error of an all-powerful God, destitute of love, vindictive and devilish to a degree never approximated by any human degenerate. Centuries later that good man, John Wesley, appeared. His soul cried out against the injustice and lovelessness of Calvinism; and his claim that God is love has permeated Christendom to such an extent that even those denominations which profess the Westminster Confession of Faith and Calvinistic theories do not really believe it. We must love Brother Wesley for his largeness of heart even though we must confess that he had a less logical head than had Brother Calvin.

Brother Wesley and the majority of his followers failed to see the inconsistency of his claim that God is love, and yet that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand are to be eternally tormented — because the mass of them had never heard of "the only name whereby we must be saved;" and because others who had heard did not live contrary to their tendencies; did not live saintly lives!

Pastor Russell declared that Wesley and Calvin put exactly the same saintly few into heaven, and put all the remainder into eternal torment. Hence it was a mere question between these two men as to why this was so, and not as to the fact. Calvin said, "It is God's will and He foreordained it thus." Wesley said, "No, God is love, and love would never do thus, it was the result of Divine lack of wisdom in their creation, and lack of power to help after their creation. Hence the fate of the masses."

BRETHREN, WE DO NOT SO BELIEVE

Pastor Russell said, There is a great mistake. None of these theories satisfy your heads and hearts, nor mine. The difficulty is that we have been trying to accept the errors of the Dark Ages instead of going clear back and making our theology afresh from the words of Jesus, the Apostles and prophets. Let us do this now and find the beauty of the Divine Plan in the Bible, and a glorious Divine character such as we know it should have—far beyond human wisdom, justice, love and power. So the Lord says: "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are My ways higher than your ways and My plans higher than your plans."

WHERE ARE THE DEAD?

The Bible confirms the ablest findings of science when it tells us that the dead are **dead** and not alive at all, anywhere. The Scriptures declare, "The dead know not anything;" "their sons come to honor and they know it not; they come to dishonor but they perceive it not of them." Again the Bible says, "There is neither wisdom nor device nor knowledge in the grave (**sheol**, the Bible hell) whither thou goest" (Ecclesiastes ix, 10).

Where, my dear friends, is the key to the whole problem? The Bible hell is the grave, **sheol, hades**, the death state. The salvation which God has provided is the salvation from sin and from death. The hope set before us in the Gospel is—the resurrection of the dead. If nobody is dead there can be no resurrection of the dead. It is not the body which dies that God has promised shall be resurrected, but the soul. It was not Adam's body merely that was punished with death, but it **was his soul**, which involved the body and every power Adam possessed. All of his children have shared with him in his fall, in his death.

God's provision for the salvation of mankind is that "As by man came death (not eternal torment), by a man (the man Christ Jesus) comes also the resurrection of the dead. For as all in Adam die, so all in Christ shall be made alive" (I Corinthians xv, 22).

THE REDEMPTION PRICE GIVEN

Not only do the Scriptures clearly set forth that the wages of sin is death and that thus death passed upon the entire human race (Romans v, 12), but they also set forth that the redemption price which Jesus gave was death—"He poured out His **soul** unto death;" He made His soul an offering for sin (Isaiah liii, 10, 12).

As a result, "in due time," there will come a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust. By **the just** is meant those justified and brought into harmony with God through faith in Christ. By **the unjust** is meant all others. Thus the Church will share in the First Resurrection with Christ; these are the Elect of the Scriptures. Their resurrection and complete change of nature has already begun in them through the begetting of the Holy Spirit.

They will be like the angels and like Christ, who is the express image of the Father's person. Like God and the angels they, as spirit beings, will be invisible to mankind. These with their Lord and Head will set up the Kingdom of God—the Messianic Kingdom. "They will live and reign with Christ a thousand years." These are the saintly ones, a class recognized by Catholics and Protestants, by Luther, Calvin and Wesley. All are agreed respecting such a class. The entire point of discrimination is respecting the masses of our race for whom Christ died and for all of whom the various creeds provide torments untellable, unthinkable.

THE NON-ELECT TO BE BLESSED

Brothers Luther, Calvin and others, when they smashed purgatory as unscriptural, should have said, "We do not know where those poor creatures are whom we so long supposed were in purgatory." They should not have felt it incumbent upon them to enlarge hell and to put the thousands of millions out of purgatory into it. But, as a matter of fact, they all are in hell; the difference is that it is the hell of the Bible—the grave, the unconscious state of death, and not a place of suffering and torture.

Do not the Scriptures repeatedly tell you that the dead **fall asleep**? St. Paul writes of those who fell asleep in Christ; and again, of those who "sleep in Jesus;" and again that all would sleep except those saints who would be changed in a moment, at the second coming of Messiah. Do not we read that St. Stephen, stoned to death, **fell asleep**? Did not Jesus say, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth," and subsequently explain his meaning saying, "Lazarus is dead!" do we not read that "Abraham slept with his fathers," and so of the kings and prophets and all, good and bad? Abraham's fathers, being heathen, none will claim that they sleep in heaven. Our Catholic friends will not claim that they sleep in purgatory, and surely nobody would claim that they could sleep in eternal torture. Where, then, **do they sleep**, and for how long? The Bible answers, "They that sleep **in the dust of the earth** shall awake" (Daniel xii, 2). The Bible tells us that the weeping, sighing and dying of the present time will give place to a glorious morning of better things, the resurrection morning.

NOT UNIVERSALISM, BUT UNIVERSAL OPPORTUNITY

Pastor Russell disclaims Universalism; he cannot find it in the Bible, else he would preach it. He finds the Bible to teach a universal opportunity for salvation and everlasting life, but that the gift of God, eternal life, will be given only to those who will avail themselves of the opportunity. Upon all others will come the wages of sin, namely, death. Those who sin wilfully, preferring wrong to right, after being granted full opportunity for reformation, will be destroyed in the Second Death, utterly, as St. Peter declares, "like natural, brute beasts" (II Peter ii, 12).

HEAVEN ON EARTH BY AND BY

It was not in vain that the Redeemer taught us to pray, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." That glorious time will come when, as the Prophet declares, "Every knee shall bow and every tongue confess Messiah; and when the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth, as the waters cover the great deep; and when none shall need longer to say to his neighbor and his brother, Know thou the Lord, because all shall know Him." Then "they shall build houses and inhabit them, and plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them, and long enjoy the work of their hands." Then "the wilderness shall be glad and blossom as the rose;" and "the earth shall yield her increase;" and the Lord will make His earthly footstool glorious (Isaiah lx, 13). This is the hereafter which God has provided for the world of mankind in general.

But this long-promised restitution blessing to the world, lifting them up out of sin and death conditions, cannot come until first the Royal Priesthood shall have been selected. The election of the Church, in progress during this Gospel Age, is God's preparation for the blessing of mankind. The elect saints will be kings and priests, judges, etc., in association with Jesus for the uplifting of the thousands of millions of humanity—"in due time."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

New York, July 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have been a subscriber to your paper for five years, renewing my subscription the third of this month. Would say that I am very much pleased with the paper, such plain, good type and then Pastor Russell's sermons are so good—meat in due season to the household of faith. May the Lord bless and prosper you for spreading the good tidings and for your work in printing those sermons. Thanking you for same, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
MRS. G. W. BROWN.

Arkansas, July 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please accept my thanks for the manner in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. I subscribed for no other reason than to get these sermons. You will be glad some day that you helped scatter the glad tidings of great, great joy which shall be unto all people.
Yours truly,
ETHEL TEMPLES.

Illinois, July 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I take this opportunity to again express my appreciation of Pastor Russell's sermons which I appreciate very much. I think they are just fine.
Yours truly,
D. J. HORHEISER.

Virginia, July 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
In the five years we have been reading the Tribune we have learned to esteem it very highly, both on account of the impartial and unprejudiced manner in which it treats questions pertaining to capital and labor, and its interesting religious features. We do not like to miss a single copy.
With best wishes for the success of the Tribune, I remain
Yours in the blessed hope,
H. H. DINGUS.

Pennsylvania, July 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Of all the different papers we receive that contain the sermons of Pastor Russell, yours takes the lead. Would that each home in the land could see a copy.
Yours in Truth,
MRS. C. R. ZEH.

Alabama, July 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I wish to acknowlede my appreciation for your valuable paper. I subscribed for it sevral years ago, as it was one of the few papers publishing Pastor Russell's sermons at that time. I also enjoy the Sunday school lessons and the question box.
May you be richly rewarded for the work you are doing in this harvest time.
Yours very truly,
C. A. SCHOMBURG.

Illinois, July 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am renewing our subscription to your most valuable paper. Thank you for the reminder and pardon lack of promptness and oversight. Among all papers printing our beloved pastor's sermons that we have seen we prize your most highly because of the fine, clear type and the whole page given to the spread of Truth.
May God's blessing be upon all your work for the advancement of the Truth, and the helping of the restless, struggling world. Soon the Great Helper will be manifest in all justice, wisdom, love and power.
Yours very truly,
M. R. HASKINS AND WIFE.

Pennsylvania, July 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please find money order on subscription. I am glad to say that the whole post office here is devouring your valuable paper. The one hundred copies we got of you some time ago were quickly devoured and remailed to many parts of the world for the purpose of spreading our dear Pastor Russell's sermons. The members of this office, which is three in number, sends their greetings to you, that God may grant his blessings upon you and the spread of our dear Pastor Russell's sermons.
POSTMASTER, at Freed, Pa.

Illinois, July 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I want to let you know that I appreciate your paper very much. The clear type and the good white paper enables me to read the paper on the train going to work. I am especially interested in reading Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday school lessons and the questions.
Wishing the Labor Tribune a wider circulation and yourself rewarded with happiness and blessings, I remain
Yours truly,
ALMA EDLUND.

Canada, July 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find post office order for another year's subscription. I am very much pleased at the large amount of space you allow for Pastor Russell's sermons and questions, which are certainly scriptural and harmonize the Old and New Testaments so beautifully. So much light has been given the passages in the Bible that have appeared so mysterious and dark, but now are plain and clear when they are harmonized with other texts and chapters in the Scriptures.
I remain yours cordially,
J. C. WEST.

Ohio, July 30.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please accept our thanks for your good paper, which we appreciate very much. It is good in the interest of labor, for which it is a strong advocate. But we appreciate it more because of the grand way in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, which you are sending out every week for the cheer and encouragement of the Lord's people and for Truth seekers everywhere. It is not long until He whose right it is to reign will come and will straighten out the tangle in which capital and labor have become involved and relieve men of all responsibility and give mankind of an opportunity to sit down and rest under his own vine with none to molest him, nor make him afraid. And so we pray Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven.
May His blessing continue with you.
Sincerely yours,
MRS. D. D. KENDALL.

Mississippi, July 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I believe my subscription to the Tribune has expired or will soon, so I am enclosing money order for renewal.
I appreciate your promptness in sending me the desired papers at the various points during the last five weeks, and I should be glad if some to whom I gave these papers would become subscribers.
I think the Tribune gets better and better. I like the new feature, the Bible question box, very much, and am enclosing a question which I should appreciate having answered in your columns.
Surely for brief, yet clear Scriptural answers, these could hardly be beaten and I can detect no denominational prejudice in them.
Long live the Tribune.
Respectfully,
E. S. MASON.

Pennsylvania, July 22.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I desire to express my appreciation of your valuable paper, especially Pastor Russell's sermons, and am thankful I have the privilege to read them, as I believe it is the Word of God. May God bless you for this share in the harvest work.
Yours truly,
MALINDA R. BEILER.

South Dakota, July 30.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have been away from home and I beg your pardon for letting my subscription run by. I do not want to loose a single copy of your good paper, especially when you print Pastor Russell's sermons in such a nice way and so many other good things along the same lines. Wishing you much success.
Yours very respectfully,
GEORGE H. DRAPER.

Massachusetts, July 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am enjoying the weekly visit of the Labor Tribune and am sending it along for others to enjoy. I am especially interested in the sermons and all pertaining to the International course of study, attending several classes in Lynn and East Boston. Here is a quotation that speaks for itself: "The child of God who is filled with the Holy Spirit is a giant in comparison with his own natural self, because his fears are quelled, his heart is established, his faith is rooted and grounded, and his soul is anchored sure and steadfast within the vail. Thus he is held from being driven into the rocks of disaster when the stormy winds of trouble prevail. The Holy Spirit is thus a power to those who possess it, which has often caused amazement to their enemies."
Wishing the Labor Tribune much success and its editor and readers continued happiness in such success.
Yours sincerely,
MRS. W. J. THORN.

Pennsylvania, July 30.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I take great pleasure in renewing my subcription for the Labor Tribune on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. I certainly enjoy reading the sermons and the Sunday school lessons and question box. They are all so helpful. Thanking you for giving so much space in your paper for them. The dear Lord will greatly bless you for helping to send out the Truth that we may all with one accord be able to sing:

Send out Thy light and truth, O Lord,
Let them our leaders be
To guide us to Thy holy hill,
Where we shall worship Thee.
Send out the light o'er land and sea,
'Till every heart shall bow to Thee.

Enclosed nd money order and many thanks for continuing my paper.
Yours with much Christian love,
W. N. SLAGLE.

When the present life is viewed from the standpoint of the holy Spirit, presented in the holy Word, it is seen to be but a schooling season, a preparation for a future life, for all who see that prize and hear the "call." However, only those whose eyes are opened and who see from the inside can realize how unwise is the course of the majority, who, so far from curbing their own selfish propensities, and cultivating the nobler and truer elements of their fallen nature, are in many instances undermining character, and leaving the world at death weaker in character, than when they were born into it, with oftentimes a legacy of weakness also entailed upon their offspring.

On the other hand, while the Word of God and the holy Spirit of that Word restrain our ambitions for earthly riches, and assure us that the "love of money is the root of all evil" (1 Tim. 6: 10), they protect us from the opposite extreme of slothfulness, indolence — instructing that each should provide things honest in the sight of all men, and especially for the necessities of his own household. They exhort us to be "Not slothful in business, but fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." (Rom. 12: 11.) Thus those who have the Lord's Spirit are guarded against the folly of those who spend life with Bunyan's "muckrake," gathering to themselves treasures of no real worth; they are also guarded against that unsoundness of indolence, and exhorted to be energetic in all good services, which will be helpful to humanity and which will meet with the divine approval, and be accepted as a service "done unto the Lord," which will have this abundant reward in the life everlasting.

The Spirit of a sound mind sees in the present life opportunities for the attainment of riches of character, riches of grace, and for the laying up of treasures which neither moth nor rust will consume, but which will be enduring—eternal joys. Not that the Spirit of a sound mind leads us to live in the future, to the neglect of the present; rather it lives wisely in the present, by keeping in memory the future.

The Spirit of a sound mind broadens and deepens character along all its good lines it not only helps its possessor to take correct views of himself, but also to take correct views of his fellows in degradation, and it enlarges his sympathies. He realizes the impairment of his own mind and body through the fall, and his own need of mercy and helpful correction, as well as the similar derangement of the whole world of mankind, and the general need of sympathy and aid for correction. As he learns to rectify the deficiencies and inequalities of his own mind, he sympathizes the more with others who are without this regulating principle, this Spirit of a sound mind and who are hindered from accepting it by reason of the opposition of the Adversary, "the god of this world," who blinds the minds of them that believe not, lest the glorious light of divine goodness, in the face of Jesus Christ, should shine into their hearts, and should bring to them the Spirit of a sound mind.—2 Cor. 4: 4.
—Pastor Russell.

Will-Force Noonday Meal in Factories

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 25.—Chief Factory Inspector John C. Delaney today issued notices to all deputy factory inspectors informing them that they must enforce the acts fixing the period of time allowed for the noon day meal in industrial establishments of the State. In his notice Chief Delaney says:

"The act of 1905 provides one hour for the noon day meal, which may, for good cause be reduced to less than one hour. The act of 1909 fixes 45 minutes as the minimum period for the noonday meal for males under 16 and females under 18 years of age. In enforcing these acts you will hereafter proceed as follows:

"In establishments where no males under 16 years, and no females under 18 years of age are employed you may, for good cause, allow 30 minutes, but in establishments where males under 16 and females under 18 years are employed no less than 45 minutes must be permitted for the noonday meal."

The tramway men of Newcastle, England, have many grievances and unless a satisfactory adjustment is soon reached a strike will take place. The principal difficulty is the long hours required of the men, in some instances they being compelled to work for thirty consecutive hours.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

J. A. Smith, California.
Geo. C. Woodworth, North Carolina.
J. A. Dahlberg, Cuba.
J. L. Freed, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Eleanor Loveless, Pennsylvania.
S. P. Main, New York.
Mrs. J. E. West, Canada.
Charles V. Bell, Oregon.
George H. Draper, North Dakota.
J. W. Heatherly, North Carolina.
Otto W. Borchers, Pennsylvania.
E. S. Mason, Mississippi.
Martin Wheeler, Washington.
Mrs. Mary Pratt, Washington.
Mrs. B. H. Ireland, Washington.
Mrs. Minnie Easley, Washington.
Ira J. Nichols, Canada.
L. J. Moore, New Hampshire.
H. N. Nelson, Michigan.
Wm. A. Baade, New York.
Mrs. E. R. Walters, New York.
Joseph Lawson, New York.
Mrs. K. C. Ives, Ohio.
Samuel Oswald, Pennsylvania.
E. S. Kembler, Missouri.
Mrs. Lena G. Parsons, New York.
Mrs. A. L. Mann, Massachusetts.
J. A. Grieves, New York.
Mrs. C. Johnson, Colorado.
Mrs. M. L. Jenkins, Massachusetts.
Ray Van Hyning, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. E. C. Petty, Missouri.
W. N. Slagle, Pennsylvania.
G. W. Hackney, Pennsylvania.
E. M. Farley, Pennsylvania.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

Vitality of Microbes.

There is a popular impression that microbes and germs of all kinds are killed by intense cold. Experiments in the laboratory of Dewar, the man who solidified hydrogen, show, however, that this impression is erroneous. Many forms of bacteria were subjected to the tremendous cold of liquid air for an entire week without interruption, yet afterward they developed as vigorously as they would have done if they had not undergone so frosty an experience.

Macfadyen and Rowland reported to the Royal society that bacteria subjected to the temperature of liquid hydrogen for ten hours showed no alteration as regards vitality. The temperature of liquid hydrogen, they say, is about one-quarter that of liquid air, just as the temperature of liquid air is about one-quarter of the mean temperature of the atmosphere. This result is obtained by considering that liquid hydrogen is about 20 degrees C. above absolute zero, liquid air about 80 degrees above, and ordinary air, on the average, about 300 degrees above.

The South Sea Swells.

We all remember with what frequency in the old narratives of experiences in the south seas reference is made to the heavy swells of the ocean, which impressed the navigators with the idea of their remoteness from land, says Scientific American. The great size of the sea waves in high southern latitudes has been explained by the fact that south of the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn there is neither windward nor leeward shore and the prevailing wind in all longitudes is westerly. Thus when a west wind springs up it finds a long westerly swell, the effect of a previous wind, still running. The new born wind increases the steepness of this swell and so forms majestic storm waves, which sometimes attain a length of 1,200 feet from crest to crest. The average height attained by sea waves in feet is about half the velocity of the wind in miles per hour.

"Too many pitchers spoil the game," says Silk O'Laughlin. "Let the twirler stay in until the end."

IS THE

Explosive Question

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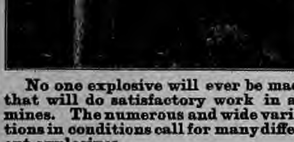

No one explosive will ever be made that will do satisfactory work in all mines. The numerous and wide variations in conditions call for many different explosives.

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CRYSTALLINE QUARTZ.

Material Extensively Used in Various Industries.

The production of crystalline quartz, quartzite not used in building and flint in 1910, according to Edson S. Bastin of the United States geological survey, showed a decrease of 33 per cent in quantity and of 22 per cent in value as compared with 1909, the total quantity produced in 1910 being 63,577 short tons, valued at $103,757. These figures do not include the large amount of quartz in building, molding and glass sand, building stone, etc. Quartz of the kinds mentioned is used for a great variety of purposes, principally in the manufacture of wood filler, pottery, paints and scouring soaps. In pottery quartz serves to diminish shrinkage in the body of the ware; it is used also in many glazes. Quartz for these purposes should be nearly free from iron bearing minerals. Finely ground quartz is used in paints to increase the resistance of the paint to the weather. In scouring soaps and polishers ground crystalline quartz is preferred to silica sand not only because of its greater angularity, but because of its superior whiteness. Massive quartz, crushed and graded to various degrees of fineness, is extensively used in the manufacture of sandpaper and sand belts, as a scouring agent, with sand blast apparatus, etc. Much ground quartz is used in filters, and some of the most finely pulverized grades are used in tooth powders and in place of pumice as a cleaner by dentists.

Within recent years crystalline quartz and also sand have been used to some extent in the manufacture of silicon and of alloys of silicon with iron (ferrosilicon), copper and other metals. Ferrosilicon is largely made in the electric furnace by using coke to reduce the quartz to the metallic state and some iron ore or scrap iron to alloy with the silicon. Ferrosilicon has been employed in the manufacture of steel as a deoxidizer and to prevent the formation of blowholes in steel ingots. Quartz may also be fused in the electric furnace to make tubes, crucibles, dishes and other articles which can be used for certain purposes in the chemical laboratory instead of porcelain and platinum wares.

BRICKLAYER'S HAMMER.

Improved Tool Is Provided With Detachable Peen.

That part of the bricklayer's hammer with which the bricks are chipped off, and which is known as the peen of the hammer, is liable to wear out before the rest of the hammer does. For this reason an inventor has devised a hammer in which the peen is made readily removable.

The way in which this is done is clearly shown in the illustration, a

HAMMER WITH DETACHABLE PEEN.

locking joint being provided between the peen and the hammer, which will stand the thrust when the peen is in use. The peen may be made of high carbon steel so that it will wear for a great length of time, while the rest of the tool may be made of an inexpensive low carbon steel. When the peen wears out it may be detached quickly and replaced with a new peen.

Wheat in Spain.

About 75 per cent of the total land under cultivation in Spain is given up to cereals. During the past decade the crop of cereals exceeded 3,000,000 tons. The land, however, is susceptible of a far larger production, and in fact enough wheat could be grown in Spain not only to exceed the consumption of its present population, but for a large export. There are vast tracts of arid land in the interior of the country which could be brought under cultivation by sinking artesian wells for irrigating purposes, for water is found in all parts of the peninsula at a small depth. That much has been done in this respect in recent years is evidenced by the fact that in 1906 the import of wheat and flour into Spain amounted to about $21,000,000 and $925,000 respectively, and in 1908 the import of wheat amounted to only $2,900,000 and flour less than $1,000.

The Deepest Well.

What is supposed to be the deepest boring in the world is at the little village of Czuchow, in Silesia, Germany, to a depth of almost a mile and a half below the surface. The bore is seventeen and one-third inches in diameter at the mouth and a little short of two inches at the bottom. The exact depth of the hole is said to be 7,348 feet. The experiments that have so far been made with the bore show that the temperature of the earth increases at the rate of 1 degree F. with each section of fifty-eight feet, or 1 degree C. for each 104.3 feet.

Where the Unions Meet in 1911

August 7, Niagara Falls, N. Y., United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

August 7, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 8, Milwaukee, Wis., International Brotherhood of Stationary Fire men.

August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Joseph, Mo., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 13, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

September 14, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.

September 18, Milwaukee, Wis., International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Third week in September (place not yet decided), International Union of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.

September 25, Scranton, Pa., International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' International Union of America.

October 17, New York city, United Textile Workers of America.

November 13, Atlanta, Ga., American Federation of Labor.

October 2, Atlanta, Ga., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

"Please the People"

The rush of New Subscribers for P. & A. telephone service increases daily.

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Get your name in the new directory; call 8000 Main, Contract Department.

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DIAMOND CHIRPS

"Roast Handed Colliflower" is the heading in a southern paper. That vegetable is usually stewed; but, then, this happens to be an umpire.

Length of life on the ball field is steadily decreasing. Cy Young lasted twenty-three years. Many of his contemporaries won't stay in the big show seven.

Nunamaker, the catcher who is showing up so well with the Red Sox, was once the property of the Cubs, but was turned back by them. The Bostons got him by draft.

The American league has five remarkable players working in center field this season in Cobb, Speaker, Milan, Oldring and Jackson, all great ground coverers and high class hitters.

Manager McAleer has finally solved the first base problem for Washington by placing "Germany" Schaefer on the bag. The former Detroit second baseman has been playing the outfield and utility roles until lately.

Ty Cobb, the "Demon Tiger," has the greatest ambition ever possessed by a ball player—that of making 300 hits in one season.

Hal Chase is still reaping rich dividends in his old trick of taking a long lead off second, drawing a throw to second from the catcher and then rushing to third and making it easily.

Roger Bresnahan believes that Pitcher Roy Golden is one of the greatest youngsters in the business. With another year of experience Roy will rank among the high class slabbers of either league, says Bres.

Manager McGraw of the Giants has given Pitcher Dracke every opportunity to get started this season, but the Texan hasn't had the confidence and is disheartened. He loses control so quickly at times that in close games it is impossible to get another pitcher warmed up and on the slab in time to cut off runs.

WHY BROOKLYN TEAM LOSES

Many Reasons Given For Club's Poor Showing This Season.

Lack of team play at the bat and on the bases, a general absence of headwork and pitching of an in and out quality are reasons why the Brooklyns are doomed to a place near the cellar. Brooklyn's chances for a consistent winner died when Edward Hanlon severed his relations with the club at Washington park. Will John Ganzel succeed Bill Dahlen as the club's manager next year?

Her Sacrifice.

Madge—What is Dolly's ambition in life? Marjorie—She hopes to marry a millionaire and save him from the disgrace of dying rich.—Life.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

PROPHESY SMOOTH THINGS

Jeremiah 26—Aug. 6

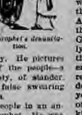
"The Lord is my Light and my Salvation; whom shall I fear?"—Psalm 27:1.

OUR last study related to the times of King Josiah and his reformation. At about that time the Prophet Jeremiah began to speak in the name of the Lord. Josiah was succeeded by his son, who proved himself another bad son of a good father; and we remark here that between the ages of twelve and eighteen would appear to be the time when the majority of boys reach some mental decision respecting the future which has much to do with their after lives. So far as we remember, the majority of notably great men have confessed to reaching a decision of character during this period. Likewise it is said that the majority of criminals take their start in evil-doing at this early age.

We urge again upon parents and guardians the importance of this period in human life and the wisdom of giving proper care and counsel that the blossoming manhood and womanhood may be directed in proper channels and be a blessing to themselves and others.

Prophecy Against Jerusalem

Under the evil rule of King Jehoiakim, Jeremiah, under the Lord's guidance, foretold the coming destruction of the city and temple. The effect of such a prophecy should have led the people to self-examination, prayer and fasting, and a full return to loyalty to God. But, according to Jeremiah's account, it was a time of great moral delinquency. He pictures a terrible condition of the people—a prevalence of dishonesty, of slander, of murder, adultery, false swearing and open licentiousness.



The prophet's denunciation.

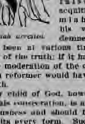
The priests led the people in an angry attack upon the Prophet. He was arrested, charged with speaking evil of his city and declaring its forthcoming destruction. How foolish! Could merely the Prophet's declaration bring the thing to pass? And if he were the Lord's Prophet could their assault upon him turn aside God's purpose?

It is noteworthy that it was the priests and the false prophets who, on this occasion, called for the death of a true Prophet. And alas! this has not infrequently been the case. Nearly all the persecutions of Jesus and His Apostles and followers throughout the Age have come from professed servants of God. What heart searching this should bring to everyone of us lest, peradventure, we should be similarly overtaken in a fault and be found fighting against God, and should bring upon ourselves severe condemnation.

Let Us Not Fight Against God

As Jeremiah told them of the time of trouble nearing, so some today are declaring that the greatest time of trouble ever known in the world's history is probably but a few years off—that it will mean the most terrible anarchy, the only relief from which will be the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom in power and great glory. There are some today so foolish as to think that the trouble could be put off or avoided altogether by silencing those who call attention to the Word of the Lord (Daniel xii, 1). Let us not be found fighting against God. He is mighty and will prevail, and all of His purposes, He assures us, will surely be accomplished.

Jeremiah impressed the princes of his people. He reaffirmed every word he had uttered, and declared himself ready to die if need be; but he urged reformation. The princes, more just than the priests and false prophets, acquitted Jeremiah although his words condemned them. So it has been at various times in the history of the truth: if it had not been for the moderation of the civil power, many a reformer would have been put to death.



Jeremiah arrested.

Every child of God, however, faithful to his consecration, is a servant of righteousness and should be a foe to sin in its every form. Such must be prepared for the finger of scorn and the lip of sarcasm and slander. Such may take to themselves the words of our text and rejoice, saying, "The Lord is my Light and my Salvation; whom shall I fear?"

These trials would evidence that God found them worthy of shaping and polishing for His service, whereas others without such persecutions would have every reason to doubt that they were in preparation for the Kingdom. Such should rejoice and be very glad. They should realize that there will be different grades of honor and dignity in the Kingdom and that the more they suffer for righteousness' sake, the higher and greater will be their reward when all these afflictions are past.

Able and Willing.

The Rector—Freddy, do you know where little boys go who go fishing on the Sabbath day? Freddy—Yes, sir. Follow me and I'll show you the place.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

Q.—Do Spiritualist Mediums really communicate with the spirits of the dead?

Answer.—Spiritualism is a rapidly growing movement, numbering several millions of people, among which are some of the brightest minds of the day. There is no question as to many of the facts clearly established in the rites and ceremonies of Spiritism. Many of the phenomena produced, with the aid of spirit mediums, have been subjected to the most rigid tests that could possibly be devised by the most exacting rules and formulas of Scientific investigators, and have been pronounced as beyond all controversy supernatural. The Bible tells us exactly to what these phenomena may be attributed. A clear account is given of the fall of some of the angels from Divine grace because of disobedience. These are restrained "in chains of darkness" (the darkness of the night—manifestations can take place only in the dark), until the judgment time. These demons or fallen angels have impersonated the dead and represented that they wished to communicate with their friends through the aid of mediums. Evidently it is displeasing to the Lord for any of His people to communicate with these demons. (See Isaiah viii, 19, 20). The Superintendent of one of the largest insane asylums stated recently, that fully one half of the insane patients were obsessed by evil spirits.

Q.—What is meant by the "Second Death" mentioned in the book of Revelation?

Answer.—The first death, the death which came upon the human family through the disobedience of Father Adam, extended to every member of the human race. But according to God's providence, foreknown and fully declared, Christ died for the sins of the whole world; and in due time every member of Adam's race is to be recovered from that sin and from its death penalty, which for six thousand years has been upon the race. In other words, as Adam brought mankind under the first death penalty, so Christ will release all mankind from that death penalty and give every member of the race a full and fair opportunity to attain perfection and eternal life. Whoever refuses that favor and opportunity—whoever sins wilfully and deliberately against that light, will come under the sentence of death again; and this time it will not be Adamic death, but Second Death. And the difference between the two deaths is that the latter will know no revocation—there will be no redemption from it and no resurrection.

Q.—Does not the general increase of knowledge through modern educational systems bid fair to lift the whole world to a new plane of thought and action?

Answer.—Education along proper lines, to those in proper heart attitude and relationship to God, should surely prove in every way a blessing; comparatively few, however, of our race are in the right attitude of heart to receive the blessing. Hence, the educational advance is not bringing happiness, but to many is bringing misery. They are cultivating tastes and aspirations which they cannot satisfy.

The heart that is full of selfishness and that is not submissive to Divine providences progresses steadily toward greater discontent; as a matter of fact, discontent is growing in the same ratio as education. Few are content; few are trustful; few have faith in God and in His Word. The majority are restive, devoured by an acquisitive spirit; whether rich or poor, all are insatiate. The earnest Christian who has the true interpretation of the Bible is the only one who can use his education, his knowledge, to advantage and with resulting peace and comfort. To such the Lord said through the Prophet: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee (Isaiah xxvi, 3). As to the world in general, only under the righteous reign of the Messiah will they learn righteousness.

Q.—What is meant by these words, "The Spirit and the Bride say come?" (Revelation xxii, 17.)

Answer.—The Spirit clearly refers to Jesus Christ, the Bridegroom. His Bride is to be the Church glorified. (See Revelation xxi, 9; xix, 7-9). The marriage, or union, referred to in the last Scripture, takes places at the second coming of Christ (John xiv, 3). The reign of Christ (Bride and Bridegroom) follows, and then the message will go forth to the world, inviting all to come and obey Christ and receive eternal life; and the obedient shall live. And the obedient will be privileged to repeat the invitation to others, that "whosoever will may come and take of the water of life freely." The Church of Christ in its present condition of development is referred to by the Apostle as "the chaste virgin, espoused to one Husband" (II Corinthians xi, 2). She will not become the Bride of Christ until at the time of the Bridegroom's presence, when the marriage of the Lamb shall take place and the marriage supper shall follow (Revelation xix, 9). Evidently, from the foregoing, it is manifest that the expression "whosoever will," does not apply to all at this time, and will not be true until the wedding is consummated.

Q.—Please explain Isaiah xxviii, 20: "For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it; and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it."

Answer.—The Bible, here and there contains a comic illustration. Some of these are even in our Lord's own words; for instance, when He said of the Jews that they would "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." In the text of this question the symbolic bed represents a creed. The text relates to our time, when the growth of intelligence amongst the masses of mankind gives trouble to many along the lines of their church creeds. The creeds of many of our forefathers were long enough for them. They could stretch themselves upon these creed-beds and rest themselves very well. But with our time and the growth of intelligence we find that the creed-beds are too short. A babe may find them long enough; but a man, well developed in mental activity by the exercise of his senses, can not stretch himself thereon nor find proper rest in any of these creed-beds. The same figure is contained in the statement that the covering is so narrow that he cannot wrap himself therein. Our forefathers wrapped themselves about with the doctrine of election or of free grace, and were comfortable and contented with the thought that they were safe, whatever might happen to the remainder of mankind. We, however, are living today in a time of development; and we can not longer so regard the matter. Today if a man tried to wrap himself in a creed with the thought that he has been specially elected and foreordained of God, while the great mass of mankind have been predestinated to eternal torture, he finds himself uncomfortable; he can not wrap himself in this thought. The creed is too short and too narrow; and the intelligent man or woman finds that he or she must get out of it.

Q.—Can the soul die? I read in the Bible such expressions as these, "The soul that sinneth it shall die" (Ezekiel xviii, 4), "Every soul that will not hear the voice of that Prophet shall be DESTROYED from amongst the people (Acts iii, 23) etc., yet on every hand the doctrine of "The Immortality of the soul" is being taught and nearly every one believes that the soul cannot die, but is doomed to live on forever. I am much confused in regard to this matter.

Answer.—Some years ago this question was discussed by theologians and others, and at that time, having the general thought or teaching in mind, which was supposed to be the truth, many were led to investigate along this line and were vastly surprised to find that the doctrine of the immortality of the soul is entirely of heathen origin and nowhere taught in the Bible. Under the glare of the increasing light of our day many ministers have come to a recognition of this fact and are now engaged in preaching that which the Scriptures teach, viz., that it is the soul (the living, intelligent being) which enters into death. The soul is "asleep," "dead" and will remain in that condition of unconsciousness until resuscitated at the time of the resurrection of the dead. Immortality is conditional. By examining the following Scriptures it will be seen at once that immortality is a reward that will be conferred upon those who are faithful and obedient to the commands of the Lord and who prove their worthiness to receive this "Crown of Life" (Romans ii, 7; I Corinthians xv, 53, 54). See also I Tim. vi, 15, 16.

Q.—What proof have we that the ages of the antediluvians were stated in years and not in lunar months, as taught by some scientists?

Answer.—Many have endeavored to account for the remarkable longevity of the antediluvians, some of whom lived to the ripe old age of 800 and 900 years. Methuselah, the oldest man mentioned in the Bible, being an elderly gentleman of 969 years of age, by offering various theories, one of which is referred to in the question before us. However we can readily see by consulting the Sacred Narrative, that this theory would not fit the situation. The 5th chapter of Genesis, in setting forth the genealogy of different ones, states the ages when these had children. If we were to estimate on the basis of a year as being in reality only a lunar month of time we become involved in difficulties, for according to this method of reckoning, Cainan was but five years and ten months of age when he had a son; also Mahalaleel was five years and five months old when his son, Jared, was born. The real cause of advanced ages of those who lived prior to the Deluge is presented in the Bible. The human race had deteriorated but slightly from that condition of perfection which Adam had enjoyed preceding his disobedience. Consequently, with splendid organisms and very slightly impaired vitality, the spark of life would be maintained for centuries. How different the conditions now, when the average length of life is about thirty-five years! Malignant diseases, caused by germs and bacteria, are infesting the race fearfully, and, even with all the aid of science and hygienic precautions, how hard to preserve the dim spark of life!

The Catastrophe.

"Did you hear about the catastrophe down at the Browns' last night?"

"No. What happened?"

"Why, Mrs. Brown gave the baby a bottle to play with, and while she was in the kitchen it fell out of the crib and broke its neck."

"What, the baby?"

"No; the bottle."

AUG 11 1911

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THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO 36 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1911. | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Labor Committee of House Looking Into Charges of Peonage Against Westmoreland Coal Barons Finds Shocking State of Affairs—Taft's Attorney General, as Usual, Shields Those Who are Guilty Because They are Rich—A Label Digest is Soon to Be Issued. Long Hours in Steel Mills.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Labor Committee of the House, to which had been referred by the Committee on Rules the Wilson resolution calling for an investigation of the alleged peonage in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, held a hearing last week. Attorney McNair, who has been attorney for the miners and other labor organizations, appeared on behalf of the resolution. The testimony brought out in reference to the Irwin field coal strike showed an appalling state of affairs. During this contest sixteen miners were killed by deputies of the company, many of them in cold blood and without provocation, and the extreme sentence for these murders by the courts in Westmoreland county has been on the average three months in jail. In connection with this hearing, Attorney McNair and a Mrs. Fox brought out a most terrible condition of affairs which existed during the strike in the Pressed Car Wheel Company's plant at McKees Rocks, Pa., among unorganized workmen. When the strike occurred men were brought in to take the strikers' places under false pretense and were not allowed to leave their employment even though they desired, the company claiming that they must work until their transportation had been paid for. This is in direct conflict with the statutes and has been decided to be peonage under the law. Attorney McNair filed information of peonage before United States Attorney Jordan at the time of its occurrence, but Mr. Jordan refused to issue a warrant on the information produced. A little later an immense mass of information, charging peonage came from men who had been held against their will in the works, declaring that they had been made prisoners and forced to work for the Pressed Car Company against their wishes. This evidence was presentd by witnesses under oath and subject to cross examination by the company before the authorized representative of the United States Bureau of Labor. This information, however, up to the present time, has not been made public. It developed at the hearing that United States District Attorney Jordan had taken up the matter with the Department of Justice at Washington and the Department of Justice had refused to take cognizance of it. This is one of the most reprehensible acts ever committed by the Departmnt of Justice and also places the legal representatives in a peculiar conspicuous position of disregarding the laws relating to labor. It was stated before the committee that where the men were compelled to take the place of the strikers refused to work, they were placed in a box car and fed on bread and water until they would agree to again return to work. While the committee has not yet taken any definite action, as soon as the testimony and brief is printed the entire matter will be certified to the Rules Committee, which, in turn, will undoubtedly take definite action.

In response to the demand of the attorneys representing the prosecuting committee in the contempt case, a hearing was had before Justice Wright during the week. It will be remembered that President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice President Mitchell at the previous hearing entered pleas of statute of limitations and also pleading "not guilty" to the charge of contempt. At the last hearing Justice Wright did not rule on these pleas, but permitted the prosecuting committee to enter a motion allowing the prosecuting committee to submit a list of interrogatories. The attorneys for the Federation officials asked that the pleas formerly entered be ruled upon by the justice, but he refused to do so, and when the motion was allowed to submit interrogatories an objection was noted by the defendants' attorneys. Under the rule of the court the defendants have twenty days in which to answer, and thus the case will again come up on August 21. There is no apparent change in the attitude of Justice Wright, the opinion still prevailing that he will re-impose the former sentences.

All of the organizations having labels are to issue in the near future a label digest. It will be in book form and will contain all of the laws of the various states relating to labels, forms for registration in the states, decisions of courts, the manner in which to proceed legally in civil and criminal suits, and other matters regarding the legal status of union labels. The digest has been in preparation for some time, but, it being such an intricate task to compile, it

(Continued on Page Eight.)

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT SUSTAINED.

THE courts of Massachusetts contrast very favorably with those of New York. In the latter state a workmen's compensation act was recently overthrown by decree of the courts usurping the legislature's constitutional functions. In Massachusetts, however, a similar act has just been sustained by the state supreme court.

The ablest lawyers express relief that the Massachusetts judges have been able to avoid the position in which the New York court of appeals is now found. So much of the New York workmen's compensation act as was found unconstitutional on the ground of taking property without due process of law was compulsory. It specified certain dangerous employments and made obligatory compensation for injuries in detailed and specified measure. The proposed Massachusetts statute avoids this compulsory feature, and the justices are thereby freed from the necessity of bringing their own judgment into comparison with that of the highest New York court. We are not left in knowledge of where they would stand were the Massachusetts law identical with the New York act.

But it would be very unfortunate to find our court in a like view of the property and due process of law requirements of the American constitutions. Our society may easily come to the conclusion that justice and equity require a compulsory workmen's compensation act, and if our court were to take the position held by the New York tribunal, we could not reach the desired end without amending our constitution in a manner to impair the whole force of the general constitutional protection to property rights.

Seven states have already passed employers' liability laws and there are twelve state commissions and one federal at work on the subject. The necessity for new legislation is obvious to any one who takes but a partial glance at the figures.

The six bloodiest battles of the Civil War cost all told in killed, wounded and missing, 105,000 men. In one year (1907) the number killed and injured employes in the railroads alone of the United States amounted to 92,178.

The accident liability companies insuring employers against claims for damages from accident have collected during the last eleven years premiums averaging over nine millions of dollars a year while their payments in settlement of damage claims have amounted to but little over four millions a year on the average. The difference, of course, represents the companies' profits, which, equally of course, have come directly from the employers' pockets and indirectly from the employes.

LABOR LAWS IN NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY'S Labor Department has taken advantage of the progressive spirit of Governor Wilson's administration to push some long-desired bills through the Legislatude. One bill, a bill prohibiting night work for women and limiting their day work to sixty hours a week, was lost. An employers liability bill and a fire protection bill went through. The age of boys eligible for night work was raised to 16 years—a further step toward the desired 18 years. Bakeshops were made dependent upon licenses granted by the Labor Department and revokable upon a shop's falling below the standard in screening, sanitary conditions and general cleanliness. The number of factory inspectors was increased and the method of their selection changed. Under the new law they come from the civil service. The New Jersey fire protection law for factories, works, mills and manufactories is the most advanced in any country. It was inspired by the Newark factory fire last November, where twenty-five girls died and more were crippled. The drastic demands of the bill roused opposition on the part of some manufacturers, but shortly before the third reading the New York Triangle Factory fire occurred with a death list of 145, and the bill passed without alteration or amendment. It fixes firmly on the shoulders of the Commissioner of Labor both the power and the responsibility of ordering adequate protection for the workers, and settles a costly conflict of authority between municipal building departments and the State Factory Department.

SANITARY WORKROOMS AND EIGHT HOUR DAY

The reports of the officers of the International Typographical Union for the organization's fiscal year ending May 31, 1911, are just from the press. They contain a mass of interesting data that will be appreciated not only by the members of the typographical union, but by all other unionists.

President Lynch makes reference to the progress that has been made since the establishment of the eight-hour day, and also to the good results that have followed the campaign for better sanitation in composing rooms. Proper conditions in workrooms should be provided by all employers.

The following table, compiled from the reports of the International Typographical Union officers, will be of interest:

Average Age at Death for Eleven Years

	Number deaths	Average age	Membership	Deaths per 1,000
1900	419	41.25	32,108	13.
1901	406	41.94	34,948	11.6
1902	474	42.949	*38,364	12.35
1903	476	42.62	42,436	11.21
1904	578	45.5	†46,165	12.52
1905	567	45.26	46,734	12.13
1906	512	44.02	44,980	11.4
1907	561	46.07	42,257	13.2
1908	528	45.06	43,740	12.3
1909	509	46.69	44,921	11.3
1910	574	46.07	47,848	12.
1911	639	49.12	51,095	12.5

*Including stereotypers and electrotypers seven months.
†Including photo-engravers, seven months.

It will be noted that during the last fiscal year the average age at death of members of the International Typographical Union was more than 49 years, an increase of more than eight years over 1900, when the average was 41.25. The increased average age can, it is stated, be traced directly to the beneficent effects of the eight hour day and the improved sanitary workrooms that have followed the campaign of the International Typographical Union for better working conditions.

Because the editor of the Dalton, Ga., Citizen wrote a humorous editorial on Judge A. W. Fite's charge to the grand jury the judge had the editor arrested for contempt of court and by threatening with a jail sentence forced him to write an abject apology and print it prominently in the Citizen. The increasing criticism of the courts of the country is founded upon just such instances here related. Arrogance from the bench will ere long meet a rebuff calculated to remind the judges that they are simply human beings, and not like the ox of India, "sacred."

FRANCIS J. HENEY, WHO MAY GO TO THE SENATE.

CALIFORNIANS have begun to talk of Francis J. Heney, the famous graft prosecutor, as successor to United States Senator Perkins. Should he be elected it is safe to assume that he will belong to the radical group in the senate and that he will begin to do things the moment he takes his seat. Mr. Heney is a native of the state of New York, but has spent most of his life in the far west. His career has been excitingly picturesque. Once he found it necessary to shoot a man who threatened him. The man died, and Mr. Heney was exonerated. When he was prosecuting Abe Ruef, the San Francisco boss, now serving a term of fourteen years in state prison, a witness who had been angered by Heney's sharp cross questioning took a shot at him in the courtroom. Heney was severely wounded, but when he recovered he went right along with the prosecution. Heney first gained national renown through his prosecution of the land grafters at Portland, Ore., in 1905.

NEW WAY TO END LABOR TROUBLES.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 6.—Promptly at 5 o'clock this afternoon street car traffic was resumed in Des Moines, and the 40 hour strike, which began at 1 o'clock yesterday morning when the employes walked out, was terminated.

For the first time in the history of the county the order of a court put an end to what gave every indication of becoming a long and bitter struggle between organized labor and capital.

The mandate issued by Judge Lawrence de Graff of the District Court last night was obeyed promptly by the Des Moines City Railway Company and the car men's union, and while there is ample prospect of a fight later in the courts, one thing is certain, an injunction has restored, temporarily, at least, nearly 500 conductors and motormen to their original positions.

That a new method of handling labor difficulties has been discovered was the statement of N. T. Guernsey, attorney for the street car company, tonight.

Fred Fay, of Ypsilanti, Mich., international board member of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, who conducted the brief strike, said that the intervention of the court was acceptable because it gave the union what it had asked. This was the reinstatement of Conductor Benjamin A. Hyatt, whose recent discharge without an investigation led to the trouble, and the order that arbitration must decide whether or not he is to remain with the company.

The suit in equity which terminated the strike was brought by the city of Des Moines upon the order of the city council late last night. A hearing to determine whether the injunction shall be made permanent probably will be had tomorrow.

Mr. Guernsey, on behalf of Manager J. R. Harrigan, discussed the legal phase of what he calls a new method of settling strikes in the following statement:

"We hope that we are wrong and that the city is right with regard to this order. If this order stands it means that a public service corporation, having a contract with a labor union has a right to go into court and secure a mandatory injunction prohibiting the labor union from striking, and requiring it in case a strike has been called, to rescind the order calling the strike. It is obvious that if this is a law a way has been pointed out for handling these labor difficulties which will be more economical and efficient than any method that has yet been suggested."

The police of Des Moines, almost to a man, were friendly to the strikers. When Police Commissioner Zell Roe refused to put policemen on cars operated by the imported conductors and motormen, he reversed the usual order which makes the officers guards of the strike-breakers.

20,000 Metal Workers Locked Out in Germany

LEIPSIC, Saxony, Aug. 5.—Ten thousand metal workers here and 9,000 in the Thuringian district were locked out today because some of the men struck.

The national organization of employers and employees are trying to reach a settlement, failure to do which will result in a lockout of 25,000 men at Dresden and Chemnitz.

NUREMBERG, Bavaria, Aug. 5.—A general strike of makers of lead toys was decided here today.

The Western Federation of Miners in convention at Butte, defeated by vote of 172 to 124, a motion to declare a general strike on the day the trial of McNamara opened in Los Angeles.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Big Increase in British Strike Movement. Last Echoes of Great Strikes of Sailors, Ships' Firemen, Dock and Transport Workers—British Workers of All Trades Moving for Better Wages—International Miners' Congress—Tinplate Trade Satisfactory.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The strike movement is still prevalent all over the country and a remarkable series of successes is to be recorded for the union workers. The shipping strike has broken out in port after port and ended successfully. The last case is that of the prominent Western port of Cardiff where a settlement was reached in the early hours of the morning of July 28.

The settlement of the port workers' strike at Cardiff practically completes the chain of successes achieved by the ship, dock and riverside workers all over the country. At one time it looked as though the Cardiff dispute would lead to the most tremendous outbreak of all. Beginning with the sailors and firemen it spread to the coal trimmers and dozens of other sections of Cardiff portside and town workers. Furthermore, throughout the coalfields of South Wales nearly all the collieries became idle for a day or two owing to shortage of wagons, thousands of which were lying at the docks full of coal ready for shipment but unable to obtain labor for transhipment.

In Cardiff, Newport, Barry and Port Talbot—all adjoining places—a total of 30,000 dock workers of all kinds struck in sympathy with the seamen and in the end what with the miners and others in the interior rendered idle from the above-mentioned reason there were within a week fully 200,000 workers idle in South Wales. Conference after conference took place between owners and workmen and other people interested and eventually an all-night sitting secured a complete settlement with advances in wages and improved conditions for all the initial strikers. It is worthy notice that this settlement was not reached until a quarter past two in the early morning of July 28.

The center of attention is now London where Ben Tillett, General Secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, speaks as follows: "We are now on the eve of a great movement, a movement probably destined to rank as the greatest in the annals of labor. Up to the present the employers have dallied with us, in the hope that you would be tired out on the principle that hope deferred maketh the heart sick;' but we are all the time making the best of the movement, and we shall be glad for you to keep loyal and to remain at work pending the instructions we shall be issuing—that is, we shall have to issue the same for a strike or a maintenance of peace attitude, as the developments may determine. We want, if there is need of a fight, for all the forces to join issue at once. At present the employers are wanting us to recognize the Shipping Federation ticket. This we shall fight to the bitter end, and we want you in your branches, at your work, and in association with your fellows to make it quite plain that the transport workers are not prepared to accept any condition which makes it a claim or an alternative to use the Federation ticket. We also want you to back us up in demanding the wearing of a button and the showing of trade-union cards before any work proceeds."

Even a list of details of the various strikes and labor movements in progress throughout the country would run to unusual length. The strike of the Hull millers has been settled, the men receiving increases of from 25 cents to one dollar a week. These concessions may mean an advance of about 25 cents a sack on the price of flour. The men belong to the flour workers' branch of the Gas Workers and General Laborers' Union, which union is to be in future recognized by the masters.

The Northumberland miners have voted to abolish the three-shift system, 13,500 voting for a strike and 9,000 for peace.

A critical stage has been reached in the dispute between the weavers and employers of Yorkshire. The men demand an advance of 15 per cent in wages and a 55-hour week. The employers have refused arbitration.

Marine engineers throughout the country are on the eve of an agitation for better wages and general improvements. Meetings were held on the evening of July 27 in every seaport in the country and the Marine Engineers' Association is to be asked to start a national movement. This is a result of the seamen's strike and the engineers now say that owing to the seamen and firemen having got increased money they are in many cases now paid better than many classes of engineers on the ships. In the same way the Mercantile Marine Service Association at its quarterly meeting held at Liverpool on July 25 put in a claim for increased

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FIRST-AID CONTEST PLANS.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 7.—Officials of many anthracite coal companies last week instructed the heads of their first aid corps to prepare teams for a national exhibition of mine rescue work, in Pittsburg, in October. The teams will be selected from the men who make the best showing in competitive tests which the companies will hold within the next two months, the first being the contests of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company corps at Sans Souci Park, near this city, within a few weeks.

President Taft is to attend the exhibition at Pittsburg, as will a number of Governors. The exhibition is to show not only what the Federal Bureau of Mines has accomplished, but also what the coal companies have done to provide for the safety of mine workers, and for quick and effective first aid in case of accidents.

The anthracite first aid men are expected to make an especially good showing, because it was in the anthracite region that first aid to the injured for mine workers was originated and perfected, and the corps of the various companies are now quite proficient.

The American Red Cross when it started its first aid to the injured educational campaign, first sent its agents to the anthracite region to study the methods practiced there, and after making a thorough examination of the system, adopted the system as a model in extending the gospel of first aid throughout the country.

A Bad Policy to Go to Canada

From Canada comes the statement that 40,000 extra men are needed for the harvesting of crops in Western Canada. This work is of short duration, and should it be possible to get a large number of men into that country, it would only be a matter of a short time before these men would be without any hope of employment and probably stranded. It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Railway is to inaugurate a campaign and that the Canadian Immigration Bureau is entering into arrangements with 7,000 newspapers of the United States, in an effort to get men into that country. Laboring people should be warned of the danger.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

ALL SEEING EYE OF ALMIGHTY GOD.

A Much Needed Lesson in An Unorthodox Setting — But What Is Orthodoxy? — Pastor Russell Again Presents Bible Teachings in a New Light — Points Out the Errors of the Creeds Handed Down From the Past — Explains True Meaning of Word of God.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 6.—Notwithstanding the summer season Brooklyn Tabernacle was crowded to hear Pastor Russell, who took for his text the words of the Prophet David, "Whither shall I flee from Thy presence? If I ascend into heaven, Thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, Thou art there." Psa. 139: 7, 8. He said:

We are living in a day when money, pleasure and pain seem to be the two sets of the masses. The Evolution theory and Higher Criticism of the Bible have loosened unbelief to such an extent that everything intangible is doubted. Beginning with the college professor and the majority of the educated ministers this skepticism has embraced the wealthy, who are satiated with the blessings of prosperity. To these heaven and heavenly things seem vagaries as compared with present enjoyments and hopes. Not for a long time have these believed in and feared eternal torment. And their present attitude is one of doubt respecting everything connected with the Bible. They well know that outside the Bible there is nothing but guess work, and they prefer their own guesses to those of other people. Very many of them speak candidly and tell that they are agnostics, that they are uncertain and would like to be informed respecting the future.

A very similar condition generally prevails amongst the poorer classes and the uneducated, who say, We believed the scholars when they told us the Bible was inspired. Why should we not believe them now when they declare that it is a fraud As the wealthy doubt that God will specially favor them, so the poor doubt whether or God will specially disfavor them. Both classes are reaching the conclusion that fortune or disaster rests, not with the Lord, but with themselves.

THE WORLD'S NEED—A GOD

The effect of all this loss of faith in an Almighty God is seen on every hand and is felt by many. One of the consequences is that the religious element of man's nature is becoming numb and the nausea, rich and poor are seeking a substitute in pleasure; as the Apostle's words foretold, they are "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." Additionally, many of the wealthy carry on a kind of brigandage along commercial lines. Desirous of imitating them, but unable so to do, others are filling the world with violence to an extent that is alarming to everybody. Were it not for our elaborate and costly police protection life and property would be far less secure in civilized lands than amongst the heathen. Without the protection afforded by telephone, telegraph, police, etc., etc., our rulers and others say to us that they are often bewildered in their attempts to preserve law and order.

Many learned men believe that there is no other God than Nature, and many of the unlearned are following their lead. They reason that Nature served them as both father and mother; that Nature is governed by unalterable, cruel. Indeed, this is one of their special arguments against a personal God, for they say that such a God would not permit the sufferings we witness on every hand and the still more terrible sufferings which the creeds of Christendom have taught them are in store for all except the saintly few.

It is time that we return to the Bible proper then and see the truth of the statement, "The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." Surely there is something wrong with the brain which, after noting the wonders of nature, sees in the surrounding worlds and systems and attested in all matters earthly, sees not an intelligent Creator! The wonderful adaptability of our own bodies tells of a wise Creator.

If we compare the human eye adapted to its purposes and conditions with the eye of a fish, adapted to its different conditions, and with the eye of a beetle, adapted to still different conditions, we see the most indubitable proofs of profoundest wisdom and superhuman skill. When we think of man's wonderful powers and of his great achievements in the world and then consider his inability to make a single living thing, from a microbe to an elephant, from a tiny seed to a tree, surely we should concede that the One who ordered nature in the production of these wonderful variations, and created man himself, must be an Almighty, intelligent God. Surely "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge" along these lines, to those who have the eyes of understanding to see. It is time that these great truths were being emphasized and that the boastful gentlemen who ignore them should have their true measure taken, regardless of how many titles may be behind their names. The modernistic educated as well as the illiterate need such a testimony to come from every pulpit. And if it does not soon come our civilization will be wrecked.

ALL-SEEING EYE NOT OMNIPRESENCE

"Thou, God, seest me;" The eye of the Lord is in every place." These Scriptures give us the proper conception of the Almighty. As with the telescope, the microscope, the telephone, etc., man can enlarge his range of vision and hearing, so by powers still more wonderful the Almighty is cognizant of all the affairs of the Universe. We grant that our feeble minds are unable to comprehend so great, so universal an intelligence.

We cannot know in what manner the angels, the spirit servants of God, are, as His eyes, in every place, to take cognizance of our affairs. We cannot know in what manner the electric or lightning flash serves as a Divine messenger. But we can believe that a God so infinitely high above us possesses powers of information as far beyond our comprehension as the telephone and wireless telegraphy and electric light were beyond the comprehension which our forefathers had of these things in their day. It is easier to believe that so great a God as the One who formed the earth should have all wisdom and all power than to believe Him deficient of these. The Scriptural argument is a good one. "He that formed the eye, shall He not see? He that formed the ear, shall He not hear?"

GOD IN HEAVEN AND IN HELL

The creeds handed down to us from the dark past declare that God is everywhere present—omnipresent. This is as unthinkable as it is foolish and unscriptural. Taking advantage of this error of "orthodoxy," the Adversary has turned many away from a belief in a personal God. He who is everywhere is nowhere. The result is the absurd view which has taken hold on some otherwise intelligent people, to the effect that good and God are synonymous. Hence a log of wood that is good for something, that can be made into something useful, is said to have good in it, and, hence, to have God in it—ditto, a piece of iron, a bed, a chair, a table. The follow grows into saying that God is everywhere and is in everything. Thus faith in a "god of nature and happenso" takes the place of faith in the God of the Bible, whose residence is in heaven, but whose intelligence and power extend throughout the Universe by thousands of ways of which we are only learning—through electricity, radio activity, etc., besides angelic messengers that can come and go like the wind.

Our text, misunderstood, is supposed to teach Divine omnipresence, whereas it really teaches Divine omniscience and Almighty power. The Lord's presence, as represented in His intelligence and power, are everywhere. Nowhere could we go to be beyond His reach and beyond His knowledge. Were this thought thoroughly impressed upon every human mind, what a vast difference it would make in human conduct from that now seen—in Wall Street, in banks, in palaces, in hovels, in saloons, in gambling houses—everywhere. It is the great lesson needed by the whole world. Everybody who believes this should join with nature in attesting Divine Wisdom, Power, Justice and Love.

But really the undermining of faith in the God of the Bible has been accomplished largely by the misrepresentation of the Bible's teaching. Our text, for instance, is supposed to teach that God is forever with the saints, rejoicing with them and enjoying their pleasure and that He also is in hell with the unsaintly, looking upon their sufferings and tortures and gloating over their delight for their everlasting continuance. Thinking minds are rejecting such nonsense, but, alas, they are rejecting the Bible, too, hence have no foundation for a better, truer faith.

Every educated minister knows that I tell the Truth to the common people when I say that the word hell in our text has not the slightest reference to a place of torture, or even of consciousness. Indeed this is true of every occurrence of the word hell, from Genesis to Malachi. In every instance the translation is from the same Hebrew word, sheol, which signifies the grave, the tomb, and is thus most frequently rendered.

It is the part of all ministers of education to join with me in explaining to the public the true meaning of the Hebrew word sheol and the Greek word hades. Whatever may have been their thought of expediency in the past they should see that the mistaken views of the meaning of these words are undermining the faith of Christendom.

The Psalmist really said, "If I ascend up into the sky, Thou art there; if I make my bed in sheol (the grave) behold, Thou art there. * * * In the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me and Thy right hand shall hold me." The thought is that the Divine Power is everywhere, whether we live or die, nothing can separate us from God's Wisdom and Power and from the ultimate accomplishment of our course from the cradle to the grave, which God has purposed and has promised shall be done through the great Messiah. For His Kingdom we wait and pray.

IS THIS VIEW UNORTHODOX.

The word orthodox signifies "correct in doctrine." I am ready to admit that my presentation is not the ordinary one—but I claim that it is correct, that it is the true doctrine of the Word of God. If so, it is orthodox in the highest sense of that term, and everything to the contrary, being opposed to the standards of God's Word, must be unorthodox. Everything depends upon our standard. I stand for the Bible, its teaching, its doctrines, and therefore am orthodox. On the contrary, Higher Critics and Evolutionists and those who hold the creeds of the "Dark Ages," are unorthodox, for the Bible are proportionately unorthodox—heretical.

What Christendom needs today is a return to the Bible, an investigation of its teachings and, correspondingly, a rejection of all human creeds, which are admittedly more or less defective. Let us "stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free." Let us accept the Bible as the only standard. Let us study it and understand it to the extent of our ability. Let us rejoice in every degree of harmony we all attain in the correct understanding of it. Let us fellowship as Christians all who acknowledge its Divine authenticity and who, in harmony with its presentation, are trusting in Jesus as their Redeemer and who, in acceptance of His invitation, have forsaken all to be His footstep followers.

These are the real Christians, with whatever sect of party they may have become identified, through the supposition that they were doing the will of God. These alone are the saints; these only are recognized in His course; these alone have the opportunity of making their "calling and election sure." The masses known as Christendom are unchristian in every sense of the word. They are civilized heathen, in the sense that they do not recognize any more than do the heathen a personal God of glorious character, perfect in His Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power. They realize not His All-seeing Eye. And their general lives show their lack of this knowledge and this faith.

More than this (shall we say it?) the majority of professed church members, so far as we can understand their sentiments as privately expressed and publicly declared by the ministers of their choice, are no more Christians than are the Jews. They neither believe the Bible to be the Divine Revelation nor do they accept the Lord Jesus Christ as the world's Redeemer from sin and death. Of course, therefore, they do not profess to consecrate their lives to sacrificially follow One in whose redemptive work they do not believe.

THE MYSTERY OF THE CROSS

Comparatively few of the hundreds of thousands of those who have named the name of Christ, and who have come under various denominational yokes, have any knowledge of the Mystery of the Cross of Christ, the Mystery of the Gospel, "The Mystery which hath been hid from ages and generations, but now is made manifest to His saints" (Colossians i, 26).

Alas, the majority seem content to have merely a "name to live" and with merely to be called Christians and to wear a jeweled cross. It is not the few of those who have tasted that the Lord is gracious and have felt an earnest desire to know and to do the Father's will at the cost of self-sacrifice. With the majority the intimation that a certain course in life is the "narrow way," the way of the cross, is sufficient to turn them in an opposite direction; for, while they would like to share the heavenly glories and honors of the Lord, they are willing to be sharers in His dishonor, sufferings and death.

These, without relinquishing their desire for righteousness, are disinclined to go to such lengths as the Master and the Apostles taught and exemplified. Thus, they are not interested in the "deep things" of God's Word, but merely in the more superficial. In the language of the Scriptures, they are willful. They say, "We will eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel; only let us be called by thy name, to take away our reproach" (Isaiah iv, 1).

The fault lies largely with many of the clergy, who are not leading the people to "the faith once delivered to th saints," but away from it.

The Scriptures most distinctly teach that we are under the reign of the "Prince of this world," Satan, and that our Lord at His Second Coming in power and great glory will bind or restrain this arrogant one and overthrow his empire, which is not of Divine authorization, but built upon human weaknesses, ignorance and superstition. We are distinctly told that Satan shall be bound for that thousand years (the Millennium) that he may deceive the people no more until the thousand years shall be finished.

Surely, then, the Lord has used the great Adversary to assist in the accomplishing of the Divine purposes. Satan may have supposed that he was frustrating God's plans, but just as surely he was mistaken. The Divine Word is sure which declares, "My Word that goeth forth out of My mouth shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in that wherewnto I sent it."

It is time that all who really believe in the Bible, who really believe that Jesus left the glory of the Father and humbled Himself even unto death, thus providing the redemptive price for the Church and for the world, should proclaim these facts clearly, positively. They should also declare, as do the Scriptures, the Second Coming of the Redeemer and the establishment of His Kingdom in Divine power and majesty, for the putting down of sin and the lifting up of mankind to glorious privileges of restitution, with a just penalty against those who will not hear in that Second Death as the penalty for wilful, persistent disobedience.

A LIFE SKETCH OF PASTOR RUSSELL.

The best life sketch of Pastor Russell that has reached our vision is one that reads more like fiction than the raised record of a hard working twentieth century preacher. It is brief and to the point and was published in the London Weekly Illustrated "Graphic" in their page describing Pastor Russell's induction into the pastorate of the London Tabernacle, and is as follows:

A Brief Life Story.

At the age of 15, an enthusiastic Sunday school worker; at 17, a skeptic made so by the arguments of an infidel acquaintance; at 20, an earnest Bible student, which led to restoration to full confidence in the Scriptures as the inspired word of God; at 25, a public speaker on Bible doctrines; at 30, the editor of a religious journal and pastor of a congregation in Pennsylvania; at 35, the author of a book which has reached the 5,000,000 mark; at 45, prominent as a writer on Jewish topics after having thoroughly studied the history of the promises to Israel as respects their restoration as a people in Palestine; at 50, president of the Tower Bible and Tract society; at 55, the writer of five additional works on Biblical research, pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and president of the New York People's Pulpit association.

In Sixtieth Year.

In this, his sixtieth year, he finds himself charged with the duties incumbent upon the holder of the foregoing positions, and also the pastor of the London tabernacle, which henceforth is to have a liberal share of his time.

During the past year Pastor Russell has delivered addresses to many Jewish audiences on the prospects of their race in Palestine.

Perhaps the most remarkable congregation on earth is that of Brooklyn Tabernacle, over twenty nationalities being represented on its board of elders and deacons, and the same rule of "seats free, no collections," is enforced there as elsewhere.

Pastor Russell, when in America, usually speaks to this congregation on the first Sunday of each month, it being understood that he is to serve in outside meetings on other Sundays.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

New York, August 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I value your paper very much, particularly for the sermons of Pastor Russell. I anxiously await the arrival of your weekly paper. In these days when skepticism and infidelity prevail, it is very comforting to be able to read those sermons which you publish weekly. The Bible now seems like a new book, when considered from the standpoint of the wonderful light which is now being shed upon its pages. I heartily recommend this feature of your paper to those who wish to appreciate the harmony of the Divine plan as revealed in the Bible.

Yours very truly,
JOSEPH LAWSON.

Illinois, August 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find my check in payment for two years' subscription to your paper.

I look forward weekly to the arrival of this welcome visitor, as I like every department of it, but especially the religious department containing the sermons of Pastor Russell.

As I study those sermons, I am satisfied that no man, in these modern days at least, has been used so extensively in clearing up the smoke and darkness of superstition which has hung over the world for so many centuries as has Pastor Russell.

As long as your paper contains articles from his pen, I shall be glad to subscribe for it.

Yours very truly,
L. W. JONES, M. D.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Postoffice Department at Washington continues to advise all periodicals admitted to the second-class mail privilege that they must comply strictly with the postal laws affecting subscribers. As these laws forbid carrying delinquent subscribers, the National Labor Tribune is compelled to repeat its notice that it cannot continue sending the paper to subscribers in arrears. Your tab shows whether you are paid up or not. If you are behind kindly remit at once.

Pennsylvania, August 1.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I feel as though I can not keep from telling you how much we appreciate the Tribune. Pastor Russell's sermons are getting better every week. The Sunday school lessons and question box all add to make the Tribune more valuable. Thanking you for always forwarding the Tribune so promptly, I am

Respectfully,
M. F. ZOOK.

Pennsylvania, August 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just finished reading Pastor Russell's sermon in this week's issue, entitled "God in the Home, the World's need," and I think it is one of the greatest and grandest sermons I ever read, and I assure you I have read a great many in my time. With the sermons and Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday school lessons and Bible question box your paper becomes almost indispensible to every thinking christian.

May the Lord's blessing continue with you richly.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN F. DAY.

Michigan, August 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just received the third copy of your paper and I am anxious to write you how much I enjoy the paper, especially the sermons, Sunday school lessons and question box. The print is just fine, and may God bless you in your willingness to help spread the true gospel. I shall continue to take your paper as long as Pastor Russell's sermons are in it.

Very respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. S. H. GRIFFIN.

New Jersey, August 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to say a few words in regard to the paper, the National Labor Tribune, which a friend sent me. I am enjoying the reading of it. It is an interesting paper all through. I am glad to see that you give the best reading that can be found to your patrons. I send you best wishes and may your prosper as you stand up for truth and righteousness. Success to the National Labor Tribune.

Respectfully,
C. H. CRISMAN.

Connecticut, August 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to acknowledge my thanks to you for the service you have rendered me and others by the publishing of Pastor Russell's sermons, and the great light he has thrown upon God's word. Surely the dear Lord will bless you for the part you are doing in spreading the glad tidings. May you continue the good work, which will surely receive its reward.

Sincerely,
MRS. C. A. JONES.

Indiana, August 5.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find post office order to renew my subscription for your paper, which we do appreciate so much. We are much pleased with the elegant style in which you print Brother Russell's sermons. We trust you will be blessed in sending such good news and glad tidings which shall be to all people.

Yours in Christian love,
WILLIAM DARBY.

New Jersey, August 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

A short time ago I subscribed to your valuable paper and now I am glad I did, and I never want to be without it if I have money enough for the subscription. How I do enjoy reading Pastor Russell's sermons and the question box, also the Bible studies. It is hoped you will continue this work.

Yours very truly,
LEE R. CLOUGH.

Canada, August 4.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed post office money order for the renewal of my subscription to your valuable paper, also for a new subscription for a friend to the address below. I am sorry to be a little late, however, I trust you will pardon me this time. I should not like to be without your paper, for I enjoy so much the sermons of Pastor Russell and the question box, also the Sunday school lessons at Brooklyn Tabernacle, all of which are very much help and encouragement to one in this time in which we are living when darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the people. We certainly need something solid like the above to keep us in the straight and narrow way. I am glad of the opportunity of showing my appreciation to you for upholding the standard of truth to so many people by your paper. My friend, seeing my paper, asked me to send in his subscription when I renewed mine, so you will find name below.

Sincerely,
JOHN O. MOORE.

Pennsylvania, August 2.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I consider Pastor Russell's sermon in this issue, July 27, "The World's Need—God in the Home," one of the most helpful and timely sermons I have yet read. With such appreciation of your continued publication of these scientific sermons, and also of the added features of Sunday school lessons and the question box, I remain,

Yours in the interest of the Truth,
O. W. SHIBERT.

There are times for silence and times to speak, if another grants the opportunity, one may speak freely and give valuable advice. But, until the right time comes, there is naught to do but trust, even though one sees that a friend is under a spell.—Dresser.

When we discover faults in ourselves or in another we are apt to magnify them, as the letters of a printed page are enlarged under a microscope by throwing them out of relation with the whole words. This effect is often intensified by misjudgment of the cause; for frequently we blame ourselves and are criticised for faults which are due to unavoidable circumstances. Self-condemnation and judgment from appearances may often lead to the erection of obstacles in our pathway, where more careful scrutiny would have given the mind a charitable turn.—Dresser.

A large part of the impatience which causes domestic disharmony springs from unwillingness to let others work out life lessons in their own way. We insist that others shall accept our truth, and accept it it now, forgetting that truth is such only when proved by individual experience. We forget, too, that the errors of thought and life is the prime source of the variety makes our social life enjoyable. In deepest truth, no man can see for another.—Dresser.

Sensitively organized people seldom need to be reminded of a fault; they need encouragement to do their part to receive criticism graciously and profit by it, whatever its source and whether or not it be just. It is equally difficult to be—criticise, in spirit, unsacrificial, and unkind judgments.—Dresser.

T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, has been re-elected to that position by acclamation. A resolution calling for the establishment of a transportation department within the American Federation of Labor was referred to the executive council of the organization with instructions to confer with the organizations eligible in regard to the practicability of forming such a department.

The president of the Kansas State Federation of Labor has named the arrest of one of the division superintendents of the Frisco railroad. It is alleged that this official has been requiring members of the trainmen's union to sign an agreement to withdraw from that organization as a condition precedent to remaining in the service. This action is in direct conflict with the state law.

The Turkish chauffeurs went on strike at Atlantic City, N. J., as a protest against a reduction in their weekly wages for their outfits, in addition to the gasoline rebate which the company demanded. A meeting only were necessary to reach a settlement whereby the money should not be deducted for uniforms and the men allowed to purchase their own caps.

The machinists' helpers and laborers, members of Federal Labor Union No. 12,592, employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway, have just secured an increase of two cents per hour and a reduction from ten to nine hours per day.

Two union men have been elected City Commissioners of Pekin, Ill.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Canada.
Miss R. Greer, Canada.
Mrs. A. Stacy, Canada.
Evelyn B. Wagner, Ohio.
Dr. David M. Thornton, West Virginia.
Mrs. J. Hoober, Pennsylvania.
Miss Alice Canon, Pennsylvania.
Miss Hattie Miller, Minnesota.
Mrs. Hilda Hallenberg, Illinois.
Mrs. Mollie E. Wallace, North Carolina.
William A. Hall, Maine.
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F. W. Watkins, Maryland.
Mrs. L. G. Harvie, Canada.
William A. Giles, Missouri.
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POPULAR MECHANICS

LIGHTING ATTACHMENT.

Device Ignites Lamp Wick by Turning Thumbscrew.

The lighting of kerosene lamps is usually quite a bother for the reason that the lamp chimney must be removed, and if this is not it is necessary to wait for it to cool down. In order to facilitate the lighting of the lamps an inventor living in Colorado has devised a scheme by which the ignition may be accomplished by merely turning a thumb screw. An igniting strip is used in the form of a roll, which is fed from a casing to the wick of the lamp. In the process of feeding the strip to the wick it is

KNICKERBOCKER LAMP LIGHTER.

dragged across a roughened surface that ignites the strip so that it is carried aflame to the wick.

The accompanying drawing shows the mechanism quite clearly. The igniting strip is provided at intervals with protuberant ignitable beads. The scratching element which ignites these heads by friction bears against the upper surface of the strip immediately over the feed roll. The main body of the strip is incased in a heat proof compartment, so that there is no danger of setting it afire with the heat of the lamp. One of the advantages of this construction is that it may be used in connection with a lantern to ignite the wick in windy places where a match cannot conveniently be used.

OPOSSUM FARMING.

Animals to Be Grown For Fur In Various Parts of Australia.

The director of the zoological gardens at Sydney, Mr. Le Souef, states that since the first of the year some important plans for opossum farming have been projected in different parts of Australia.

One farm exclusively for opossums has been started in Gippsland, Victoria, which comprises 2,000 acres of eucalyptus "bush land." Another farm comprising 500 acres has been started in southern Tasmania, and another of 150 acres in New South Wales. The chairman of the Sydney Stock Exchange has become much interested in the possibility of commercial breeding of opossums for their fur and expects to start a large farm for this purpose near Sydney. In Western Australia there seems prospect of a company being formed for the breeding of opossums on a stretch of eucalyptus country comprising about 200,000 acres.

Many instances are also being reported of farmers in various parts of Australia taking up the breeding of opossums as a special feature of their farms, in this way utilizing the timbered sections of their land which would not have much value for any other purpose. The advantage of breeding opossums in wooded or scrubby country not profitable to clear is apparently being recognized, and in time it seems likely that the Australian opossum, instead of being hunted and rapidly exterminated, will be carefully bred on farms and become an important commercial asset to Australian farmers.—Consular Report.

New Zealand's Sulphur Island.

One of the most extraordinary islands in the world lies in the bay of Plenty, New Zealand. It is called White island and consists mainly of sulphur mixed with gypsum and a few other minerals. Over the island, which is about three miles in circumference and rises between 800 and 900 feet above the sea, there continually floats an immense cloud of vapor attaining an elevation of 10,000 feet.

In the center is a boiling lake of acid charged water, covering fifty acres and surrounded with blow holes from which steam and sulphurous fumes are emitted with great force and noise. With care a boat can be navigated on the lake. The sulphur from White island is very pure, but little effort has yet been made to procure it systematically.

Where Three States Corner.

One of the most lofty mountain regions of the Appalachian system, recently surveyed by the United States geological survey, is depicted in detail in a topographic map which the survey has just published—the map of the Abingdon quadrangle. This map is on the scale of approximately two miles to the inch and shows an area of a little over a thousand square miles, embracing portions of southwestern Virginia, northeastern Tennessee and northwestern North Carolina, the three states cornering in the southern part of the quadrangle.

Noncorrosive Gunpowder.

An English inventor has brought out a kind of steel which resists the corrosion of smokeless gunpowder, the chief objection to the use of that form of powder for firearms.

IRON OF THE ANCIENTS.

Pillar in India Has Stood Rustless For Centuries.

On the plains of Delhi, in India, there stands a massive iron pillar, nearly sixty feet in length and weighing almost nineteen tons. This ancient column is literally a monument to the "antiquated" processes and metallurgists that produced it, for it has resisted the attack of the elements during a period of about 2,000 years, in which fully a million times its bulk of iron or steel has crumbled into useless dust. No one would suggest that civilized man return to the primitive and laborious methods by which the iron of this column was made so long ago, and besides, there are not men enough living today to supply our present demands even if all of them should engage in this type of manufacture; but, granting that the world would pay for a limited amount of iron as "passive" as this old Kutub pillar, it is very doubtful whether modern ironworkers know how to make it.

Probably this specimen of unusual iron is the result of accident rather than design, as far as its resisting qualities are concerned, and it stands today the survival of the fittest, not so much because it was intended to be, as because it proved to be the most lasting; for it is not likely that a process known to give iron of this kind would ever have been used so seldom, since the importance of a rust resisting iron and steel was as much appreciated in those days as now. No doubt all the older processes made iron and steel which rusted less—yes, and some of it very much less—than what is usually produced today, but there is a great difference between this mere excellence and a resistance to corrosion during thirty centuries such as this column shows. — Bradley Stoughton in Engineering Magazine.

SAFETY FOR WORKERS.

Locking Device to Protect Men Working In Boilers.

The Industrial Safety association suggests the device here illustrated as a safeguard for men working in boilers, says Popular Mechanics. Live steam has more than once been turned by mistake into a dead boiler where men were working, and with fatal results. When a number of boilers deliver steam to a common main there is always a shutoff or throttle valve to cut each boiler out of service and

SAFETY LOCKING DEVICE IN PLACE.

isolate it from the steam line, and it is for such a valve as this that the safeguarding device is designed.

It consists of a split and hinged steel cylinder, which may be slipped over the hand wheel of the stop valve and locked in place by means of a padlock. The key is given to the man who enters the boiler, and as long as the cylinder is on the stop valve it is impossible for any one to turn on the steam.

Seasoning Wood by Electricity.

The following item from a British technical paper concerns a new process of seasoning wood by electricity in France:

A large tank is filled with a solution containing 10 per cent of borax and 5 per cent of resin, with just a trace of carbonate of soda. In the bottom of the tank is a lead plate which is electrically connected to the positive pole of the dynamo. The timber to be treated is stacked on this plate, and when the tank has been filled another plate is superimposed and connected to the negative pole of the dynamo. When the current is switched on it passes through the stack of wood between the two plates, and in its passage it is said to drive out the sap in the timber and deposit borax and resin in its place, completely filling up all pores and interstices. When the process is completed the timber is removed and dried, after which it is ready for use. It is claimed that the timber submitted to this treatment, no matter how green it may be, becomes completely seasoned.

Gasoline Tool Car For Railways.

The Chicago and Rock Island railroad is using a gasoline car to convey men and tools to any point where repairs or construction work are needed. The car not only transports tools and men, but supplies the necessary power for operating electric tools. A thirty horsepower four cylinder four cycle gasoline engine drives a generator which supplies power for operating electric tools. These tools are two electric spike screwing machines, six electric drills, one electric saw for rails and portable emery wheels. The car can carry eight to ten men and any reasonable equipment of tools.

A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent; a kind eye makes contradiction an assent; an enraged eye makes beauty deformed.—Addison.

ICEBERG DETECTION.

New Marine Thermometer Records Sea Temperatures Accurately.

During the summer of 1910 experiments were made in the northern portion of the gulf of St. Lawrence with a new type of marine thermometer, the results of which promise to aid in the detection of icebergs in fog and at night.

By means of this new type of marine thermometer it is possible to record sea temperatures to one one-thousandth of a degree C. The microthermometer is of the electrical resistance type, in which variations of the resistance of the metal wire serve to give a measure of the changes of temperature of the medium in which the instrument is immersed. The resistance of the wire is made so high that small variations in temperature produce comparatively great changes in the resistance.

The coil is made with a resistance of 125 ohms and consists of 250 feet of pure iron wire silk covered and wound on a copper cylinder about four inches in diameter and six inches wide. The cylinder is fitted accurately inside a second copper cylinder. The ends of the cylinders are carefully soldered and rendered water tight, while the connecting wires pass out through the middle of the outer cylinder. A stout copper tube is riveted on to the outer cylinder, to which other copper tubes can be fastened. The wires pass through a lead cable to the chart room, where they are connected to the bridge for obtaining a measure of the temperature resistance. Thus the absolute temperature as well as the small variations can be accurately measured. By means of a suitable modification and combination of a Calendar recorder with the wire bridge it is possible to record automatically the temperature to one one-hundredth of a degree. Readings can be taken every half minute, and curves are plotted showing the variations of water temperatures.

The instrument is supported over the side of the ship about five feet under the surface of the water. It has been found that the exposure of the bulb of the thermometer by the waves produces no irregularities, as the temperature of air in direct contact with the sea does not differ from that of the water.

Heretofore the proximity of icebergs has been determined by means of the bridge thermometer and by immersing a mercury or alcohol ship thermometer into buckets of water drawn up from varying depths. These instruments are not, as a rule, graduated to less than a single degree, which represents an interval on the stem of only one-eighth of an inch. Temperatures taken in this manner, even as often as four times in an hour in a ship going eight knots, give temperatures only every two miles. The temperatures of the sea change rapidly in the immediate vicinity of an iceberg; hence comparisons made between observations taken at intervals of even one mile are of no value in determining the presence of icebergs. The oscillations can be observed only on a continuous record. On the scale of the new electrical thermometer a single degree of temperature is represented by an interval of two feet, so that variations which would be imperceptible on an ordinary thermometer have a great effect on this sensitive instrument.

Protecting Water Pipes.

It is well known that underground pipes are injured, not when stray currents enter them, but when they leave them. Such being the case, the city of Karlsruhe, in Germany, has used a system which will prevent a stray current from leaving the pipe. A set of plates and pipes are buried close to the water pipe at the points where electrolysis is liable to occur and these are connected to the positive pole of a storage battery or generator, while the water pipe is connected to the negative pole. As the voltage of the stray currents that produce electrolysis is usually quite low, the expenditure of power required to maintain the requisite current in the water pipe is not costly. So far this system has proved very efficient.

Dust Extractor For Coal Mines.

A new coal dust extractor, consisting of a combination of pressure air jets worked by electricity directed upon the surface to be cleaned in order to raise the dust and simultaneous withdrawal of the dust by suction, has been given a successful demonstration by a Scottish electrical engineer, following a series of experiments conducted during the past winter. The apparatus is designed to be operated either by electric motor or by compressed air. It is said it will soon be introduced in some of the coal mines of the Dunfermline district.—Consular Report.

New Waterproofing Material.

Seeking a waterproofing suitable for military cloaks as well as tents, French army officials have decided that acetate of aluminium is better than rubber, boiled linseed oil, insoluble gelatin, shellac or any other of the many materials to be had. M. Balland adds forty parts of water to one part of commercial acetate of aluminium solution, and fabrics are soaked in the mixture for twenty-four hours, then dried in air. It is claimed that the cloth is not only made waterproof, but is left supple and sufficiently porous for air to pass through it.

Where the Unions Meet in 1911

August 14, San Francisco, Cal., International Typographical Union.

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Joseph, Mo., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 12, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

September 14, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.

September 18, Milwaukee, Wis., International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Third week in September (place not yet decided), International Union of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.

September 25, Scranton, Pa., International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' International Union of America.

October 17, New York city, United Textile Workers of America.

November 13, Atlanta, Ga., American Federation of Labor.

October 2, Atlanta, Ga., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

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Two Characteristic Poses of Johnny McGraw, Manager of the New York National League Baseball Team.

Peruvian Petroleum.

Efforts are being made to develop more extensively the petroleum resources of Peru. The known deposits of oil occur in a very narrow strip of land between the foothills of the Andes and the shore of the Pacific, and much of this is flooded at high tide. Piles of railroad iron driven in the pure ocean sand, which varies in depth from five to fifty feet, are used as foundations for the derricks. The shallowest of the driven wells is 1,760 feet in depth. There is very little gas, and the oil is very heavy, so that it can be put into buckets with shovels, and it is carried direct to the furnaces to serve as fuel.

Industrial Use of Volcanic Ash.

For some time past a company in Japan has been engaged in exploiting the use of volcanic ash in combination with portland cement mortar. This combination is said to be particularly valuable in the construction of works submerged in salt water. It is claimed that the cement thus formed possesses greater tensile strength and is denser than ordinary portland cement. It is also more resistant to the percolation of water. It is thought that should this industry prosper it might well be extended in the Philippines, where a great deal of volcanic ash is available.

Not Just What She Meant.

A little community of colored people had raised the money to build a new church, and the dedication was to take place the next day. "Where are you going tomorrow?" the schoolteacher asked one young girl. Smiling radiantly, she answered, "I's going to the degradation of our church!"

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

DESTROYING GOD'S WORD

Jeremiah 36—Aug. 13

"The Word of our God shall stand forever."—Isaiah xl:8.

THE Prophet Jeremiah was shut up in prison. The disaster upon the kingdom had, to some extent, awakened the people to a slight repentance in which the king joined, yet it was a repentance of fear rather than heart repentance. The king had enmity against Jeremiah because the Divine message came through him. He seems to have hoped to restrain the Prophet from further proclamation of the coming trouble through fear. However, the Lord directed the Prophet to write out all of his prophecies on a scroll, after the ancient style, in columns. Jeremiah dictated and Baruch served him as amanuensis.

By the Lord's direction this book of Jeremiah was to be read to all the people in the temple, on the occasion of a general gathering for worship and repentance. Since the Prophet himself could not go, he directed Baruch, who took the scroll and read it in the hearing of the people. Its prophecies of dire disaster made a deep impression. One of the princes of the people was present and heard the reading and reported to others of the king's counsellors. They sent for Baruch and had him read it before them all. They also, were deeply impressed and concluded that it should be brought before the king. But meantime Baruch and Jeremiah were hidden, the probability of the king's displeasure being great.

Jeremiah dictating to Baruch.

Hearing of the manuscript, the king was anxious to have it read before him by a scribe. During the reading, as two or three columns of the manuscript were read, the king cut them off with a pen knife and threw them into the fire—until the entire manuscript was heard and destroyed. By the Lord's direction Jeremiah dictated his prophecies afresh, Baruch again acting as amanuensis; and this edition was made still more complete than the former. Amongst other things it included the Divine edict that none of Jehoiakim's posterity should ever sit upon the throne of David.

God's Word Indestructible

Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Ingersoll imagined that they had made the Word of God to appear so ridiculous that it would nevermore have influence amongst men. Robert Ingersoll is quoted as having said, "In ten years the Bible will not be read." How little the poor man knew on the subject.

The frontispiece of a well known Wycliffe Bible pictures Satan and others, religious and irreligious, blowing with all their might to put out a light. In proportion as their energy and strength became exhausted, the light grew stronger and burned the more brightly. This illustrates the futility of all attempts to quench the Word of God.

Although we have passed the day when any one would attempt to destroy the Bible, we have not passed the day of opposition to the truth. Satan would fain have the people of God worship the book rather than study and appreciate its contents. In consequence, not a few are opposing the light that is now shining from the Word of God—disclosing to us the fact that much that came down to us from the Dark Ages is contrary to the Bible as well as to reason. Many of the professed teachers of the church are heartily opposed to Bible study, although their opposition is advanced as cautiously as possible "for fear of the people."

Jehoiakim burns the book.

A Famine For the Word of God

Scriptural truth is a scarce commodity at the present time—the world is full of error and sin and unrighteousness. The Lord's disciples must so love truth and righteousness as to hunger and thirst for it. To such spiritual food will be granted. Truth will be dispensed to them as "meat in due season."

The Scriptures from first to last give us to understand that God's Word is to shine more and more brightly down to the very end of this Gospel Age. St. Peter declares it to be "the more sure Word of prophecy, to which we do well that we take heed, as to a light shining in a dark place until the Day dawn and the Day Star arise in your hearts" (II Peter i, 19).

The Bishop of London opposed the Tyndale translation because the practices of the time were not in harmony with the Scriptures. Similarly, today, there are doctrines, traditions, creeds from the Dark Ages still reverenced, and which a better understanding of the Bible would correct and put to shame. Hence the opposition to the better understanding of God's Word. Nevertheless, the Word of God shall stand forever, and the spirit of the truth shall make free all the children of the truth.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

Gallantry.

She—It seems to me as though we had met somewhere before. He—Impossible, fraulein, else I should have fallen in love with you before!—Fliegende Blaetter.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

Q.—Is the Scriptural statement "and there were no more sea," to be taken literally? See Revelation xxi, 1.

Answer.—In the Scriptures the word "sea" is used, not merely as a name for a body of water, but also symbolically, as representing lawless, restless, dissatisfied, discontented humanity. In His great prophecy (Luke xxi, 5-36) our Lord tells us that in the time of trouble, with which the Millennial Age will be introduced, the sea and the waves will roar; and in Psalm xlvi, 1-3, is pictured, that the symbolic mountains, or kingdoms, of earth will go down, overwhelmed by the symbolic sea, in an anarchistic storm. When once the Messiah's Kingdom shall have brought order out of the present confusion, after it shall have established the world's interests upon a proper basis of equity, there will be "no more sea," in the sense that there will no longer be a restless, dissatisfied element amongst the masses of mankind.

But while many of the prophecies have had both a literal and a symbolic fulfillment, yet we are not wise enough to say whether or not this one will have a literal fulfillment. We feel sure, however, that it will have a symbolic fulfillment as already suggested. Even if the literal sea should continue, we know of no reason why the continents of earth might not be united by the raising of submerged lands to connect them. However, it is best for us not to indulge in speculation along this line, of which we have no absolute knowledge.

Q.—I am sure all Christians want to do God's will, but how can we determine His will in our affairs?

Answer.—If we have not wholly become God's people by consecration, His message to us is, "This is the will of God, even your sanctification" (I Thessalonians iv, 3). If we are His people we are to search His Word, which has been written for our benefit. In it He says, "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not to thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths" (Proverbs iii, 5, 6). When we are perplexed we should go to Him in prayer, resting content with whatever He may permit, study His Word and seek to be guided thereby. He has said to us, "All things shall work together for good to those who love God, to those who have been called according to His purpose" (Romans viii, 28). We will, if we follow this course, soon learn to appreciate the fact that all the precious promises in the Bible are for the guidance and benefit of the Christian. Exercising faith in these, we should use our best judgment to follow the Lord's will in all things, carrying no anxious thought respecting the future and watching for His Providential leadings.

Q.—God said to Adam, "In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." How can you harmonize this with the record that "all the days that Adam lived were nine hundred and thirty years; and he died?"—Genesis ii, 17; v, 5.

Answer.—St. Peter gives us the key to this question in his declaration, "One day with the Lord is as a thousand years" (II Peter iii, 8). Father Adam began to die as soon as he was cut off from the privileges of the garden of Eden; for while he was living therein he had the Divine permission to freely eat of the trees of the garden—with a single exception—and he was sustained by their life-giving fruit; but after his disobedience he was thrust out into the unprepared earth, and Cherubim with a flaming sword kept the pathway to Eden that he might not return thither to partake further of its sustaining fruit, but should die, in harmony with the sentence, "In the day that thou eateth thereof, thou shalt surely die" (Genesis ii, 17). The dying there began and continued gradually for nine hundred and thirty years, until life was extinct—Adam was *dead.* This all took place within a thousand-year day.

Q.—I have noticed that people who try to live right and be Christians have more "bad luck" than those who are selfish and wicked. Does the Bible give any reason for this?

Answer.—Yes, the Bible does give the reason. On the principle that a skiff rowed against the stream is twice as likely to be bumped into by logs and debris as if it were floating down stream, even so, the man who strives against selfishness and sin has a harder fight. The natural tendency of the world is downward. The Christian finds, as the Redeemer said, that "Strait (difficult) is the gate and narrow the way, which leadeth to life, and few there be that find it" (Matthew vii, 14). The Lord permits the Christian to have adverse experiences that his character may be developed. Willingness to brave opposition indicates a character pleasing to the Lord. Weak Christians become discouraged with these experiences, but strong Christians grow stronger in the Lord and develop strong characters. It is to the faithful Christian that God has given the promise of joint-heirship with Jesus in His kingdom. To such He says, "We must through much tribulation enter the Kingdom of God" (Acts xiv, 22).

Q.—In John xiv, 2, 3, we read, "I go to prepare a place for you, etc." And in Matthew xxv, 34, we read, "Come ye blessed of My Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." Do these statements refer to the same place?

Answer.—No, they refer to different periods of time and entirely different places. In John xiv, 2, 3, Jesus was addressing His disciples, and through them all who will become members of His bride at His second appearing (I Thessalonians iv, 15-17). Note that Jesus said, "I will *come again (for you)* and receive you to myself, that where *I am there ye* may be also." This clearly refers to a heavenly place, to be enjoyed by those only who are changed from human to spirit beings (I Corinthians xv, 40-54), which, in all, is to be but a "little flock" (Luke xii, 32). Matthew xxv, 31-46, is a parable relating to the reign of Messiah (Jesus and His Bride). Verse 31 shows that the beginning of this time is at His second coming, when His Bride shall be with Him, and all peoples and nations are gathered for trial and judgment before Him. During the reign of Messiah, the earth itself, the Scriptures show, will be made a fit habitation for perfect man. This will be "Times of restoration of all things" (perfect home and perfection of beings which Adam lost by his disobedience (Romans v, 12; Acts iii, 19-24), the wicked, wilfully disobedient, being destroyed, the obedient being restored to perfect human life, for "Christ must reign until He hath put all enemies under His feet, the last being death" (I Corinthians xv, 21-26). The Garden of Eden was perfect at the foundation of the world. The whole earth shall become an Eden. Then to those who have learned obedience under His glorious reign Messiah will say, "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom (of the earth) prepared for you from the foundation of the world." "Blessed are the meek (teachable, obedient); they *shall inherit the earth*" (Matthew v, 5).

Q.—I heard a man the other day say that there are some things that God cannot do. Is that so or not?

Answer.—In the very nature of things there are some things that it would be impossible for God, the great Creator, to do. Our infidel friends say that it would be impossible for God to create two hills without a valley; however, we believe this could easily be accomplished by putting one hill on top of the other.

The Bible itself tells of some things beyond the range of Divine possibilities. For instance, the Apostle Paul (Hebrews vi, 13) says that God could "swear by no other greater than Himself." Since the Lord God is the Supreme Being of the universe and none therefore greater than He, the truth of the Apostle's words is evident. Again we are informed that "He cannot deny Himself" (II Timothy ii, 13). Because of His immutability or unchangeableness (James i, 17) it would be impossible for the Lord God to deny Himself, or to do any wrong in any sense. The Divine character of Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power could never be altered or swayed in the slightest degree. This gives us confidence indeed that all of the Divine purposes will be accomplished exactly as prearranged from before the foundation of the earth. "Known unto God are all His work from the beginning of the world" (Acts xv, 18).

Q.—Is it right to follow the teachings of any ONE MAN, or should we expect to be individually taught through the study of the Bible?

Answer.—The Scriptures answer, "One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren" (Matthew xxiii, 8). We should not follow man, nor man-made creeds or systems. God exercises the supervising care over His consecrated people; as we read, "Now hath God set the members, every one of them, in the Body, as it hath pleased Him" (I Corinthians xii, 18); therefore He advises Christians to come together to assist in building each other up in the most holy faith (Hebrews x, 24, 25). He directs the church to select elders—not Lords, nor Masters, nor Reverends (I Timothy iii, 3; Titus i, 5-9). These are "overseers" to feed the flock of God (Acts xxi, 28; I Peter v, 1-3). St. Paul says, "Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ." The most faithful have been followers of the Apostle, who followed in the footsteps of Jesus. This is not following man, but following the Divine leadings through the Lord and the Apostles. Similarly to-day we note God's leadings through His servants. In this we are following Jesus Christ, not man.

Individual study of the Bible seems indispensible to proper Christian development, and is commendable, just as individual study of Geology would be commendable; but one must not ignore the aids to Bible study which God has providentially furnished; to do so would be as unwise as for a pupil in astronomy to ignore the astronomical instruments and findings of others who have preceded him in the study of the same science. "Study to show thyself approved unto God (not unto men); rightly dividing the Word of truth" (II Timothy ii, 15).

A Steady Watch.

"Henry," said Mrs. Gloonip at dinner, looking down at her watch, but speaking to Mr. Gloonip on the other side of the table, "my watch hasn't varied a second in a week."

"Remarkable!" said Mr. Gloonip. "How did you get it to vary so little?"

"I broke the mainspring."

AUG 18 1911

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Committee of the U. S. Senate Condemns the So-Called "Third Degree"—Committee of the House Reports Favorable on the Eight-Hour Day for Government Employes—Three Old Age Pension Bills Introduced.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Senate adopted, April 30, 1910, a Senate Resolution No. 186, "to inquire into and report to the Senate facts as to the alleged practice of administering what is known as the third degree ordeal, by officers or employes of the United States, for the purpose of extorting from those charged with crime statements and confessions and also as to any other practices tending to prevent or impair the fair and judicial administration of the criminal law." This committee reported to the Senate August 4, 1911. The committee report states (referring to the police of the District of Columbia) "In one instance a policeman of the Metropolitan police force was proved to have been guilty of gross brutality inflicted on an innocent citizen, in an attempt to arrest another citizen. This officer was afterward convicted and discharged from the force." In another part of the report it is stated "these examinations and investigations are carried on by all departments of the Government by detective agencies and by the police forces in the different states and municipalities. From the nature of the case there is no witness to it except the police officer conducting the examination and the prisoner himself, and from the nature of the case, convincing evidence of brutality would be difficult to obtain. Whatever may be the facts as to the alleged administration of the so called "third degree" by the police of the states and cities, in the opinion of the committee, the Congress of the United States is lacking in authority to legislate concerning the alleged practice, except when it is practiced by officers or employes of the United States."

The committee report stated that the practice of hurrying accused men from one state to another, without giving them an opportunity to be heard, should be prevented by prohibiting extradition until after the lapse of a certain number of days, or by some other effective plan. The concluding portion of the report is strong in character and is as follows:

"If the court before whom the person charged with crime is brought in reality has no jurisdiction and the person is deprived of any opportunity to test that question, by reason of his hasty transportation to, and custody in, a remote part of the United States, he has, to all intents and purposes, been kidnapped, and such person would seem to have been deprived of his liberty without due process of law. We therefore recommend to the consideration of Congress, whether Congress cannot constitutionally provide some remedy against the possibility of injustice in the execution of extradition under clause 2 of section 2 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, either by providing that the person so charged with crime shall not be removed from the state from which he is brought within a certain number of days, thus affording him an opportunity to test the validity of his arrest and extradition in habeas corpus proceedings, or in some other manner if authority for such other exists."

What is commonly known as the Hughes Eight Hour Bill, limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, has been considered by the House Committee on Labor, of which Congressman Wilson (coal miner) is chairman. The chairman has been instructed by the committee to draft a favorable report on the bill and report it to the House of Representatives prior to its adjournment. This will place the Eight Hour Bill endorsed by the American Federation of Labor in a strategic position on the calendar of the House and no doubt will be reached early in the regular session which convenes in December. This bill has been before numerous sessions of Congress, but has always been kept in committee until Congress died. Some amendments were made to the present bill by the committee which strengthened it.

Three old age pension bills and one resolution authorizing an investigation to determine some basis upon which to establish an old age pension, have been introduced in the House during the present extra session. The first bill, H. R. 4022, was introduced by Congressman Wilson (miner), of Pennsylvania, on April 11, 1911. House Resolution No. 96 was introduced by Congressman Buchanan (structural iron worker), of Illinois, on April 15, 1911. H. R. 11175 by Congressman Wilson (miner), of Pennsylvania, was introduced June 6, 1911. H. R. 12114, by Congressman Berger, of Wisconsin, was introduced on July 31, 1911. Congressman Wilson also introduced an old age pension bill in the Sixty-first Congress on December 14, 1909.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is involved in a serious struggle against what is termed the "bread trust," although there are three large concerns that are in the field. The trust is introducing the most modern labor-saving machinery and have com-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

President Taft To See Explosion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The real thing in mine explosions will be shown at the experimental Bureau of Mines, at Bruceton, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, on October 26, the first day of mine safety demonstration at Pittsburgh.

In the afternoon, the operators, engineers and superintendents of mines will be taken to the mine. Coal dust will be allowed to accumulate therein and black powder, the use of which is strongly opposed by the Bureau of Mines where there are dangerous conditions, will be used. In other words, the bureau's experts will carry out in this mine all the bad practices which they believe lead to explosions.

The next morning, October 27, the demonstration will take place on Forbes Field, the Pittsburg baseball park, in the presence of the President of the United States and other distinguished visitors. A temporary steel gallery will be erected on the playing field and the cause of the recent great explosions in coal mines will be shown dramatically in an explosion of coal dust. Immediately following the explosion, members of one of the rescue corps of the bureau, in their oxygen helmets, will rush into the smoke filled gallery and go through the work of rescue. Supposed victims of the explosion will be brought forth and given first aid to the injured.

Expert rescue teams from the principal coal mines of the country will give friendly exhibitions and then the miners will pass in review of the President.

Thirty thousand miners are expected to attend the great national mine safety demonstration October 26 and 27 under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines, the American Red Cross, the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America. On October 27, the President will make an address and will present souvenir prizes to the miners taking part in the first aid to the injured and rescue work exhibitions. Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the Interior Department, Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the Bureau of Mines, also will be present. The general arrangements for the demonstration are in charge of H. M. Wilson, engineer in charge of the Bureau of Mines.

The demonstration, the purpose of which is to teach greater safety in mining will begin the morning of October 26, at the experimental station of the Bureau of Mines, Fortieth and Butler streets.

The first day will be devoted to the interests of the mine operators, mine owners, mining engineers and superintendents of mines. There will be an explosion of coal dust in the experimental gallery and tests of mine safety lamps in gas. The dangers of electric sparks in gas and coal dust also will be shown in one of the galleries.

Great Britain Faces Labor Crisis

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Tonight there appears little hope of averting a great railroad strike, which probably will be accompanied by a general labor revolt that will have a tremendous effect upon the trade of the United Kingdom.

At a meeting held in London today by the managers of all railroads having terminals here it was resolved that the time had arrived to resist the men's encroachments. The managers contend that the men by striking will violate the agreement arrived at after the railway troubles of 1907, under which all disputes were to be referred to consolation boards or an arbitrator. This agreement, they say, was to run until 1914.

Today's meeting was unanimous that the only way to terminate constant dislocation of business would be to take a firm stand and refuse all concessions to the men. One manager in an interview expressed the fear that there will be grave troubles on all the railway systems before the present week is ended. He said the railroads were preparing to run the best services they could under the circumstances with the aid of police protection for their employes who are still willing to work.

Sectional strikes of railway men were declared tonight at Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield and other places.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—Blood was shed in Liverpool tonight as an incident of the great labor strike which tomorrow is expected to spread all over the United Kingdom and practically tie up all shipping and railroad traffic. Despite the fact that all the city police and more than 3,000 troops under General Mackinnon Wood were on duty in the city, a mob of strikers tonight attacked a van that was taking several labor disturbers to prison. The escort was compelled to fire on the attackers and in the melee two men were killed and at least 12 wounded.

Shipping here is becoming paralyzed. The steamer Lusitania, from New York, has been unable to dock owing to the strike of tugboat men, and it is doubtful if she would be able to coal in time to sail on her return voyage next Thursday. The Celtic is in a similar dilemma and probably will be delayed. Other transatlantic liners likely to be affected are the Adriatic, Vegantic, Virginian, Haverford, Lake Champlain and Canadian.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The United Kingdom tomorrow will face probably the worst labor disturbance in its history. The strike of the dockers and transit employes which had disturbed the city for about a week was nearing a settlement. Many of the dockmen had returned and more were returning, but when the news from Liverpool reached the city tonight there was consternation among railroad and shipping interests.

"Miss Columbia" and "Uncle Sam" Appear In Sunday School Parade

Photo copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

BROOKLYN has an annual Sunday school parade that is one of the big events of that section of Greater New York. President Taft reviewed the last parade, in which thousands of children took part. One of the amusing and interesting features of the parade was the appearance of a tiny boy and an equally tiny girl representing Uncle Sam and Miss Columbia. They were quite dignified for their years, and their quaint costumes made them striking figures.

UNION - WRECKERS' NEWSPAPER ORGANS LIE AGAIN.

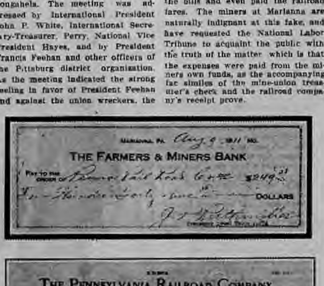
In two Pittsburg papers which have become notorious for their efforts to aid in breaking up the organization of the United Mine Workers in the Pittsburg district there were printed recently perverted accounts of the big mass meeting of loyal miners at Monongahela. The meeting was addressed by International President John P. White, International Secretary-Treasurer, Perry, National Vice President Hayes, and by President Francis Feehan and other officers of the Pittsburg district organization. As the meeting indicated the strong feeling in favor of President Feehan and against the union wreckers, the newspaper organs of the latter made it the item of a number of stupidly malicious misrepresentations, laying particular stress on an allegation that the delegation of miners from the mines at Marianna had been sent by the company, which had footed all the bills and even paid the railroad fares. The miners at Marianna are naturally indignant at this fake, and have requested the National Labor Tribune to acquaint the public with the truth of the matter which is that the expenses were paid from the miners own funds, as the accompanying fac similes of the mine-union treasurer's check and the railroad company's receipt prove.

Marianna, Pa. Aug. 9 1911 No.

THE FARMERS & MINERS BANK

Pay to the order of Pennsylvania Rail Road Co $249.21

Two Hundred Forty-nine 21/100 DOLLARS



THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Yours truly,

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Network of Strikes Still Covers England. Important Successes Continue to Be Secured and Strikes Show a Commendable Briefness—Big Outbreak in London Docks, but Dock Owners Eager for Arbitration—Tin Market Good.

BY THOMAS REECE.

Exclusive Correspondence National Labor Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Despite the termination of most of the shipping and dock strikes all over this country many, other outbreaks are to be recorded, most of them ending favorably for the workers.

At Leeds one thousand street railway workers employed as motermen and conductors on the municipal trams struck work on August 2. Their principal complaint was stated to be the spreading of their hours over a period so that they practically represent a 74-hour week, with payment for only 54. Askwith and Cummings, of the Board of Trade, arrived in the city and had interviews with both sides. After a long conference terms were arrived at, and the tramway system will resume this morning, August 4.

The men employed at the Lancashire and Yorkshire locomotive works at Horwich ceased work on August 3. The company exhibited a notice that unless the men stated their intentions by 6 o'clock this morning, August 4, there would be a general lockout. Thereupon between 4,000 and 5,000 men held a meeting and in three minutes decided not to accede to the employers' demand, thus favoring the lockout. Both non-union and union men laid down their tools.

At Grimsby on August 3 the coal heavers engaged in coaling the fishing fleet sent in demands for an increase in pay of 33 1-3 per cent. Two hundred and fifty men are directly interested, but a strike would immediately affect thousands and would paralize the fishing trade. The men receive 18 cents per ton, and the men's demands for 25 cents per ton represents a charge to the owners against the vessell's earnings of $62,500 yearly. The owners state their inability to even consider these demands.

The shipping strike in Liverpool was officially settled on August 3. This was brought about by the signing of an agreement between shipowners of the port and representatives of the strikers. The shipowners now undertake to acknowledge the Dockers' Union leaders and will in future negotiate through them with the men; they concede to the men union hours and rates of pay throughout the port. A joint committee has been appointed on which the men will have an equal voice with shipowners.

The 19 associated trades connected with Clyde shipbuilding and engineering have lodged a demand for 25 cents weekly advance on time rates and 5 per cent on piece rates. The six months' agreement expires the middle of this month.

The strike of dry-dock workers at Cardiff is causing several vessels to leave for other ports in order to be repaired.

Four of the engineering firms of Manchester have conceded all the demands made by the laborers who are on strike. The laborers employed by these firms will in future receive a minimum wage of $5 a week, and the various grades of semi-skilled men will receive corresponding advances which average about 48 cents a week. West's Gas Improvement Company have granted to some of their men more than was asked for. They have agreed to pay the following wages: Yardmen and fitters' laborers, $4.50 to $5; boilermakers' helpers, $4.75 to $5.25; drillers and sawyers, $5.25 to $5.75; crane drivers, $5.50 to $6; allingers, $5.75 to $6.25; benchmen, from $5.48 to $6 and 6.50.

The Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway Carriage and Wagon Company have not yet arranged terms. It is understood that they, in common with other companies, are prepared to pay a minimum wage of $5 a week, but not to increase the wages of the semi-skilled workmen. There has, indeed, been a hint from one or two quarters that the raising of wages to the minmum asked for might be balanced by reducing the wages of father better-paid men to that minimum, but this policy is not likely to be pursued. In the case of one firm it is reported that the difference between what the men want and what the employers offer would not increase the wages bill by $750 a year. It is an instance of one firm standing by others to whom similar concessions would be much more costly. Quite nine thousand laborers and assistants in engineering shops of this district are on strike.

The strike of London dock laborers which after all began this week extends now to twenty thousand men. On August 3, however, a decision to submit the dispute to an independent authority was arrived at as the result of an exchange of views during the morning between the shipowners and the men's union. This course represented a change of policy on the part of the former for previously they had stipulated that the men should return to work before their grievances were discussed. As the result of strong representations from an influ-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

MINERS' FACTIONS REACH AGREEMENT.

As a result of a series of conferences between the two factions of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, an agreement was reached Sunday afternoon to refer all disputed questions to the International Executive Board, whose decision shall be final.

The signed agreement sent out last evening by the joint conference follows.

We, the undersigned parties to this agreement, beg leave to state that we fully realize the necessity of peace and unity within our ranks, and the urgent need of a common understanding, if the rights of our fellow mine workers are to be fully protected, and, believing that the disputes that are now dividing the membership in this district should be given an early hearing in the courts of our own making, in order that justice might be secured and our organization preserved, we hereby agree to the following terms:

First—We agree to refer all questions in dispute to the international executive board, whose decision shall be final and binding.

Second—It is understood and agreed that the international executive board will be notified to meet in Pittsburg on Thursday, August 24, at 10 a. m., at the Labor Temple, for the special purpose of determining all points at issue between both parties to this controversy.

Third—All charges to be preferred against any official or officials on either side to be presented to the board in writing.

Fourth—In view of the fact that the international executive board is called upon to decide this controversy, it is understood and agreed that both sides to this dispute devote their efforts to a restoration of peace and tranquility in the district pending a final decision by the international executive board.

Fifth—We, the undersigned, request the international executive board to decide the merits of the controversy in question on an aye and nay vote, and be it further agreed, that the bill in equity now in court be withdrawn.

We, the undersigned, agree to the above proposition.

Signed this 13th day of August, 1911, by the executive boards representing both factions to this controversy and official representatives of the international organization.

Robert R. Gibbons,
Abe Kephart,
Andrew Puskar,
William P. Friday,
James Brown,
E. D. Reed,

(Continued on Eighth Page)

PEACE REIGNS IN DISTRICT NO. 2.

Through the efforts of International President White, the internal strife existing for several years in District No. 2 has been eliminated and an agreement reached determining all points at issue.

The following is a full text of the agreement:

Altoona, Aug. 2, 1911.

It is hereby agreed by the parties whose signatures are hereto attached, as the representatives of Local Unions Nos. 363, 150, 830, 909, 935, 164, 1633, 1492, 1386 and 453, and the District Executive of District No. 2, U. M. W. of A., that the following shall be a basis of settlement for the controversy now existing between the aforementioned local unions and the reinstatement of the membership of the said local unions in the district organization:

First—that the organization known as Sub-district No. 3 will be abolished from this date and all officers in the said sub-district now holding official position shall relinquish their offices on and after the above date.

Second—That all local unions in dispute shall commence to pay all taxes from July 1, 1911, and comply with the National and district constitutions in all their provisions.

Third—That all members of the local unions in dispute will be placed in good standing from July 1, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of the District constitution. (Left to the decision of the National President.)

Fourth—In the settlement of the back debts in dispute, this matter shall be left entirely in the hands of the International Executive Board, and their decision upon the amount of money to be paid to the District Organization by the local unions shall be final, and upon payment of the amount of money to be paid to the District Organization it shall be considered a complete cancellation of all back debts.

Fifth—That all motions or resolutions on the minute books of any of the local unions in dispute, debarring any of the district representatives from admittance or from speaking in the said local unions, shall be cancelled immediately, and that the district organization shall have full power to audit all books and documents belonging to said local unions at any time they may deem necessary, in accordance with the provisions of the district constitution, in conjunction with the National organization. And the following proposition is further presented that if any of the said local unions in dispute desire at any time, after the settlement of this dispute has been completed, to audit the books of this district, the district's books are open for the period covered during the entire centralization period, the time covered by this dispute, providing that the representatives from the lo-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

MESSAGE JOYFUL FOR THE SIN-SICK

The Master Speaketh Balm for Wounded Hearts—Comfort for Sorrowing—Pastor Russell Says That When Trouble Comes Few Doubt the Existence of God—Human Sympathy Alone is Impotent to Comfort the Sin-Burdened Soul—Eternal Blessing Follows the Acceptance of the Divine Command—Scriptures Misunderstood.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Aug. 13.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle took for his text this words of Jesus, "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me."—John 14: 1.

As usual there was a good crowd and closest attention given throughout. The speaker said in part:

The world does well to keep up a cheerful outward demeanor—to "drive dull care away" and to put on a bold ability. Nevertheless, there is great force and weight to St. Paul's words to the effect that "the whole creation is groaning and travailing in pain together, waiting" for Messiah's Kingdom and its long-promised blessings to lift the curse of sin and death and to restore to mankind the smile of the Father's favor. Reason thinks that they may that there is no personal God—that there is merely a blind god of nature, an evolutionary force, etc., nevertheless, deep down in the heart, men believe that there is a God. Almost unconsciously the mind attributes to Him Wisdom, Justice and Power—but little of Love or sympathy with humanity and its frailties.

This very intuitive knowledge of God is closely associated with many human troubles. As the cry of nearly every trouble, perhaps deep below the surface, is sin—disobedience to recognized principles of righteousness, and a fearful looking for of retribution, and uncertainty as to what it will mean. This is true, not only of many Christians, but frequently true also of others who have made no profession, who have taken upon them no solemn vows of obedience.

This troubled heart condition does not always show upon the surface. Sometimes the troubled heart is to the theater to try to forget its troubles. Sometimes its owner is immersed in sinful pleasure-seeking, in endeavor to drown some haunting grief. Sometimes relief is sought through intoxicating liquors or narcotics; sometimes in suicide. Sometimes the troubled one is on the stage, and we cannot surely know that the merry laugh and witty joke and cheery song do not come from a troubled heart. We are sure that they do, in many instances, for frequently those who have been indulging in merriment have committed suicide a few minutes thereafter, leaving messages that their hearts had been severely burdened, while outwardly cheerful.

We have much sympathy with these sorrow-laden hearts. As a race we are walking through "the valley of the shadow of death," day by day. On every hand we have reminders of this—grief, disappointment, heartache, heartache, etc. If we are measurably free from pain ourselves, yet have sympathy, we are pained in the interest of others. If none of our own dear ones has recently died, the great Enemy, Death, has laid hold upon the home of a neighbor, a brother, and he is bereaved and a rather shadow falls upon our hearts; and further, the thought comes that our home may be invaded by the great Enemy which has already swallowed up twenty thousand millions of our race—and that by Divine permission, because we are sinners—and because sinners are unworthy of everlasting life.

THE FEAR OF THE LORD.

In our troubles we, sooner or later, realize the lack of human sympathy or, at least, its impotency. Feeling our helplessness, we instinctively look to our Creator. In the hour of trouble remarkably few doubt the existence of God. As Jesus said, "Ye believe in God;" but as we look to the Almighty for protection and consider Divine Justice and realize our own weaknesses and shortcomings, the heart of man fails. How could we think that the Omnipotent One would have interest in or care for such a worm of the dust as h feels himself to be? How could Divine Justice look with any sympathy upon the course of selfishness which he recognizes stretches out behind him in full view of the All-Seeing Eye?

"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," is the inspired Message. Surely many have this beginning of wisdom come to them at some period in their life's experience, but such a fear is the start to wisdom only when it leads the fearful one to greater carefulness of living and to desire for the heavenly Father's approval. If this be the leading of the fear, it is indeed the precursor of, the leader to, wisdom. As proper fear or reverence for the Almighty comes in, it acts as a restraint upon sin. It tends to make one more thoughtful, more careful, more wise, in seeking for a better way.

COME BY THE NARROW WAY.

Jesus addressed the words of our text to Jews who, under the instruction of the Law given by Moses, had learned of Divine righteousness and the Divine requirements of all those who would come into harmony with Him. They believed in God. They recognized His Justice. They were desiring to be His people; they had heard of Jesus; they had traveled with Him as His disciples. In a general way they believed in Him. To a large degree they accepted Him as the promised Messiah and yet they found it difficult to exercise a fullness of faith. Probably there are many in this same attitude of mind today—some in this audience and some in the larger audiences of millions which will be reached by this sermon in the public press. I would like to bear home upon the hearts of these the very Message that Jesus gave to those who heard His Voice: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me."

Hear Him saying to us today, You already believe in the Creator and His Justice. You already have the reverential fear. You already desire to draw near to God. You have heard that He has sent His Son to save the world. You have heard that this is a manifestation of His love and sympathy for you. You have heard that while you are condemned as imperfect, as sinners, as worthy of eternal life, Divine provision has been made for your recovery through the Redeemer. As you believe in the Father's Justice which condemned you and which justly holds you at a distance from Him as unworthy of His favor, so now believe also in Me. Believe that it is His Love for you that prompted the sending. Believe that His Justice and Love will co-operate for your eternal comfort and blessing, if you will accept the Divine terms.

LOSING OUR HEART TROUBLES.

The Father knows your heart troubles. He wishes the burden to be there until you shall appreciate its weight—until you shall be ready to cry to Him that you are sin-sick, weary, troubled, and above all, burdening and thirsting for righteousness and desiring reconciliation to Him—the smile of His Face. He has not waited for all of this to take place before making provision for you. He has anticipated your needs, your longings, your necessities. He has already provided the Redeemer, who is Mighty to save. If Divine Justice is waiting to the last degree, believe that Divine Love, as represented in the Redeemer most of God, is equally exhaustless, boundless—sufficient for all your needs. If you will accept of this, the Divine arrangement through Christ, your heart troubles may be at an end. You will still have troubles in the flesh, weaknesses, aches and pains, but your heart will be joyful and happy in a fellowship Divine with the Father, through the Son.

HOW TO GET THE PEACE.

Ah! says one, I have heard of God and of Jesus and of the invitation to reconciliation, but I know not how to proceed. To whom shall I go? How can I gain a leveling in my case to obtain the blessed assurance, Thy sins are forgiven thee; go and sin no more. Which church shall I join? To what priest shall I confess?

Pause of all, my brother, or sister, allow me to rejoice with you that you have come into the condition where you are seeking and knocking for the opening of the storehouse of Divine favor, because "He that seeketh it shall find and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." Continue, then, to seek and to knock and very soon the blessings will be yours. See, first, whether or not you are seeking the proper blessing. You want forgiveness of sins that are past. You want the assurance of Divine love and care. You want the Heavenly Shepherd to take you for one of His sheep and look after your interests both temporal and eternal. If so, good. You are seeking the very thing that God is pleased to give. Many are seeking something else—seeking to have some of self-will and some of God's will, some of sin and some of righteousness. They seek in vain until, in purity of heart, they seek that which God is willing to give.

All or God's gifts are by grace. None of us could claim them on the grounds of justice or merit. We do not keep God's Laws perfectly, not because it is too exacting, but because we are fallen. We were born in sin, shapen in iniquity, in a sin and unrighteousness which, of our own wills ever so strong, our flesh is weak. The Divine arrangement of this Gospel Age is adapted to this very condition of the case given by Moses, and learned of Divine righteousness and the Divine requirements of all those who would come into harmony with Him. They believed in God. They recognized His Justice. They were desiring to be His people; they had heard of Jesus; they had traveled with Him as His disciples. In a general way they believed in Him. To a large degree they accepted Him as the promised Messiah and yet they found it difficult to exercise a fullness of faith. Probably there are many in this same attitude of mind today—some in this audience and some in the larger audiences of millions which will be reached by this sermon in the public press. I would like to bear home upon the hearts of these the very Message that Jesus gave to those who heard His Voice: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me."

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DAILY DYING—DAILY LIVING.

Those who have acted upon the above directions or the Lord's Word and who have thus been accepted of the Father and begotten of the Holy Spirit, are thenceforth New Creatures in Christ Jesus. To them "old things have passed away and all things have become new." Their souls are not troubled, because they have passed from death unto life, from Divine disfavor to Divine relationship. As sons of God—and "if children, then heirs, heirs of God and joint heirs with Jesus Christ, if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may also be glorified together" (Romans vii. 17). Those who reach this blessed state are no longer heart-troubled. They will have troubles from the world, the flesh and the Adversary, but withal they have rejoicing—"The peace of God which passeth all understanding," ruling in their hearts.

But the end is not yet. The body has been separated from the evil. The will has become identified with Christ and represents the New Creature, which will not be perfected, and in its new body, until the resurrection. Meantime, as the Apostle teaches, the flesh must be considered and treated as an enemy because of its weakness, its fallen condition. A struggle, a battle, must go on continually to the end of the course. "He thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." The faithfulness of the New Creature, the will, will be judged by its loyalty to the Divine will and its strenuous endeavor to keep the body under—to deny the flesh and to the world and to be alive to the will of God Every day should make us more alive as New Creatures and more dead as old creatures.

In this way we are, as the Apostle puts it, mortifying or deadening the flesh and being quickened or energized or made alive in spirit. This is the resurrection process for the New Creature—the death process for the old creature. It is a matter, as the Apostle explains, of rejoicing in tribulation, knowing that the trials and difficulties of the present time, under God's providence, are working out for the faithful a share in that "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" promised in the Elect, the Bride of Christ—a share in the Kingdom which glorify, through the power of the First Resurrection, will be exalted to glory and dominion over the earth. This is the spiritual Seed of Abraham which, during Messiah's Reign of a thousand years, is to bless Israel and, through Israel, all the families of the earth (Galatians iii. 29.)

We cannot give this message to the world, even as Jesus could not do so. It is better for the world that their fears should now be troubled to a considerable degree. Those who are in the most dangerous position, perhaps, are the ones who have no troubles in the present life and, therefore, no incentive to seek the great Burden-Bearer and fellowship with the Father through Him. Jesus said of such, Woe unto you that are rich! for ye have received your consolation. Woe unto you that are full! for ye shall hunger. Woe unto you that laugh now! for ye shall mourn and weep. Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you! for so did their fathers to the false prophets" (Luke vi. 24-26.)

SCRIPTURES MISUNDERSTOOD.

At the present time we have 1,200,000,000 that in no sense of the word are called by the Lord, and therefore have had no opportunity of responding to that call. With the thought that has prevailed for centuries, that these uncalled millions are doomed to eternal torture, the hearts of God's people have been very sorely troubled, and infidelity has been very greatly assisted into a denial of everything pertaining to Christian faith. All agree that it would be very unreasonable for the Creator of those 1,200,000,000 to expose them to the danger of eternal torment, and not give them the slightest opportunity for hearing of the only terms of salvation from it.

But when we get the correct, the Scriptural view of the matter, we see that the penalty upon those 1,200,000,000 is, "Dying thou shalt die," and that in this particular they are not different from their fathers, who were under the same curse, or sentence of death—the Adamic condemnation.

We see from the Scriptures, too, that our Lord Jesus "by the grace of God, tasted death for every man"—"to be testified in due time" (Hebrews ii. 9; 1 Timothy ii. 6.) Jesus, therefore, tasted death for all these 1,200,000,000 and for all their forefathers. He has given the ransom-price for their sins as well as for ours, the sin-sick, and a resultant blessing must come to them as well as to us.

The coming blessing is a rescue from the sin-and-death conditions in which they were born; an opportunity for rising out of those conditions of degradation, up, up, up, to full perfection of nature, and all that was lost through Adam's disobedience. This work of Divine Love, we see, is to be accomplished for the world during the Messianic Age, when Christ and the Elect Church will constitute God's Kingdom, with power and great glory for the blessing of the world.

AN ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST

"Saturn is the representative of the great motive power that has dominated the mind of man up to the present time. The great organizations of capital, attracting now so much attention, are in reality the last great struggle of this Saturn-god to save his throne. But his efforts will be futile, yet far from useless, for he is daily doing service for it is the Father God in the same way as the other planets have contributed blindly to Saturn's glory.

"Jupiter, representing law, religion and morality, has been perforce subservient to Saturn's greater and more potent force. It explains why the church, the law, the charitable and educational institutions have contributed to increasing the power and prestige of the worldly and material Saturn, whose selfish monopolizing material nature must be disposed of and made tributary to a higher, nobler force that will carry out the work of human evolution.

"Jupiter must also transfer his allegiance from the grasping Saturn to the newly discovered factor that stands for universal brotherhood: namely, Uranus. When Uranus and Jupiter meet in the humane sign of Aquarius in 1914, the long-promised era will have made a fair start in the work of setting man free to work out his own salvation, and will insure the ultimate realization of dreams and ideals of all poets and sages in history.

"Uranus is preparing the way for Neptune, who symbolizes Love in its very highest form—the fulfilling of the law. By this, we mean Socialism, or whatever, the new order may be called, will not and can not be the rule of the common or ignorant masses, but the leadership of the very highest developed members of the human family.

"In 1903 Jupiter will be in the Sign of Pisces—sign of the feet, or understanding, and the synthesis of the new religion is Love. Love, that words cannot describe. Love defying a condition where 'masters' will be unknown—where humanity will instinctively conform to the injunction, 'Call no man master, neither be ye called master.'

"Note—Uranus: Great commotions and troublesous times are expected when it shall take its ascendency over Saturn."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Illinois, Aug. 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Thanks for the enclosed reminder. It was an oversight on my part. I am grateful to you that you did not discontinue your paper for the intervening time for I am exceedingly interested in Pastor Russell's sermons and am desirous of missing none of them. Again thanking you, I remain,

Yours truly,
MRS. N. FITZGIBBON.

North Carolina, Aug. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to thank you again for the way in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons and I promise to do all I can for the circulation of the Tribune as long as it continues the sermons that are all love, so well to read and compare with the Bible.

Your friend,
L. T. HOWARD

Maryland, Aug. 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

As I have today sent check to renew my subscription to the Tribune, for another year, will take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your excellent paper.

I am specially interested in Pastor Russell's sermons and admire the large, clear type you use; also, the way you publish sermon in full, as of itself a great blessing.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible studies and the Question Box are very interesting and edifying, and I hope you will continue same. With best wishes to the Tribune, for its future success, and promising to be a subscriber as long as it publishes Pastor Russell's sermons.

Yours very truly,
C. H. WARD.

New York, Aug. 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed money order for another year's subscription to your paper, which I enjoy especially for the sermons and other features recently added. May the Lord bless you for your courage in publishing the Truth, which is bringing joy to so many hearts who have been longing to know the right.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. CLARA AKINS.

Maine, Aug. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Am pleased to note that the Tribune still keeps up to its high standard in every respect. Wishing you continued prosperity and the rich blessings of our Lord in His due time, I remain,

Very truly yours,
CLARENCE SCOTT.

Arkansas, Aug. 11.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have thought for some time of writing you my deep appreciation of your valuable paper and I take this as an occasion to do so. Your valuable paper made its first visit to my home in January and it shall be an incessant visitor as long as it continues to publish Pastor Russell's sermons.

Yours most sincerely,
DORA BAILEY.

Nebraska, Aug. 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Kindly find renewal of the subscription of Chas. Tampsett, Omaha. Mr. Tamsett wants the Tribune because of the excellent way that you print Pastor Russell's sermons.

I myself and a number of others here appreciate the fact that you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons and the most excellent way you are doing it. I think I will be able to send you more names from time to time.

Yours very truly,
W. H. DICKERSON.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 12.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have this day renewed my subscription to your paper. We appreciate what you are doing for the Truth, also for a good clean paper.

Yours respectfully,
L. M. CHAPIN.

South Dakota, Aug. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Did not get the issue of July 27, containing Pastor Russell's Elmira sermon. Would you please send copy of that date. Missing these sermons is like a fiction reader missing a chapter or romance or adventure in a magazine. Each issue of the Tribune or Tower is caught up eagerly. We also read the papers containing brief reports of the sermons, but none with the courage and space that greets the eye on page three of your paper. Not to say anything of the two columns and other pages devoted to the Sunday school lesson and the Question reception. Your subscriber "until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled."

R. J. KAIL.

Tennessee, Aug. 11.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I notice I am in arrears with my subscription to the Tribune and I want to thank you for carrying me along. I am sending a money order for another year's subscription. I can't afford to be without the Tribune. I appreciate it more and more. I like it for several reasons, but the chief one is the publication of Pastor Russell's sermons. They are so instructive and uplifting. In fact he gives the only reasonable interpretation of the Bible I have ever seen. Indeed, it is the Good Tiding of Great Joy. His teachings are so reasonable and harmonious with the Bible and the true character of an Almighty God. It is remarkable what these sermons are doing in the way of character building in those whose hearts are right. I speak from personal experience.

I am so glad you have added the Question Box. That feature alone is well worth the cost of the paper.

I must say I certainly do thank you for the part you are playing in the spreading of the good news among men through the pages of your valuable paper. The Lord will abundantly bless you.

Let us diligently seek to be honest doers of the Lord's will, and gladly, willing present our all to him in sacrifice, and learn obedience through the things which we suffer, for if we suffer with Him we shall also reign with him in His Kingdom of restitutions for all mankind. The Lord's favors be upon you.

Yours for success,
F. A. LONG.

MY PHILOSOFY.

I ain't her don't p'tend to be,
Much posted on philosofy.
But thar is times, when all alone,
I work out ideas of my own.
And of these times there is a few
I'd like to lest refer to you—
Perv'din' that you don't object
To listen clos't and rickollect.

I allus any that a man
Who does about the best he can
Is plenty good enough to suit
This lower mundane institute—
No matter of his daily walk
Is subject for his neighbor's talk,
And critic-asters of ev'ry stripe
Jest all git up and go fer him!

I knowed a feller one't that had
The feller-janders mighty bad—
And each and ev'ry friend he'd meet
Would stop and give him some recept
For comf'tin' him. But he'd say
He kindo' thought they'd go away
Without no medicin', and boast
That he'd git well without one doste.

He kep' a-sellerin' on and they
Perdictin' that he'd die some day
Before he knowed it! Tuck his bed,
The feller did, and lost his head.
And wandered in his mind a spell—
Then rallied, and, at last, got well;
But ev'y friend that said he'd die
Went back on him eternally!

Its natchurl enugh, I guess,
When some gits more and some gits less,
For them-uns on the slimmest side
To claim it ain't a fare divide:
And I've knowed some to lay and wait,
And git up soon, and set up late,
To ketch some feller they could hate
Fer goin' at a faster kait.

The signs is mad when folks com-mence
A-doin' fault with Providence,
And balkin' cause the earth don't shake
At ev'ry pranck'or step they take.
No man is grate nor he can see
How less than little he would be
Ef stripped to self, and stark and bare
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctern is to lay aside
Contensions, and be sat-isfied
Jest do your best, and praise or blame
That follers that, counts jest the same.

I've often noticed grate success
Is mixed with troubles more or less,
And it's the man who does the best
That gits more kicks than all the rest.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Congressman Wilson On Labor Day

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 9.—Wm. B. Wilson, the coal miner congressman from Pennsylvania, will deliver the Labor Day address in this city. Congressman Wilson is considered by the prominent members of Congress to be one of its ablest members. His position as Chairman of the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives went to him by universal consent. The day is being tentatively arranged that the exercises on Labor Day will be held at 3 o'clock in the evening, as one of the large theaters. While Congressman Wilson will deliver the chief address the Governor of the State is also expected to be present and speak.

If a bill now before Parliament becomes a law, the English bar maids will get, in effect, a six-day week. These girls are now working an excessive number of hours.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Miss Mary L. Jenkins, Massachusetts.
F. A. Long, Tennessee.
Mrs. Rose Calder, New York.
Frank Spankstra, Washington.
James E. Bowen, Georgia.
David Richart, Massachusetts
Miss Maggie A. Barnes, Maryland.
Mrs. Ida B. Slacke, Iowa.
R. N. Hudson, Tennessee.
F. F. Washburn, California.
A. M. Thew, Virginia.
Mrs. C. F. House, Missouri.
Mrs. N. Fitzgibbon, Illinois.
Chas. Tampsett, Nebraska.
Mrs. Clara Akins, New York.
D. Hoda, California.
John McCarthy, North Dakota.
N. Shoemaker, Washington.
J. D. McKay, Washington.
J. T. Barnes, North Carolina.
Miss Hannah Wimer, Pennsylvania.
Miss Julia H. Barker, Pennsylvania.
James D. Rogers, New York.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Postoffice Department at Washington continues to advise all periodicals admitted to the second-class mail privilege that they must comply strictly with the postal laws affecting subscribers. As these laws forbid carrying delinquent subscribers, the National Labor Tribune is compelled to repeat its notice that it cannot continue sending the paper to subscribers in arrears. Your tab shows whether you are paid up or not. If you are behind kindly remit at once.

POPULAR MECHANICS

PRIMITIVE NICARAGUA.

Cedar Canoes Almost the Only Means of Transportation.

Nicaragua is far behind in railroad development. The only tracks are those in western Nicaragua, from the port of Corinto to Managua, the capital, and one or two places near by. As regards transportation eastern Nicaragua is almost as primitive as in the days of Cortes. There are no railroads in this section of the country. On the Escondido river freight is handled by steam paddle wheel boats of the old Mississippi type. Above the town of Rama the freight must be handled by Indians in their canoes or "pit pans." In all the small rivers the freight is handled in these pit pans. One is astonished at the skill displayed by the Indians in the handling of these boats. All the freight that has been carried in to develop the several mines has been handled in this way. When one sees the machinery at work at the mines it seems almost impossible to believe that such heavy burdens could have been brought up the river in these canoes.

The size of the pit pans varies considerably, from a one man craft to a boat requiring sixteen men. The giant cedars from which the large canoes are made are getting rather scarce and in recent years have gone up in price threefold. The Indians show the same skill in making these boats that was displayed by their ancestors. These red men use long, rather heavy paddles in handling their canoes and are experts at paddling. Their endurance is incredible. I have seen them go for six or seven days with only snatches of sleep.

Fortunately for Nicaragua there are many streams in the country, so that the freight can be carried rather close to the mines in a canoe. In eastern Nicaragua there are no roads, only trails through the forests. To go over one of these trails in the height of the wet season is an experience the engineer can never forget. How he longs for a railroad! Every step the mule takes he sinks into the mud and slime, and he drags himself through the filth at the rate of two miles an hour. If a man wants to enjoy the luxuries of modern travel he should go down to Nicaragua and go over these "sloughs of despond" on top of a mule.—T. Lane Carter in Engineering Magazine.

Estimating Lapse of Time.

It is not common to find a person who can correctly estimate the lapse of a single second. But in these days of speeding automobiles the exact time when each of two colliding vehicles must have occupied particular spots may be a matter of great importance. In a recent experiment a car took nearly two seconds to stop after brakes were applied, and in that time it moved nineteen feet. So even fractions of a second are important. One can train himself to estimate even tenths of a second. Try it with a watch, and it will be found that it is just possible to count ten in the lapse of a single second. But one must count fast to do it.

FEATHERING PROPELLERS.

Boats Equipped With New Paddle Wheel Need No Rudder.

A propeller recently devised by L. Vojacek, an Austrian engineer, acts on an entirely new principle and, although fitted to a boat in the same place as the ordinary screw propeller and totally immersed, is in effect a horizontal, two bladed, feathering paddle wheel, says Popular Mechanics. Each of the vertical, nearly square blades is supported eccentrically under a horizontally revolving drum and is carried around with it, and at the same time a gear arrangement in the drum causes each blade to rotate so as to "feather" or turn edgewise to its direction of motion during half of its revolution.

No rudder is needed with a boat having such a propeller, for by means

UNIQUE PADDLE WHEEL.

of a hand wheel connected to a supplementary gear the feathering of the blades can be made to occur in any desired part of their revolution, thus causing the boat to go ahead, to one side or the other or to reverse with equal facility. In a recent successful demonstration a launch fitted with the new propeller was maneuvered perfectly, turned completely around in her own length and reversed from full speed ahead to full speed astern without any difficulty.

The New Armor Plate.

The Simpson armor plate, of which we hear so much today, is broadly similar to the old compound armor plate, which was formed by welding a hard steel face upon a soft steel or iron backing. The armor was imperfect, the face breaking away from the backing when struck by a projectile. Simpson secures a bond by welding a thin plate of copper in between the two layers of steel. A 25 per cent superiority is claimed over Krupp armor, this being due to the thicker face that can be welded on by this process.

Depth of Ore Deposits.

There is little or no ground for the belief that the valuable metallic deposits lie very deep in the earth's crust. With few exceptions, ore deposits become too lean to repay working below 3,000 feet. Nine mines in ten, taking the world as a whole, are poorer in the second thousand feet than in the first thousand and poorer yet in the third thousand than in the second.

HAMMER ATTACHMENT.

Clip Holds Nail In Place For the Initial Blow.

The accompanying illustration is almost self explanatory. A tongue of metal shaped as shown with a V-shaped slot in the upper half is clamped on to the handle of a hammer

NAIL HOLDER FOR HAMMER.

just below the head with an ordinary hose clamp. The V shaped slot should be held slightly away from the flat side of the hammer.

When it is desired to drive a nail in a location where both hands cannot reach, for instance, above the head or to the right or left when standing on a ladder the nail is placed in the slot with the head against the hammer head and the point extending to the side. A sharp blow starts the nail and on withdrawing the hammer the nail can be driven home.

White Water.

In a recent pilot chart of the British meteorological office many observations of the singular phenomenon called "white water" are collected. It is more frequently seen in the tropical parts of the Indian ocean than anywhere else, and it impresses some observers as weird, ghastly and awe inspiring. The ocean has a milky look, and the ship seems to be passing through a kind of luminous fog, in which sea and sky appear joined and the sense of distance is lost. The phenomenon is believed to be due to some form of phosphorescence, but a satisfactory explanation of it is yet lacking.

Indoor Air and Health.

Dr. Luther H. Gulick of the Russell Sage foundation, New York, calls attention to the need of further study of the effects of indoor air upon health. "This air," he says, "is somehow not as good for us, even under the best conditions of ventilation, as the open air." He quotes Drs. Thompson and Brennan of New York as thinking that we ought to do away with all systems of ventilation and use simply natural ventilation—open windows. On the other hand, Dr. Leonard Hill of England finds the Plenum system of ventilation superior in its effects to open windows. But Dr. Gulick holds that present conditions are not right and that it still remains to discover what must be done to make indoor as healthy as outdoor living.

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REFERENCES.........................

Where the Unions Meet in 1911

September 5-9, Detroit, Mich., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.

September 11, St. Joseph, Mo., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 11, St. Paul, Minn., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 11, Belleville, Ill., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 12, Chicago, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 13, Kansas City, Mo., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

September 14, Boston, Mass., International Spinners' Union.

September 18, Milwaukee, Wis., International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Third week in September (place not yet decided), International Union of Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.

September 25, Scranton, Pa., International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' International Union of America.

October 17, New York city, United Textile Workers of America.

November 13, Atlanta, Ga., American Federation of Labor.

October 2, Atlanta, Ga., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

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PETRIFIED TREES.

The "Stone Forest" One of California's Natural Wonders.

California, among many other natural wonders, contains a "stone forest." This is located in Sonoma county, only a few miles from the little resort of Calistoga Springs. This "forest" consists of a great many petrified trees, all of which are prostrate.

In respect to the great number of petrified trees and their immense size, the California "stone forest" surpasses that of Arizona. Strange to say, very little is known about these wonderful Sonoma county petrifactions—so far as the general public is concerned. Many of these trees are of enormous size. The famous "Queen of the Forest" is a prehistoric redwood about eighty feet long and nearly twelve feet in diameter. It has been broken in several places, and these breaks are as clean as if cut off with a saw. A tree has grown up through one of the breaks and has attained quite a large size. Another giant tree known as the "Monarch" lies near by, which is almost ninety feet long and is without a break. This tree is a fir, and averages ten feet in diameter. Not far away is another giant son of the forest—a redwood that is about sixty feet long and nine feet in diameter. This tree is broken into many hundreds of pieces, yet it retains its shape almost perfectly. Scattered about for the area of several acres are many other pieces of petrifaction. So perfect has been the transmutation into stone that the grain of the wood still remains very clear, and the variety of the tree may be easily determined.—Scientific American.

Fish Delusions.

There are two popular delusions about fish—one that they cannot live out of water and the other that they can live in any pure water, the food supply taking care of itself. As a matter of fact, there are fish in Africa which, having to exist in absolutely dry rivers for a portion of the year, have developed lungs, while in many an amateur's aquarium fish cannot live in the water provided owing to lack of food.

Touching Him.

Visitor—I saw your husband in the crowd in town today. In fact, he was so close that I could have touched him. Hostess—That's strange. At home he is so close that nobody can touch him!

Acts of Kindness.

If every one did an act of daily kindness to his neighbor and refused to do any unkindness half the sorrow of this world would be lifted and disappear.—Ian Maclaren.

True Courage.

True courage has so little to do with anger that there lies always the strongest suspicion against it where this passion is highest. True courage is cool and calm.

Cheerful.

"She's of a very cheerful disposition, isn't she?"

"Yes, indeed. She even sings while washing dishes."—Detroit Free Press.

There are few things reason can discover with so much certainty and ease as its own insufficiency.—Collier.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

BLESSED ARE THE PERSECUTED

Jeremiah 37—Aug. 20

"Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for My sake."—Matthew 5:11.

PERSECUTION implies that the person or thing persecuted possessed some qualities or powers that are feared. When the persecution is for religion it proves that the persecutor realizes his own weakness to meet the argument in a more rational way.

Today's study draws our attention to the persecutions endured by one of the Lord's faithful Prophets. He was a patriot in the highest sense of the word in that he looked for the highest good for his nation along the lines of Divine wisdom. His principle was "God First," and he well knew that only this procedure could bring Divine blessings to his nation. He was of course misunderstood by the king and his counsellors. They did not like him because he told the truth, fearlessly—they preferred prophets who would tell them of their own wisdom, greatness and the success of their policies.

Jeremiah imprisoned.

At the time of this study Zedekiah was on the throne. He was a vassal to Nebuchadnezzar, king of the Chaldeans, whose seat of empire was to the north. Hoping for assistance from Egypt on the south, Judah revolted, contrary to the warning of the Lord through Jeremiah. The Chaldeans laid siege, and the Egyptian army started for their deliverance.

Yet Jeremiah persisted in declaring as at first that the end of the kingdom was near, that they would be swallowed up in Babylon.

Faithful Jeremiah Persecuted

When the Chaldean army had withdrawn from the siege, Jeremiah concluded to cast his lot with some of the nation living outside the city walls—in the portion of the tribe of Benjamin. Attempting to do this he was arrested on the charge of disloyalty—that he had given himself over to co-work with the Chaldeans against the interests of his own land. Although he denied the charge he was put into prison.

Jerusalem was honeycombed with underground cisterns and vaults, arched overhead, and these were called "cabins." They were designed to be reservoirs for water in time of drought or of siege. The bottoms of these "cabins," or cisterns, after the removal of the water, were frequently deep with mud and slime. The next chapter tells us of the terrible condition of the dungeon into which Jeremiah was put. We read, "They let down Jeremiah with cords, and in the dungeon there was no water but mire; so Jeremiah sunk in the mire." When finally they drew him out they took "old cast off clouts and rotten rags and let them down by cords into the dungeon to Jeremiah," who put them under his arms and was drawn up by the cords. In this dungeon the Prophet remained "many days."

Blessed Are They Who Are Persecuted For Righteousness' Sake

We are reminded of others who were put in prison for righteousness' sake. Saints Peter and John, Saints Paul and Silas. The world can never understand the power which, operating in these men, enabled them to rejoice in persecutions. With their backs bleeding from the whips of torture and hands and feet fast in the stocks, they were yet able to sing praise to God for the privilege they enjoyed of suffering with Christ, suffering for righteousness' sake, and thus filling up a share of the afflictions of Christ. Such characters we are to emulate. We are to understand that such joy and peace in the midst of sorrow and persecution can come only from the Lord.

The Map's private collection.

The Master's words in our text apply yesterday, today and tomorrow—so long as the reign of evil is permitted—"Blessed are ye when men shall revile you and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely for My sake." But to be worthy of this blessing, and to receive it means to develop and possess a character which the enemies of righteousness would deem worthy of persecution. The Scriptures declare that persecution will be the portion of the faithful people of God through this Age—until the establishment of the Kingdom of Messiah. Under the new regime suffering for righteousness will not be possible. Mark the Master's words, "Whosoever will live godly in this present time shall suffer persecution." To live godly means, not merely to abstain from vicious and overt sin, but to be a hero in the strife, a defender of the right and an opposer of the wrong—a servant of righteousness, a soldier of the cross.

Suspicious.

"Very suspicious man, they say."

"Very. Bought a dictionary last week, and now he's counting the words to see if it contains as many as the publishers claim."

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

Q.—In Matthew, tenth chapter, eighth verse, we read, "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give." If this power was given to the followers of Jesus, why do we not see all Christians exercising this power now, as Christian Scientists claim to do?

Answer.—Our Christian Scientist friends, we believe, do not claim to "raise the dead, cleanse the lepers, or cast out devils," although they claim to heal the sick. And this latter is done, not so much through supernatural power, as through the power of mind over matter. Besides, the latter part of the text, the last clause, is seldom, if ever, practised by them.

It is evident from the preceding verses that the Master was giving instructions to His followers, and investing them with special powers to perform miracles. These miraculous powers were given to the twelve Apostles only, with the added power of conferring these gifts upon others. Those who received the "gifts" from the Apostles evidently did not have the ability to confer this power upon any others, and consequently, when these passed away, the wonderful power of performing miracles ceased to be with the Church. Nor were they needed any longer, because the Church was established, and the canon of the Holy Scriptures was complete. The Apostle assures us that the Bible alone is sufficient—"That the man of God may be perfect, *thoroughly* furnished unto all good works." Then again, he says, using the illustration of the natural body to represent the Church, the Body of Christ—"And if the ear shall say, Because I am not the eye, I am not of the body; is it therefore not of the body?" (I Corinthians xii. 16.) And in the twenty-eighth verse he points out some of the different offices of the members of Christ's Body, and then asks, "Are all Apostles? * * * Are all workers of miracles?" The answer is obvious.

Q.—Explain Romans xi. 26, where it says, "All Israel shall be saved." How could they be saved since the previous verses say, "They were cast off because of unbelief?"

Answer.—The official casting off of the Jews took place when Jesus uttered these words: "Behold your house is left unto you desolate. Ye shall not see me henceforth, *till ye* shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord" (Matthew xxiii, 38, 39). The clear inference follows from the language used that at some future time they would see Him. The word "till" limits the time of casting off, showing that it is not forever. The Scriptures show that the period of their disfavor, or "casting off," is the Gospel Age, during which time "God visits the Gentiles to take out from them a people for His name." This "taken out people" constitute the Bride of Christ, the "Seed of Abraham according to the promise" (Galatians iii, 16, 27-29). After this class is selected the favor returns to the Jews, as it is written: "After this I will return, and will build again the tabernacle of David, which is fallen down; and I will set it up, that the residue of men might seek after the Lord, etc." (Acts xv, 12-17). In harmony with this, Romans xi. 25, 26, reads, "*Blindness* in part (or for a time) is happened to Israel (for how long?) *until* the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved (saved from blindness), for there shall come out of Zion the Deliverer (The Messiah) and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob" (the Jewish people). There is abundant evidence that the Lord's favor is even now beginning to return to the Jew, and when the Great Messiah has set up His Kingdom, for which He taught His followers to pray, then Israel, once cast off, shall behold the majesty of His power and will say, "Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord."

Q.—Would you kindly explain the forty-third verse of the eighteenth Psalm?—"Thou hast delivered me from the strivings of the people; and thou hast made me the head of the heathen; A people whom I have not known shall serve me."

Answer.—Many of the Psalms of David are in the nature of prophecies, usually called Messianic Psalms, because they relate to the conditions and circumstances of Messiah's reign over the nations of the earth. From the reading of this eighteenth Psalm we would conclude that the verse quoted is descriptive of some of the features of the Messiah's experiences, both as to His humiliation and as to His exaltation. The first clause refers to the sufferings of the Anointed, when He endured the opposition of sinners and the persecution of His enemies. He was preserved and delivered out of these trials and sufferings by the grace and power of the Heavenly Father. Because of His obedience and loyalty to God, under the trying conditions under which He had been placed, He has been highly exalted and eventually will be made Head over the nations (the heathen). In the time of His glorious reign all the nations, kindred and tongues will worship Him. See Isaiah ii. 2-4. The people who have not known the Lord will then serve Him with one consent.

Q.—What is the significance of the statement, "Whose worm dieth not"? Are there immortal worms?

Answer.—Outside of the walls of the ancient city of Jerusalem there was a deep valley, called the vale of *Hinnom*, or valley of *Gehenna*. Into this ravine it was customary for the inhabitants to cast the refuse and debris, which naturally accumulated in the city. Great fires were kept burning in this place to accomplish the destruction of whatever was cast into it, and frequently brimstone was added to hasten the work of destruction. Carcasses of dead animals, and sometimes the dead bodies of criminals, were thrown into the valley to be consumed. No living thing was ever put into this place, as the Jewish Law expressly prohibited it. Sometimes these bodies lodged along the ledges of the rock in place of falling into the flames at the bottom of the valley. These would naturally decompose and be consumed by worms. How forcible the illustration then, as used by the Prophet Isaiah (lxvi. 24), to represent the complete destruction of the wicked. Whatever was cast into the valley of *Gehenna* was absolutely destroyed either by the fire or by the worms, which did not die until all was consumed. In view of the foregoing, how amusing the thought that any should have an immortal worm?

Q.—If all nations descended from one man, Adam, how can we account for the peculiarities in color, features, language and character of the different races of men?

Answer.—The Scriptures tell us of the one man, Adam, by whose disobedience sin and death entered the world, death thus passing upon all men, because they are his children and received the seeds of death from him by heredity (Romans v. 12). They picture to us his creation as the head of the entire race. It is because all died in Adam, that it is possible for Christ, by taking Adam's place, to become the Redeemer of all mankind. St. Paul tells us that God "made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth" (Acts xvii. 26). Even scientists, who reject the Bible teaching of man's perfect creation and fall, and who claim that the race sprang from the monkey, also claim that the whole race must have sprung from one pair of monkeys. The soil, the sun, the climatic conditions generally and the food have had much to do with racial peculiarities. It is only of recent years that the different nationalities and races have commingled to any special degree. The result is that many of the peculiarities of the different races are beginning to be effaced and a general blending process is taking place. We may rest assured that by the end of the Millennium the work of restitution which God has promised will be fully accomplished (Acts iii. 19-21).

Q.—Is God omnipresent?

Answer.—God is present everywhere in the sense that He has full knowledge of everything that is transpiring, and full power to control every situation. But He is not present everywhere in the generally accepted sense. The German Emperor is present throughout his empire, in the sense that he has telegraphic and telephonic communication with all parts of that Empire and he has agents and representatives in every part to execute his will. But this is the only sense in which the German Emperor can be present at the same time in all parts of his Empire. Why? Because he is a person, and a person can not be in more than one place at one time. God, the Emperor of the Universe, has powers of omniscience, or knowing all things; and powers omnipotent, or all-powerful. But since He is a personal God, His personality can not be everywhere at the same time. There is no Scripture which either directly or indirectly teaches God's omnipresence, except in the sense we have set forth.

Q.—Shall we recognize each other in the resurrection?

Answer.—Assuredly in the resurrection we shall know ourselves, and by similar process shall recognize each other. Those to have part in the First Resurrection will no longer be human beings with fleshly bodies, but spirits with spirit bodies. How they will know each other is, of course, beyond our comprehension; we have merely the Scriptural assurance that, "Now we know in part; but then we shall know even as also we are known" (I Corinthians xiii, 12). Instead of having the power of knowledge reduced, that power will then be *much greater*. As for the world of mankind, the Scriptural intimation seems to be that they will be awakened from the tomb in the reverse order to that in which they went down into death. In other words, those who died most recently will be awakened from their sleep of death the sooner. The living generations will be acquainted with their deceased friends who will return from the tomb and they, in turn, with those who preceded them, and so on all the way back to Adam, who will probably be one of the last to be awakened from the tomb, as he was one of those who had the longest previous experience—930 years.

Mixed Metaphors.

A well known bishop, speaking in the upper house of Canterbury convocation on prayer book revision, rather startled some of his Episcopal brethren by declaring, according to the Church Family Newspaper, "We are not writing on a clean slate; there is a good deal of grit under the door."

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO 38 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1911. | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Tracewell's Decision on the Eight-Hour Day Pleasing to Workmen--Trades Unionism Receives a Great Impetus in the Uprising of the Seamen and Dockmen--Senator Owen in Favor of the Recall of Judges.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Owen, of Oklahoma made a speech in the Senate some days ago, which is enlivening and instructive and indicates the present trend of opinion relative to the Judiciary. "The right of re-call of judges is all the more important," asserted Senator Owen, "when we recognize the fact that the big interests of this country have taken infinite pains to bring about the nominations and promotions as federal judges of those whose opinions are known to be favorable to their point of view. It has always been a habit of kings and potentates to surround themselves with pomp and ceremony to impress the mass of men with their sacred function. They have always claimed to receive their right to rule from God himself and to rule by divine right. The judge in ancient times wore a huge horsehair wig, silken gown and ermine. It impressed the people with the enormous dignity of the individuals so attired. It raised the presumption of his infallibility; it excited the reverence of men, and so those who have found their shelter behind a judicial oligarchy have impressed tremendously on the people of this country the idea of judicial infallibility. We are taught that we should reverence the court, that we should not question their judgments, and when the supreme court of the United States has spoken, it should not more be questioned than we should question the word of God. The Supreme Court has sought, without constitutional warrant, to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional. The constitution is one of the delegated powers and it does not delegate the right to declare statutes unconstitutional."

A letter from the secretary-treasurer of the Federation of Railway Employes of Denver, Col., states, among other things, that there is now a strike on by the Machinists' Union against the Rock Drill & Machinery company, and that one Carl Bell, an employe of one of the departments of the Denver mint, during a similar strike about a year ago, obtained permission of the foreman to act as watchman during some hours of the night and still to work at the mint during the day time, and that he is now using his vacation in working for this drill company. It is a rather singular state of affairs that the Government should provide for a vacation for its employes and then countenance those employes to become strike breakers. The general inference has always been that when a vacation was given, it was done for the purpose of permitting employes to recuperate. The matter has been taken up with Franklin McVeagh, secretary of the treasury.

In a letter from W. E. Bryan, general president of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, it is stated that the I. W. W., the alleged labor organization, have sent out a pamphlet addressed to the membership of the Leatherworkers, in an effort to split the organization. The leatherworkers have been conducting a hard fight to reduce their hours and increase their pay, and as is usually the result they have been compelled to combat a strong manufacturers' association. The attack of the "Wonderworkers" is in accord with the policy of that combination. Wherever a strike is in progress there you find detectives and the I. W. W., for they apparently have a common cause. The I. W. W. representatives in the Philadelphia and Eddystone strike of the Baldwin Locomotive works employes confined their arguments to socialism, industrial unionism and an attack upon the national unions, while trying to split the organization on strike.

By a decision rendered by Comptroller Tracewell the working hours of workmen employed by private ship building companies in constructing government vessels, has been reduced to eight hours per day. An amendment to the last civil appropriation bill required that certain vessels to be built by private companies were to be constructed on the eight hour day. This decision incorporates all of the government work being done by private companies. This decision by Comptroller Tracewell is in effect comparable to the old saw, "Coming events cast their shadows before them." The eight-hour bill introduced this session of Congress by Representative Hughes has been agreed to by the Labor Committee with slight amendments, and the committee has authorized the chairman of the committee to report out the bill so that it may be placed upon the calendar before the adjournment of the special session.

The cheering news which reached this country from London to the effect that the dockers had been successful in their great contest is an added laurel to former victories of the trade union. The mighty force of unity of action has again asserted itself and while there may be individual criticism and some contention, yet on the whole the great body of the seamen and the dockers have taken an advanced step from which there will be no retreat. The tremendous cost of the stoppage runs into the millions, but this great waste became an absolute necessity in order that the argument of the seamen and dockers might be strengthened to the point where relief was forthcoming. This struggle is an epoch in the great world of workers, and will give courage and confidence to the unorganized, and added strength to those who were principal combatants, as well as their trade union sympathizers.

The Government Consul from New Zealand, in making his last report states that the greatest difficulty in connection with the sheep industry of New Zealand is the scarcity of labor. He states that the pastoralists complain that the wages are too high and that even at the current rate it is difficult to obtain labor. It is claimed that the scarcity of labor is of especial draw back in districts where cultivation of the soil is required in connection with sheep raising.

The orders for McNamara buttons and stamps have exceeded expectations. There is being shipped every day a large number of both. The orders for both the buttons and stamps have had to be duplicated. It is apparent that the trade unionists are gradually awakening to the fact that it is necessary for a vigorous campaign to raise sufficient money to defray legitimate expenses of the trial.

The report of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for June has just been received. There were admitted during this month 71,019 immigrants, Southern Italy still contributing the largest number, 11,744, with the Polish second with 6,136, the Germans third with 5,228, the remainder being scattered between thirty-six different nationalities.

Labor Leaders File Their Answers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Samuel Gompers, president; John Mitchell, vice president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, today filed sworn answers to the rule in contempt issue against them by Justice Wright of the district supreme court.

Continuing to rely on their contention that under the constitution they may not be required to disclose their defense before trial or to bear witness against themselves the three labor leaders content themselves with making oath to the formal plea made before Justice Wright last month.

The sworn pleas are four in number. The first is a general denial of the charges in a plea of not guilty. The statute of limitation forms the basis of the second plea. In the third plea the court is accused of delay in commencing action and by the fourth plea the claim is made that the delay has been so unreasonable that the accused should not be called upon to answer the charges.

ENGLAND'S GREAT STRIKE SETTLED.

CHANCELLOR DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE, acting as the representative of the Government, on Saturday last settled the great railroad strike in England, which had resulted in riots all over the Kingdom and in the threat of a great social earthquake. It is worth noting that it was the intervention of Lloyd-George which settled the big strike of 1907. In both cases he compelled the railroad companies to agree to an arbitration. His example is one which many of the state and national government officials in the United States might well follow.

In January, 1907, the men made demands for shorter hours and higher wages. As a very large share of the men were still working over twelve hours a day—in 1891 this was true of from 70 to 90 per cent—the claim for shorter hours was reasonable and a plea for an increase from $1.50 to $2 a day for locomotive engineers, from $1 to $1.37 for firemen and time and a half for Sunday work will not strike Americans as excessive. Hours were reduced and wages increased, though not on the scale demanded. Modest as these claims were, earlier wages had been on a lower scale and the companies pointed to an addition of 22½ per cent in the total wages paid by English railroads in the decade ending in 1906.

The issue in 1907 gradually shifted to the relation of the railroad managers to the men. This was finally settled much as in the anthracite mine strike in Pennsylvania. It was agreed on both sides that each should hear the other through delegates who were railroad men in the employ of the company where the issue arose. If this board of conciliation failed to agree, the question was to go to a board of conciliation selected from all the companies and all the committees of men and from this an appeal went to a special arbitration board on which the government was represented.

Dissatisfaction with the railroad companies' manner of carrying out the pact of 1907 caused last week's strike. In short, the companies are accused of not living up in good faith to the agreement. The conciliation boards have been complained of by the men, and in the new and supplementary agreement which will now be put into force it is safe to say that there will be a provision that the boards of conciliation shall include in their membership the officers of the labor organizations. Before the government interfered last week, the companies refused to meet any trades union officers as such. One of the points that the men have thus won is recognition of the unions.

The strike, and its settlement by government action, brings Great Britain still another step closer to radical democracy. American workingmen are not Socialistically inclined, but Great Britain's problems are different from ours, and she appears headed toward a Socialism different from that preached by Marx but nevertheless containing many communistic features. It is worth noting in this connection that the collision between the railroads and their 500,000 employes has been only one of a series of English labor troubles. They follow in England a rise in the cost of food, without an advance in wages. Hours have been shortened by legislation for miners, shopworkers and other large classes. The London dockmen have gained an advance of 2 cents an hour for men receiving before 8 and 10 cents respectively. The Liverpool dockmen have struck again partly in sympathy. All Europe is close to labor war and France has had its great railroad strike. There the army was even more freely used than it is in England in the present turmoil.

Sheet Mills Start Up.

Notices have been posted in the mills of the Allegheny Steel Company at Tarentum, Pa., announcing the general resumption. The mills have been idle for two weeks for the midsummer repairs and because orders were low, and the time for making improvements seemed propitious. The resumption was earlier than expected. Several hundred men are affected.

NATHAN STRAUS, SAVER OF LIVES OF BABIES.

PRESIDENT TAFT has appointed Nathan Straus of New York to represent this government at two important conferences in Europe, the international congress for the protection of infants and the anti-tuberculosis congress. Mr. Straus for twenty years has maintained at his own expense a system of distribution of sterilized milk to the poor of New York city. The health department has issued statistics showing that this charity has saved the lives of thousands of infants. Mr. Straus also originated and maintained a system of depots for supplying coal to the poor. He opened lodging houses for the poor and homeless during the panic in the winter of 1893-4. This very useful philanthropist is a native of Bavaria, but he has lived in this country since childhood, first in Talbotton, Ga., where he attended school. For years he has been a member of leading department store firms in New York and Brooklyn. He is a brother of Oscar S. Straus, who was a member of Roosevelt's cabinet.

Labor Day Parade Program Completed

Nearly 150 delegates, representing 75 trade unions, met in Union Labor Temple, Washington street and Webster avenue, yesterday afternoon and completed arrangements for the observance of Labor Day, Monday, September 4. William J. Kelly, president of the Iron City Central Trades Council, presided and M. Emiline Pitt acted as secretary. Chief Marshal James J. McKee announced the appointment of P. J. McGrath of the Division No. 85, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and Charles Koskopt of the Bricklayers Union as his aides.

The Metal Trades Council was, by lot, chosen to lead the parade on the Labor Day morning. The line will form at Labor Temple and march over the following route: Webster avenue to Seventh avenue, to Liberty avenue, to Ninth street, to Ohio street, North Side, to Federal street, across Sixth Street Bridge, to Fifth avenue to Washington street, disbanding at Labor Temple. There will be a large number of floats in line and many of the unions will be in uniform. After the parade there will be a boat ride on the Ohio river.

A novel feature of the day will be the "Tag Day," for the benefit of the Union Labor Temple. Members of the Women's Union Label League will be stationed at Forbes Field, Kennywood and West View Parks and other public places to dispose of handsome souvenir badges or tags, the proceeds to be used in liquidating the debt on the Temple. The young women will be under the direction of a committee headed by Miss Pitt.

It is stated that crusade against child labor in Cleveland, O., will be started soon by Peter S. Curley, state inspector of factories and workshops. Repeated violation of the labor law is said to be the cause of the movement. For several weeks Inspector Curley has been investigating conditions in the Cleveland factories. He says that warnings have been given to the factory owners and that now prosecutions will begin.

Miners and Owners Prepare for Battle

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 19.—With President White, of the United Mine Workers of America, planning a whirlwind campaign for new members in an effort to strengthen the union, and the various coal companies of this region mining and storing more coal than at any other time since the strike of 1902, the belief grows here that both sides are preparing for a conflict when the present working agreement runs out, March 31 next.

The mines have been working full time all summer, almost an unprecedented occurrence, while President John T. Dempsey, of District No. 1, and the various organizers are waging a strong campaign to increase the members of the various locals and unionize the mines that are not now under the jurisdiction of the national body.

It is believed that the majority of the companies will not put up a strong fight against a raise in wages that the miners will ask next spring, but will fight to the last ditch the clause for the recognition of the union, that would mean practically a closed shop at all the collieries. This is the goal that the miners have been fighting to reach for the last decade.

PRACTICAL PROFIT-SHARING

The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company will distribute $250,000 to its men this week, on the profit sharing basis. This is equal to about 5 per cent on their wages. Enlarging on the plan of profit sharing, the company has announced to its employes prizes amounting to $50 each month for the best suggestions from the men for improvements in the plant or manner of operation. These prizes are divided into three of $25 $15 and $10.

ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL CRISIS PASSED.

Great Railroad Strike Settled by Government Intervention After Rioting Has Broken Out in All Parts of United Kingdom--Railroads Forced to Recognize Unions.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A great wave of relief swept over the country tonight when, shortly after 11 o'clock, the announcement was made from the board of trade offices that the railway strike had been settled and that the men would return to work immediately.

Telegrams were quickly dispatched to all important railroad towns bearing the information and crossed in transit messages to London describing strike riots in Llanelly and smaller towns in the kingdom.

The cabinet had been working night and day since the strike was threatened to arrange a compromise between the railway managers and their employes. Most of the credit for the ultimate success of their efforts appears to rest upon the shoulders of David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, who, in his statements to Parliament and in an interview with the managers and the men worked for conciliation when all others of the interested parties seemed to have given it up.

Arbitration Board Proposed.

A joint committee of five members, composed of two representatives of the railway companies, two of the men and a nonpartisan chairman, will be appointed Tuesday to investigate the workings of the conciliation act of 1907, which the men claim is the root of all their grievances. This device overcomes the men's objections to a royal commission, which they contend always has been in practice a synonym for delay.

So far as technical advantage in the compromise goes, it appears to be in the men's favor, particularly as the managers consent to meet their representatives. The official statement concerning the agreement says the managers consented to this scheme in view of certain representations made them by the government including a promise of legislation to permit of an increase in railway rates.

Unions Lay Claim to Victory.

The men claim victory for unionism on the point of recognition of unions, which was one of the most vital principles at stake.

Messages were sent to 1,800 branches of the labor unions tonight saying: "The joint committee has settled the strike. It is a victory for trades unionism. All men must return to work immediately."

As a result of the settlement the soldiers who had been scattered at strategical railway point about the country will be withdrawn as fast as arrangements for transporting them can be made.

There is no doubt that today's affray at Llanelly, Wales in which the troops fired on a mob, killing two men and wounding two others, had much influence in ending the strike. The Liberal government had almost its existence at stake, because of the strike, as it depends on the working classes for power. The shooting of citizens by soldiers occurs less in the United Kingdom than in any other country and is particularly repugnant to all classes.

Premier Asquith returned to London Saturday afternoon from the country, where he had expected to stay over Sunday, and his secretary made constant trips to the conference at the board of trade and the headquarters of the railway magnates.

Official Statement Issued.

At the conclusion of the conference the following official statement was issued:

"Acting on representations made to the railroad companies by the government they today empowered Mr. G. H. Claughton, a director of the London Northwestern railway, and Sir Guy Granet, to confer on their behalf with representatives selected by the joint executives of the trades unions and railway employes with a view to discussing with them the suggested terms of settlement drafted by the board of trade.

"There were present at the conference Mr. Claughton and Sir Guy Granet on behalf of the companies; Member of the House of Commons James Henry Thomas; Messrs. Bellamy, Williams, Fox, Lowth and Charlton, on behalf of the men, and Mr. Lloyd-George, Sir H. L. Smith and G. R. Askwith, on behalf of the board of trade. Ramsay McDonald also was present during the conference.

"Mr. Claughton stated that upon certain representations by the government he and Sir Guy Granet had the authority of the railway companies to meet the representatives of the men with a view to discussing terms of an agreement.

Companies Accept Terms.

"The terms having been discussed and agreed to Mr. Claughton and Sir Guy Granet stated that the recommendations of the commission would be loyally accepted by the companies, even though they were adverse to the companies' contentions on any question of representation, and should the settlement be effected any traces of ill feeling which might have arisen certainly would be effaced."

The terms of the agreement follow:

1. The strike to be terminated forthwith and the men's leaders to use their best endeavors to induce the men to return to work at once.

2. All the men involved in the present dispute, either by strike or lockout, including casuals who present themselves for work within a reasonable time, to be reinstated by the companies at the earliest possible moment, and no one to be subjected to proceedings for breach of contract or otherwise penalized."

3. Conciliation boards to be convened for the purpose of settling forthwith all questions at present in dispute as far as they are within the scope of such boards, provided notice of such questions be given not later than fourteen days from the date of this agreement. If the sectional boards fail to arrive at a settlement, the central board is to meet at once. Any decisions arrived at are to be retroactive as from the date of this agreement. It is agreed for the purpose of this and the following clause that rates of wages include remuneration whether by time or piece work.

Hasty Settlement Sought.

4. Steps are to be taken forthwith to effect a settlement of questions now in dispute between the companies and classes of their employes not included within the conciliation scheme of 1907 by means of conferences between representatives of the companies and representatives of the employes who themselves are employed by the same companies, and, failing of an agreement by arbitration, they are to be arranged mutally or by the board of trade. The above is to be a temporary arrangement pending a report of the commission as to the best means for settling disputes.

5. Both parties are to give every assistance to the special commission of inquiry, the immediate appointment of which the government has announced.

6. Any questions which may arise as to the interpretation of this agreement are to be referred to the board of trade.

Commission to Start Soon.

The agreement was signed by all present at the conference. The special commission will consist of five members, including representatives of the employers and workmen in equal numbers and an impartial chairman. The names of the commission will be announced next Tuesday and the commission will proceed immediately with the inquiry.

Assurances have been given by both parties to the agreement that they will accept the findings of the commission and the government has assured the railway companies that it will propose to Parliament next session legislation providing that increase in the cost of labor due to improvement of conditions of railways will be valid justification for a reasonable increase in charges within the legal maximum.

Strikers Appeal for Aid

A correction was made yesterday in the letter written by Charles F. Scott, chairman of the Allied Locomotive Builders' Council, to Rudolph Blankenburg, asking aid for "the 14,000 starving families of the Baldwin strikers." Mr. Scott admitted that the figures 14,000 were in error. He said that about 9,000 persons were suffering as a result of the strike, and that relief for these was immediately necessary.

He added that other manufacturers in the city were discharging Baldwin men who had secured positions with them and declared that the union men now out of work were unable to obtain employment. Strike benefits, he said, were being only partially paid by the strikers' Executive Committee.—Philadelphia Ledger, August 18.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

THE DIVINE VOICE TO THE SINNER.

Righteousness to Be Established on Earth By Power — "Where Art Thou, Adam?"—Pastor Russell's Address at Bible Students Convention—Lesson of Adam's Disobedience—Erected a Barrier Between the Creator and His Creatures. Mankind Pursued by God's Grace.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 20.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn delivered two addresses here under the auspices of the International Bible Students Association. One of these was more particularly for the public; the other, which we report, was especially for Bible Students. The Pastor took for his text God's message to Adam after the latter had become a transgressor in Eden, when he hid from his Maker: **"Where are thou, Adam?"** (Gen. 3: 9.) The speaker said in part:

"Be-sure your sin will find you out." Adam learned this lesson early in his career. Highly favored by his Maker, crowned with the glory and honor of human perfection and the lordship of earth, Adam had the offer of everlasting life under Edenic conditions. But while condemning his disobedience we cannot help sympathizing with him when we realize that the act of disloyalty which brought the Divine sentence upon Adam, and, by heredity, upon all of his race, was caused by love for his wife.

The unvarnished narrative is that Mother Eve thirsted for knowledge, and was not content to await the Almighty's time for giving them knowledge. She hearkened to the Serpent's plea that the Almighty was seeking to keep herself and her husband in ignorance by forbidding them to partake of the fruit of the tree of knowledge. She had not come to know the benevolence of her Maker, and that no good thing would He withhold from His obedient creatures. She had not yet learned that the fruit of that tree was forbidden for a time only, and that the premature eating of it could bring no blessing, but Divine disfavor. The Apostle shows this when he declares that Mother Eve was deceived; but with equal positiveness he declares that Father Adam was not, himself deceived; that he partook of the fruit knowingly, intentionally, wilfully, and with a full realization of the disobedient act which brought upon him death—"The wages of sin is death;" "Thou shalt surely die" (Romans vi. 23; Genesis ii. 17.)

But while Adam's act was one of chivalry—was really suicide because of love for his wife, who had transgressed—nevertheless it was an act of disobedience. He should have had loyalty to his Creator first, above his loyalty to his wife. Indeed, we have reason to believe that Mother Eve's transgression might have been cancelled in some manner, since it was committed under deception. Father Adam's course should have been to remain loyal to God at all hazards, and to have trusted to Divine love and wisdom in respect to the results. Everywhere the Scriptures lay stress upon Adam's disobedience, which was a wilful sin against light and knowledge.

The sinners hid themselves in the Garden. The inference is that, previously, they had enjoyed fellowship and communion with their Creator, but as soon as they sinned they realized their unworthiness of Divine fellowship—sin turned them away from God. Instead of the happiness of His fellowship, they had discontent and evil forebodings of estrangement. They had lost their God and, by virtue of their very nature, they would, in consequence, be measurably unhappy—one of the principal elements of their nature, thenceforth, was hunger and thirst for God, which was not gratified. A barrier had come between the Creator and His creatures.

ESTRANGED FROM BIRTH.

The estrangement which our first parents experienced, dating from the time of their sin, is one which all mankind has inherited from them. The Prophet David speaks of this, saying that the world is estranged from brith; and, speaking of himself, declares, "I was shapen in iniquity, in sin did my mother conceive me" (Psalm li. 5.) God is not to be charged with the responsibility of this estrangement. It comes to all as the result or outworking of sin. All are sinners and all feel themselves unworthy of the fellowship of their Creator, and realize themselves undeserving of His blessing. The fear which drove our first parents to hide has since then driven many still farther from God as they have delved yet more deeply into sin, not only because of heredity, but also through taking a perverse course themselves. The fear has increased, and today one of the most terrible maladies on earth is fear—dread. It is not surprising that we find the heathen, thousands of millions, fearing, dreading, not with that fear which is the beginning of wisdom, and which leads back to God, but with that fear or terror which leads them to think of Him as a great Demon, who has provided for their eternal torture.

The same principle operates in the minds of people born in civilized lands. There is a fear, a dread respecting the future, a dread which takes hold also upon things of the present life. This fear toward God, the Scriptures declare, is wrong, saying, "Their fear toward Me is taught by the precepts of men." (Isa. 29: 13.) These precepts of men are represented in our various creeds, all of which claim to be the Word of the Lord, but all of which are the product of fearful, human minds.

God's Word does not uphold a single creed of Christendom, nor does a single creed of Christendom uphold God's Word. They all contain certain elements of Truth, around which great masses of error have gathered. However, if only such as conscientiously believe every feature of their creeds should remain with them, and if all others were to step out, honestly and fearlessly, the creeds would be found to have very few worshipers. They are fetishes of idol worship, surely displeasing to the Lord. Let every one oppose this fear which has done so much to discredit God and His Word and so much to turn the hearts and minds of the best people in the world away from God and the Bible.

"WHERE ART THOU, SINNER?"

While our first parents hid from God, and all of our race have the same disposition because of fear, God, nevertheless, has not hidden from his creatures. As He called after Adam, saying, "Where are thou?" and brought Adam forth from his hiding place, so in due time all of Adam's children will be pursued by His grace and mercy until all shall come to know of the love of God which passeth all human understanding.

We are not informed that our first parents afterward hearkened to God and repented of their disobedience. We merely know that they could not retrace their steps. The sentence of death upon them was enforced. They were driven out of Eden—away from the life-sustaining fruits. The Divine sentence against them was, "Dying, thou shalt die." Gradually the dying process operated against the perfect man until, after nine hundred and thirty years of struggling, he succumbed—he was dead. The Divine sentence against our first parents descended to their posterity. As God said to Mother Eve, "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception," so has it been with all of her daughters.

And God said to Adam, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread until thou return unto the ground from whence thou wast taken." So Adam's sons also have contended with the thorns and thistles, and, in sweat of face, have labored for sustenance, gradually succumbing to the cares of human life—dust to dust returning. But as God called after the sinner in Eden, so He has called after the sinner since, but remarkably few have had the hearing ear.

Amongst those mentioned in the Bible who heard the voice of God and obtained reconciliation, we remember Enoch, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the prophets, the Apostles, etc. But the masses of mankind have not at any time been ready to hearken to God's voice. Fear has driven them further and further away from the Only Name. The question is a proper one here, How long will God call after the sinner? How long will the sinner continue to be fearful of his Creator, and continue to go further from Him? And is God calling as loudly as Divine Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power can call? If not, why not?

WHY NOT CALL MORE LOUDLY?

God's call was greatly increased in the days of our Savior and since. Men have heard of God's love and mercy, and His invitation to become reconciled to Him, but many still believe in the teachings of the Dark Ages, regarding eternal torment, which tends to drive them to fear and away from God. The Apostle declares that we, as Bible students, more and more appreciate, namely, that it is the Love of God that constrains, that makes us happy, that brings "the peace of God which passeth all understanding." On the contrary, as St. Paul declares, the doctrines of devils bring fear, tormenting dread, and cause men to hide from God. Many, unquestionably, in the past have attended church services, not because of love for God, not because of any truly worshipful spirit, but from fear, and in hope that by thus rendering some outward homage to the Name Divine they might escape torture in the future.

We are not for a moment to think of such people as hearing the Divine Voice. They are serving as are the heathen, who have never heard of the true God, in any sense of the word.

We may be inclined to wonder that our Almighty Creator has apparently pursued the human family with His voice of love and mercy and invitation to reconciliation for so long, in so peculiar a manner—effecting such a small proportion of the thousands of millions of our race. Once this greatly perplexed us all; now, through our study of the Scriptures, we are learning, dear Bible Students, why things are thus. We are learning that God is now calling merely a special class—"the elect"—those who love righteousness and hate iniquity—those who hunger and thirst after righteousness and fellowship Divine. To these God is now holding out a special invitation. His message is, "Gather together My saints unto Me—those who have made a covenant with Me by sacrifice."

WHY NOT A GREATER WORK?

Some may inquire. Why does not God do a greater work? Why does He allow clouds and darkness to obscure His Character, and Word, and Plan? Why does He allow darkness to cover the earth and gross darkness the heathen? Why does He permit sin to be so prevalent that whosoever will live godly shall suffer persecution, shall find the way of rightousness a narrow one, a difficult one? Why does God not restrain the powers of Satan, and spread the light of the knowledge of His glory throughout the whole earth? Why does He seem to leave the entire matter in our poor, bungling, imperfect hands?

Why does He seem thus indifferent to the heathen thousands of millions and to the masses of Christendom? Ah! there is a reason, which saintly ones are gradually coming to see, and which, more and more, is causing them to rejoice, through faith. We now see plainly stated in God's Word that the class now being selected is called for a purpose—a glorious purpose—in which Adam and all of his race shall eventually have a blessing. We see that Divine grace is now selecting the Church and that while few have been called as compared with the masses of mankind, many more are called than will eventually be chosen. The "elect" class is to be made associates with Jesus in His Messianic Kingdom, "heirs of God, joint-heirs with Jesus Christ."

So, as soon as the full number of "elect" shall have been found and shall have been tested and found worthy, the present method of Divine operation will change completely. No longer will God call after the sinner, "Where art thou?" No longer will preaching be the Divine method of pursuing sinners. On the contrary, everything pertaining to human interests will, for a thousand years, be turned over to Messiah's Kingdom. "He shall reign from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth." His Kingdom will exercise force. "The Law shall go forth from Mt. Zion, and the Word of the Lord." respecting that Law, "from Jerusalem;" and it shall come to pass that the soul who will not obey that great Prophet, Priest, King, Instructor, will be destroyed from amongst the people" (Acts iii. 19-23.)

ALL THE BLIND EYES SHALL BE OPENED.

To what extent the various beliefs of the heathen and the creeds of Christendom are the work of demons, Satan and his hosts, no human being can tell. We may merely surmise, on the strength of the Apostle's words, that we wrestle not with flesh and blood merely, but with invisible "principalities and powers, wicked spirits in high places" We may judge this also from the intimation that Satan has been deceiving the whole world. We remember the Apostle's declaration respecting the "doctrines of demons" (Ephesians vi. 11, 12, R. V.; I Timothy iv. 1.)

When the True Light shall shine, when the Prince of Light, the King of glory, shall take to Himself His great power and reign, and the Prince of darkness shall be bound, then the light of the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth—then the many misrepresentations of the Divine character and Divine Plan will vanish; the blind eyes shall be opened, the deaf ears shall be unstopped, and the knowledge of God's will and of His gracious Plan of Salvation will be fully made known to every creature.

As we have already seen, these blessings will begin at the time when the Elect Church shall be completed. The blessings of the Messianic Kingdom, according to the Bible, will come first to the Jews. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets will be the earthly Representatives of the invisible Messiah. These will be the Princes in all the earth (Psa. xlv, 16.)

THE JUDGMENTS OF THE LORD SOON.

Soon the race will be started up the Highway of Holiness, encouraged by rewards of health and strength and uplifting blessings, and stipulated by the stripes and punishments which will be visited upon evil doers in that time. Thus "The judgments of the Lord will be abroad in the earth," rewarding righteousness and promptly punishing every evil deed and word and thought. The result is clearly stated in the Scriptures—"The inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness" (Isaiah xxvi. 9.)

Nevertheless, we are not to forget the explicit teaching of God's Word to the effect that at the conclusion of Messiah's reign, when sin and death shall have been fully subjected, and when all shall have been lifted up to perfection—except the wilful sinners who will be destroyed in the Second Death—even then God will not permit the perfect ones of that time to enter upon eternal conditions until first they shall have been subjected to severe trial and testing. Satan shall be loosed from his prison-house "for a little season," for this very purpose of testing the perfected world. All then living, perfect in mind and body, should be loyal to God to the very core—should be able to stand any test of loyalty. Such as yield to sin and become disobedient to God will be counted unworthy of eternal life, and will be destroyed in the Second Death, from which there will be no recovery. St Peter tells us of such that they will die like natural, brute beasts.

In conclusion, Pastor Russell urged upon his hearers that such of them as have become Christians indeed by entire consecration to God and endeavor to do His will—such as are seeking joint-heirship with Christ in His Kingdom of glory, honor and immortality—should "lay aside every weight and every besetting sin, and run with patience the race set before them" in the Gospel. Thus they will make their "calling and election sure" and gain an abundant entrance into the everlasting Kingdom which is to bless the world (2 Peter iii. 13.)

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Indiana, Aug. 15.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We do so much enjoy your splendid paper, especially the way you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, which is surely meat in due season for the hungry soul. May the Lord's blessings be with you in my prayer, for you, dear Editor.

WM. DARBY.

Massachusetts, Aug. 15.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

As per your letter circular, I am enclosing one year's subscription for your valuable paper. The print is so plain that one enjoys reading it.

And the sermons by Pastor Russell are so helpful, while the language used is simple and and plain it is all along the the lines of the Bible, I have yet to find one of his statements that are out of harmony with the blessed scriptures, and I examine his teachings with an unbiased critical mind. Without doubt your paper is one of the most valuable papers printed and may the Lord bless you and Pastor Russell that you may continue the good work begun.

Very truly yours,
W. H. KIMBALL.

New York, Aug. 15.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find money order for the Labor Tribune for one year to be sent to Mrs. Rosa Kuins. As the printing of Pastor Russell's sermons is the reason for this subscription I trust you will continue so to do. Everywhere I go I find these sermons command the greatest interest, even in the dark cells of assining prison these are appreciated.

I am informed that there are inmates there reading these sermons with profound interest. A one, Mr. Geo. Greenlees, especially, who is denied the liberty by law to write, desires me to inform you of his interest and of the joy filling his heart from being able to understand more than he ever could before about God's Plan, and the loving provision in His Word for all the world. No doubt these sermons are being enjoyed in even more secluded places than these, and as a representative of a large Bible society, my sincere hope is that these "Wonderful Sermons" will continue to be published in your paper so clear, thus helping all to understand more fully "The Divine Plan of the Ages" as revealed in God's Word and also to gain a better appreciation of our Heavenly Father's character. Both Mr. Greenlees and myself wish to convey to you a sincere wish for your continued success in every way in the preaching of the "True Gospel" in this way. Like the reaper who has sown good seed I feel sure you will receive a just recompense of reward in due time in your efforts to spread the light of God's Word.

Wishing you you success in every way, I remain.

Sincerely yours,
CHAS. R. COX.

Illinois, Aug. 14.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find renewal of my subscription to your paper. I am taking the Tribune on account of the sermons of Pastor Russell, and very much prefer it to hundreds of other papers, who are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons on account of the nice large, clear type you use, and the complete form in which you publish the sermons. May success attend you.

Yours truly,
JOHN PERRY.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 13.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Allow me to express my continued appreciation of your excellent paper. It is certainly a comfort to sit down and read a paper that is clean like yours is, and at the same time full of good interesting matter. I am especially interested in watching the developments in the labor world for what affects the workingman is bound sooner or later to affect the whole condition of society.

In this connection, would it not be well for all the working people to consider the fact that no true happiness can exist, save where God is properly recognized and reverenced. As expressed by Pastor Russell in his recent sermons, the real necessity of the day is 'God in the Home.' Honestly considered, how many of the working people render daily to God their praise, worship and thanksgiving that are due his name. And yet in the last analysis, the true position of a creature towards his Creator should be one of grateful and loving appreciation and a daily acknowledgement of the same. Jehovah God as Creator is properly man's great King and man's restlessness and discontent will never cease until He is enthroned in the heart of every one of the children of men. How thankful we should be that that time is coming. Men shall say, "Come and let us go up to the house of God of Jacob, and we will walk in his ways and he shall teach us his paths" and God will say, "I will be to them a God (Their proper ruler) and they shall be to me a people.".

Mr. Editor, I consider that you are to be highly congratulated for the privilege which is yours and which you exercise of circulating these "Good Tidings of Great Joy" through the instrumentality of Pastor Russell's sermons. I wish you God-speed in the work and a substantial success financially.

Respectfully,
CHARLES H. STEWART.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 15.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

As a subscriber to your valuable paper I wish to express my appreciation of Pastor Russell's weekly sermons, the Sunday school lesson and Question Box. They certainly are enlightening the people as to what is the true teaching of the Scriptures and setting forth the highest standards of morality. Thanking you and wishing you success in your good work, I remain,

Faithfully yours,
THEODORE L. EBERLY.

Virginia, Aug. 17.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just continued through society, subscription for your highly praised paper, which should be desired by all who need a Redeemer and subsequent discipline and instruction through Him.

I surely thank Our God for having permitted to see justification by God's Grace for all who believe and, finally, complete sanctification for the body members of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is hardly conceivable why so many of God's children who have been true in the past now hold to inconsistencies and blighting falsehoods by dupes of satan. My appeal to all who feel the need of help, all who could trust God I believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures — is to read Scripture Studies prayerfully and carefully and then be acquainted with a just loving God who is working consistently and timely by infallible rules.

May the Lord bless you and all who honor Him.

Sincerely,
T. R. LEEDY.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 16.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

A few lines expressive of my admiration for your valuable paper. A friend handing me a copy occasionally, led me to subscribe, the clear type and generous space alloted to the publication of Glad Tidings is deeply appreciated. May the Lord bless and reward you accordingly. I am pleased to call the attention of others, from time to time, to the Labor Tribune, hoping they may be induced to subscribe, thus being privileged to enjoy the varied features of your paper, and feast upon those wonderful sermons; telling the "sweet old story" of Jesus and his love, and how "the age for the world's promised blessing is near, when the true light that lighteth all men shall appear."

I heard the voice of Jesus say
I am this dark world's Light.
Look unto me, thy morn shall rise
And all day thy day be bright.
I looked and saw my Star of Hope,
My Sun of Righteousness,
O! soon 'twill rise and fill the earth,
And all the nations bless.

With best wishes, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
MRS. MARION HOSKIN.

Colorado, Aug. 14.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to the Labor Tribune and I want to tell you that I greatly appreciate your paper, which I take for the purpose of having Pastor Russell's sermons. I would not be without the sermons and the Tribune is the best paper printing them that I can find. You devote more space to the sermons and print them in clearer type than other papers. You can count on me for a subscriber as long as you print the sermons.

Yours respectfully,
FRED J. DARROW.

Texas, Aug. 18.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for a number of years. I do enjoy it, and wish you the blessings of God on your part in laboring for the Truth in regard to printinging in so clear type Pastor Russell's sermons, etc.

With Christian regards,
H. NAISMITH.

Virginia, Aug. 17.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The Tribune is a welcome visitor at our home. Pastor Russell's sermons are the most attractive to me. The way he points out the teachings of the Bible is something wonderful, also the Sunday school lesson and the Question Box are two other fine features as they explain some of the most perplexing questions on the Bible. I also appreciate the fine large type in which your paper is printed. May the Lord's blessings be ever with you for the way you are helping to spread the Glad Tidings of great joy which will eventually come to all people.

Respectfully yours,
FRED W. AUSTIN.

Illinois, Aug. 16.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We value your paper very highly and look forward weekly for its arrival which is always very prompt.

The religious feature, mainly, is what interests us, especially Pastor Russell's sermons, which throw such a searchlight upon the Bible and God's wonderful character, dispelling the fog of the Dark Ages.

We know that thousands have been helped by your publishing these comforting sermons and we hope to be subscribers as long as you continue to refresh us through your columns. Wishing you continued success,

Yours respectfully,
MRS. HARTSINKER.

Texas Aug. 16.

Editor National Labor [illegible]:

We wish to again express our appreciation of your paper. We are subscribing to several other papers publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. We like the large print, the way the sermon is arranged in topical order. Then the Sunday school lessons and the Question Box all are commendable and educational features to your paper and it is also a clean up-to-date labor paper. How much we all appreciate the light Pastor Russel is bringing out on the Bible now. How reasonable are all the Bible teachings from God's standpoint, many things that used to puzzle us are now made clear to us. Through a clear understanding of His Word we now see the high calling of this age and that God is not now dealing with the world but in the next age, the millennial age, all shall be awakened from the death state and be brought to a knowledge of God's word then be judged and rewarded according to works.

We see and know that God is a God of love, justice, wisdom and power, and we rejoice more and more in the Truth, and with the Lord's help we are endeavoring to live up to this light and walk in Christ's footsteps and be ready for the kingdom so near at hand. May you still continue to publish the good news which shall be to all people in due time. May God bless you in this good work.

In Christian love,
MR. AND MRS. GEO. WEISSGERBER.

Missouri, Aug. 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have been thinking for sometime of writing you a note of compliment regarding the weekly issues of your excellent paper.

Being born and raised in Old Butler, I find many things in your paper that carry me back to scenes of my boyhood days.

And especially do I prize your most excellent publications of Pastor Russell's sermons.

I recognize the fact that you are thus sending forth to the world God's eternal truth, in a way that will not be passed by unrewarded.

The sermon in issue of 10th inst., is of itself worth the cost of the paper. I have been a Bible student for many years, yet I have learned from that one discourse some things I never did see before.

So I want to thank you for the interest you are taking in thus sending for this light and truth to a much deceived and needy people.

Yours for the truth,
A. DONALDSON, M. D.

Seven Every-Day Helps

I promise that I will endeavor, by God's help, with daily prayer and watchfulness, to observe the following Scriptural rules for Christian conduct.

I. Speak no unkind or harsh words of anyone.—Jas. 1: 26; Prov. 21: 23.

II. Repeat no unkind remarks I hear of anyone, and discourage others, as much as possible, from saying unkind things.—Prov. 11: 13.

III. Judge my neighbors leniently, remembering that my own faults of character are probably far greater.—1 Cor. 13: 5.

IV. Never say one thing to others, and yet think quite differently—this is hypocrisy. "Deceive not with thy lips."—Prov. 24: 28.

V. Make no injurious remarks on the failings of others, but remember these words. "Consider thyself, lest thou also be tempted."—Gal. 6: 1.

VI. Put the best construction on the motives and actions of all my neighbors.—Matt. 7: 12.

VII. Act unselfishly, peaceably, forgivingly, obeying my Savior's command, "Love one another."—Eph. 4: 31, 32.

These rules I promise to read every morning, and to pray for strength to keep them.

"If any man have not the Spirt of Christ, he is none of His."

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

D. G. Logan, Pennsylvania.
J. Edw. Greenbeck, Maryland.
C. E. Frederick, Ohio.
Leon Van Dyne, Kansas.
John Tufvesson, Connecticut.
R. W. Mitchell, Maryland.
Bays D. Cather, Alabama.
John Perry, Illinois.
Mrs. Louise Gustaveson, Washington.
H. J. Shearn, England.
W. H. Kimball, Massachusetts.
Dr. D. T. Powelson, Pennsylvania.
W. R. Schell, Indiana.
H. C. Talbott, Washington.
Mrs. Wm Strinsby, Washington.
Mrs. L. Johnson, Idaho.
Mrs. Jos. Trethewey, Michigan.

16 TRUTH SERIES POST CARDS 10c
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Postoffice Department at Washington continues to advise all periodicals admitted to the second-class mail privilege that they must comply strictly with the postal laws affecting subscribers. As these laws forbid carrying delinquent subscribers, the National Labor Tribune is compelled to repeat its notice that it cannot continue sending the paper to subscribers in arrears. Your tab shows whether you are paid up or not. If you are behind kindly remit at once.

POPULAR MECHANICS

THE SAFEST ALTITUDE.

Why Aviators Should Fly at Reasonably High Elevations.

There is a distinct advantage in flying at a reasonably high elevation. In case of accidental stoppage of the motor or other incident necessitating descent without power the production of sustaining force ceases. The inertia of the machine, notwithstanding this, keeps up its velocity for a time, so that descent will begin gradually. It may even be checked or altogether offset for a time by increasing the inclination of the planes, but this introduces a supernormal direct resistance and accelerates the exhaustion of that very inertia of velocity which is necessary to sustension. Yet by properly manipulating the planes it is quite possible to retain a margin of velocity which shall be available at the last instant to decrease the rate of downward movement suddenly, while at the same time bringing the machine as a whole to rest within a very short distance of the point where it strikes the ground.

The whole manipulation which produces this result is merely that of adjusting the inclination of the planes so that they make a very slight angle only with the trajectory until the latter has brought the machine close to the ground and then abruptly increasing the inclination until descent is entirely checked.

Many accidents have occurred during descent, and the character of the ground on which landing is to be effected is a matter of moment. The higher the altitude of flight the more choice is there as to the point of landing and the more control (if the altitude be not too great) will the operator possess over his machine with regard to such landing position. The safest altitude, should the motor fail, is not necessarily, therefore, a low altitude. A fall of thirty feet is just about as serious as one of a thousand feet.—William D. Ennis in Engineering Magazine.

The Olympic Peninsula.

One of the most interesting and peculiar regions in the United States is the Olympic peninsula, in northwestern Washington. It is shut in between the Pacific ocean, the strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget sound, and in the center rises an isolated mountain mass, culminating in Mount Olympus, 8,180 feet high. It has been but little explored and in some places hardly penetrated. The climate is equable and the rainfall heavy, and, says A. B. Reagan, "it is, with few exceptions, the most densely forested region in our country, and smaller plants do equally as well." Fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar trees range from 200 to 400 feet in height, and ten to thirteen feet in diameter. Some of the cedars have trunks thirty or more feet thick. A jungle of dense shrubbery is intermingled among the trees, especially in the coast district. The nearby islands on the Pacific side swarm with birds.

HANDY VACUUM CLEANER.

Portable Machine Operated by House Water Supply.

An ingenious portable vacuum cleaner, operated by water power, has made its appearance on the market, says Popular Mechanics. It consists of two suction pumps, operated by a direct connected waterwheel, and a chamber in which the dust and dirt mix with the water discharged from the wheel.

The machine, which weighs a little less than twenty-five pounds, is intended to sit over a sink or bathtub, and the dirt and water pass out through the waste pipe. It is claimed the machine will work satisfactorily under a water pressure of fifteen pounds and with a twenty-five pound pressure produce an efficiency in excess of a machine operated by a one-eighth horsepower electric motor.

WATER OPERATED VACUUM CLEANER.

The Microphone and Hidden Water.

The French inventor Dienert has contrived an application of the microphone to the discovery of underground water. One end of a tube is inserted in the ground, the upper end being attached to the microphone. The sounds of flowing or dropping water are conveyed to the ear from great depths.

In the Marne valley two springs were discovered with this apparatus at a depth of about fifty feet below the surface of the ground. It is believed that the apparatus will be of great service in mining operations both for indicating the location of concealed springs and for communicating with imprisoned miners.—Scientific American.

Testing Building Materials.

The cutting and wearing power of a stream of blown sand, long since utilized for various purposes, has been employed for testing building materials at the Gross-Lichterfeld institute in Germany. Granite, pine wood, linoleum and other substances used in the construction and furnishing of buildings are subjected for about two minutes to the action of a blast of fine quartz sand under a pressure of two atmospheres. The results show the resisting powers of the substances tested to the effects of wear. This form of test is applicable to road building materials.

THE HUMAN EYE.

Its Wonderful Power to Adapt Itself to Focus.

One of the manifold wonders of the human eye is the convex lens with which the focal distances of sight are made instantly and without mental effort. This lens in the eye is a literal "burning glass," as the small boy styles the glass lens with which he focuses the sun's rays and sets fire to a piece of paper. Just in this sense, too, is the lens of the eye a literal burning glass, as may be shown by the simplest of experiments.

Let the person at midday hold a straw against the face of the sun and focus his eyes on the straw. He can look at the straw, with its background of a dazzling sun, and without discomfort. But the moment he looks at the fiery ball of the sun itself, subconsciously the lens of the eye comes to its proper focus, with the result that a "burning" sunspot appears on the retina of the eye, and it is said that a few seconds of such looking would burn out the retina as if by fire itself. In this subconscious adaptability of the eye lens to adapt itself to different distances lies its value to the human sight. The man with a camera adjusts the focus of his lenses by sliding them forward and back; the lenses of the human eye, by changing their curvatures, allows of one looking at fine print six inches from his nose—and in a fraction of a second to look up and away, probably fifty miles to a mountain peak that in an instant is in true camera focus.—Chicago Tribune.

The Largest Radiator.

High powered motors require large radiators, and Consul General T. St. John Gaffney of Dresden describes what is termed the largest radiator in the world. It is intended for the 300 horsepower motor of an airship, is made of aluminium, is four feet seven inches high, four feet seven inches broad and eight inches deep. Its economy of operation is indicated by an hourly capacity of 6,868 gallons and a radiation of not less than 288,000 calories per hour, while 1,695,000 cubic feet of air pass through it. Its weight when empty is 145 pounds and 209 pounds when full of water.

Natural Soap.

Near Ashcroft, in British Columbia, are a number of small lakes whose shores and bottoms are covered with a crust containing borax and soda in such quantities and proportions that when cut out it serves as a washing compound. The crust is cut into blocks and handled in the same manner as ice, and it is estimated that one of the lakes contains 20,000 tons of this material.

Paper From Blue Gum.

It is proposed to manufacture paper from pulped blue gum timber. Tests have been carried out at English paper mills and are said to give a product equal to that made from African esparto grass.

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NAME..........

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REFERENCES..........

I. T. U. WOULD AVOID STRIKES

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The fifty-seventh annual convention of the International Typographical Union ended here today, after the administration wing of the union, which favors a liberal policy in dealing with employers and the avoidance of strikes so far as possible, had been sustained in every issue coming before the convention. Cleveland was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

The law committee, which has won on every indorsement it has made in the last ten years, passed through the convention with its record unbroken.

The most important work of the convention was the adoption of a tentative arbitration contract, liberal in its provisions, to be submitted to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, January 1; the decision to resubmit the vote abolishing piece work to a referendum; the raising of the number of union petitions required to initiate legislation from 50 to 100; the voting of a per capita tax of 25 cents for the defense of John J. and James B. McNamara; the passing of resolutions urging drastic Asiatic exclusion laws, and the decision not to invest the old-age pension funds in bonds, but to keep that for fighting resources.

The main provisions of the new arbitration agreement, which is intended to take the place of the present agreement, which will expire May 1, 1912, are as follows:

New agreements will be executed at the petition of the local union and the local publisher.

The agreement will recognize international law and local law, not affecting wages, hours and conditions. The actual contract is to be signed by the local publisher and the president and secretary of the local union and to be guaranteed by the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the president of the International Typographical Union.

Holders of present arbitration contracts should secure contracts under agreement and with consent of local union prior to or on May 1, 1912. For continuous arbitration in all other cases the 60-day limit is required.

One of the chief points of difference between the new and the old agreement is that the former provides for a local arbitration board of five members instead of the present board of four members. Under the new agreement two members are to be chosen from each side, a chairman not connected with either interest to preside.

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HUNTED BY A WALRUS.

The Big Bull Got Quite Sociable Before He Was Done For.

In George Borup's "A Tenderfoot With Peary" appears an exciting incident of walrus hunting. During a raid upon a herd of fifty walrus asleep on a pan "it was blowing some, and the choppy waves made the shooting look as if the guns had spiral barrels." The ineffective target practice produced these hair raising developments a few seconds later: "Suddenly a giant bull rose out of the water just alongside of Wesharkoopal. He threw his harpoon, but as the barb came off he might as well have heaved a lead pencil. The walrus gave a derisive grunt, dived, and a second later shot out of the water on the other side, deluged us with liquid and came down slap bang on the gunwale of the boat opposite me.

"By this time Wesharkoopal was high in the air and out for an altitude record. Instead of throwing his harpoon he threw his soul into his yells and just spat in the brute's face. The other huskies were trying to back water or hit him over the head with the oars, nearly sideswiping me and incidentally short circuiting their cussing at Wesharkoupal, the walrus and everything in general.

"All this time the walrus was sitting alongside of me, asking if there were any more at home like Wesharkoupal. It was easier to pull his whiskers or smash his mug with my fist than shoot. If I held the gun to my shoulder the muzzle would stick beyond his head, so, firing from the hip, I gave him the entente cordiale."

Matty Knows How to Loaf.

Christy Mathewson may be the most scientific "loafer" in the box today, with the supreme ability to tighten up when he has to, but he never favors himself in fielding his position. In fielding ground balls he always goes the limit.

Nunamaker Showing Up Well.

Nunamaker, the catcher who is showing up so well with the Red Sox, was once the property of the Cubs, but was turned back by them. The Boston Americans got him by draft.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

DARK PROPHECIES FULFILLED

Jeremiah 39—Aug. 27

"Be sure your sin will find you out."—Numbers 32:23.

THE dark prophecies which the Lord sent through Jeremiah the Prophet finally reached fulfillment. The besieging army of the Chaldeans, after a year and a half of siege, finally, with battering rams, succeeded in making a breach in the wall through which an entrance was effected and the city forced to capitulate. King Zedekiah and his small army escaped toward the south in the direction of the Jordan, but were soon overtaken by the Chaldeans. Nebuchadnezzar, in person, was some miles distant from Jerusalem, at Riblah, and thither Zedekiah was taken.

The punishment was after the manner of the time, illustrated on some of the victory tablets which still remain. The king's eyes were put out and, a blind prisoner, he was taken to Babylon. Thus was fulfilled two very striking prophecies which, until fulfilled, seemed quite contradictory. In this we get a lesson of how carefully we should study Divine prophecy, and how faithfully we should trust its every detail if we would receive light instead of darkness.

Jerusalem captured.

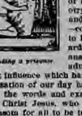
One of these prophecies respecting Zedekiah is found in Ezekiel xii, 10-13. The other is found in Jeremiah xxxii, 3-5. Ezekiel declared that King Zedekiah would be taken to Babylon a captive, and that there he would live and die; yet he again declared that he would never see the city, apparently a contradiction. Jeremiah predicted the downfall of Jerusalem, declaring that Zedekiah would speak with Nebuchadnezzar mouth to mouth and see his eyes. This seemed to contradict Ezekiel's statement, for if he would speak with the king mouth to mouth and see him eye to eye, how would it be possible that he would not see the city of Babylon?

The fulfillment met all the requirements. Zedekiah saw Nebuchadnezzar and spoke to him at Riblah in Palestine. His sight was then taken from him and he was taken a prisoner to Babylon. He lived and died in Babylon but saw it not.

Cruelties of the Past

In the Bas Reliefs, representing the capture of Lachish by Sennacherib, the prisoners are represented, some pegged down to the ground to be flayed alive—others having their eyes put out. In one of the sculptures at Khorsabad, Sargon represents himself in person holding a prisoner by a thong attached to a ring passed through his under lip. The victim kneels before him, while with a spear he pierces his eyes.

To what shall we give the credit of our modern progress and civilization? We cannot give the credit to any church, sect or party. We must honestly acknowledge that every sect, in its turn, has displayed more or less of bitterness, bigotry, superstition and persecution—contrary even to its own standards. In the last analysis we must admit that the great influence which has moulded the civilization of our day has come to us from the words and example of "the Man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself a ransom for all to be testified in due time" (I Timothy ii, 6). The great truths which he uttered have come echoing down the centuries, speaking righteousness, peace and love, even for our enemies. Everywhere His "Wonderful Words of Life" have made an impression, and here and there have effected the transformation of character.



Blinding a prisoner.

We should more and more feel our obligation to the great truths which came to us from the Bible, and less and less obligation to the sects and parties which have quarrelled and battled over those Words of Life.

Thus, gradually, we will come to discern the truth of the Bible declaration that there is but one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, and one Church of the living God, the Church of the First-Borns, whose names are written in heaven. These, found scattered in all the denominations and outside of all, constitute the saintly few who have the promise of the First Resurrection, as joint-heirs with Messiah in His glorious Kingdom which will soon be established in the earth and enforce righteousness.

Jesus was the great Light which came into the world, and His followers were to be lights or candles also. "As He was, so are we in this world"—light-bearers. The Church is not of the world. As Jesus said, "Ye are not of the world." Yet the Church is the light of the world. Each individual Christian should let his light shine before men, and the Church as a whole is to be like "a city set on a hill which cannot be hid" (Matthew v, 14-16).

Agreed.

"I'd give anything almost if I had Mrs. Toner's savoir faire."

"I think it much more patriotic to own an American made car."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL

Q.—What is meant by "Divine Revelation"?

Answer.—It is God's means of making known to man His great Plan. He has been pleased to make this known through His Word, the Bible. Much of the Bible consists of a record of events that took place. The prophecies were written by faithful men of God as His Spirit directed them. The Apostle says, "For the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man; but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Spirit" (II Peter i, 21). Again we read, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness" (II Timothy iii, 16). The human mind could not have conceived the Plan set forth in the Bible. When Columbus discovered the Orinoco river, some one said to him he had discovered an island. He replied: "No such river as that flows from an island. That mighty torrent must drain the waters of a continent." So the depth of the wisdom, and the power and scope of the Bible's testimony convinces the reasonable mind that not man, but the Almighty God, is the author of its wonderful revelations. The Poet well expresses this truth:—

"Whence but from heaven could men, unskilled in arts,
In various ages born and various parts,
Weave such agreeing truths. Or how or why,
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie,
Unasked their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain and martyrdom their price."

Q.—There seems to be many contradictory statements in the Bible which I cannot understand; for instance, we read, "There is none righteous, no not one," and, "Noah was a just man and perfect in his generation." How can these Scriptures be harmonized?

Answer.—These Scriptures are in perfect harmony. There is "none righteous" because of the sin of father Adam, which resulted in sorrow and death, rendering unsound the minds and bodies of all his offspring. Some are physically and mentally less sound than others. Of course Noah came naturally under death-condemnation, because he was imperfect. In Noah's time all the human race, except Noah and his family, had become contaminated with the stock of fallen angels, as we read in Genesis vi, 1-5, "The sons of God * * * took them wives from the daughters of men" and "came in unto the daughters of men and they bare children to them." The offspring of this unlawful intercourse was a mixed race. This was contrary to God's will (Jude vi). Noah, however, was obedient to God and refused to mix his seed with that of the fallen angels and therefore remained "perfect (uncontaminated) in his generation (family relationship); not perfect as a man, but entirely of the Adamic stock, not a mixed seed. The Hebrew word here rendered "generation" is *toledow* and signifies descent, family.

Q.—When will the "Times of Refreshing come from the presence of the Lord, spoken by all the Prophets" as we read in Acts iii, 19-21?

Answer.—Your question is one of deep interest to all peoples, kindreds and nations. "Times of Refreshing" mean times of blessing, and all sane persons desire the blessings of life, health, peace and happiness. The Apostle spoke these words ten days after the ascension of Jesus into heaven. In the same connection he said, "He (God) will send Jesus, * * whom the heaven must retain until the times of restitution of all things," which clearly shows that the "times of refreshing and of restitution" cannot come until the coming reign of Messiah, whose reign is for the very purpose of judging the world in righteousness (Acts xvii, 31) and for the "blessing of all the families of the earth," all those who are obedient to His righteous reign. (See Genesis xii, 1-4; I Corinthians xv, 25-28; Matthew xxv, 31-46). The time between the first and second advents of our Lord is a period in which the Church, the Bride of Christ, is being selected. When Christ comes for her (as He promised in John xiv, 1-3), then the Kingdom of Christ will be set up and the "Times of Refreshing" and blessing will begin, and then "The Spirit and the Bride will say come, and all who will may come and take of the water of life freely" (Revelation xxii, 17).

Q.—Will all of the saved become spirit beings and enter into Heaven?

Answer.—The Scriptures teach that there are two salvations—"The narrow way" (Matthew vii, 14) and the "highway of holiness" (Isaiah xxxv, 8, 10). Two resurrections are also mentioned in the Bible (John v, 28, 29)—the one a resurrection to life immediately at the awakening of the dead and the other a resurrection by judgment (the word "damnation" is not a correct rendering from the Greek), beginning at the time of our Lord's second coming. The "great salvation," the "narrow way," and the "first resurrection" (Revelation xx, 6) are conditions relating to the Church of Christ. The members of this class will experience a change of nature from human to spirit beings. Those obedient to Christ during His reign will be restored as perfect human beings—and as such will dwell upon the earth.

Q.—In the Bible we read that "Jesus was made a little lower than angels, that He by the grace of God should taste death for every man." [illegible] this mean that every man will get eternal life whether he wants it or not?

Answer.—The Scriptures answer, "Eternal life is the gift of God through Jesus Christ" (Romans vi, 23). There can be no gift unless the receiver accepts it, hence, under God's arrangement, eternal life could not be forced upon any one. The perfect man Adam sinned and was condemned to death. The entire human race, then unborn, was in his loins and, by inheritance, all came under the condemnation of death. In order to redeem the race Jesus became a perfect man, the equal of Adam before Adam sinned. Jesus died as a substitute for Adam, that Adam and all his descendants might be released from the death penalty. As Adam's condemnation resulted in death to all his descendants, the sacrificial death of Jesus must result beneficially to all of Adam's race, hence the Scripture reads, "He tasted death for every man." Jesus was raised from death by the Father and was given the Divine nature. He now has the power to give to all of Adam's race eternal life, and all who willingly accept the free gift upon the terms offered shall live forever. This offer of life is given to some during this present Age, and to all others life will be offered during the reign of Christ. All must receive the testimony and the offer "in due time" (I Timothy ii, 4-6; Romans v, 18). But none will become the possessors of eternal life, except those who willingly accept the offer and obey the Lord, after receiving a full knowledge of the truth.

Q.—As a young man desiring to serve the Lord, how may I know that I have been called of God to preach the Gospel?

Answer.—This question reminds us of the following incident: A young man appeared before a committee of educated Ministers to be examined with a view to ordination to preach. He was asked, How do you know you have been called to preach? He replied, "I had a dream, and in my dream I saw in the sky three golden letters, G. P. C., which I interpreted to mean, Go Preach Christ." The questioner replied, "Young man, those letters signified to you, Go Plow Corn. I think you should do that."

However, the Bible shows that all Christians are anointed of the Holy Spirit to preach, and should do so in proportion to their talents. (See Isaiah lxi, 1-3.) A Christian is one who believes in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer and Savior of mankind, and who then consecrates himself wholly to do the will of the Lord, and who receives the anointing of the Holy Spirit through Christ. Such are then "New creatures in Christ," otherwise properly called Christians (II Corinthians ii, 17). Preaching the Gospel means proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation which God has provided through Christ. Preaching is not always done by public speaking. In our day the most effective way of preaching is through the printed page. One who distributes to his neighbors the printed message of the Gospel is really preaching. Many of the leading newspapers throughout the world today are printing the Gospel. Handing these out to others is preaching. If you are a Christian you have been called to preach, and your reasonable service to the Lord requires you to preach in some manner.

Q.—What is meant by the expression "Gifts of Tongues?"

The "Gift of Tongues" is referred to in the Scriptures three times and consisted in the ability on the part of the one possessing the gift, to speak in an unknown tongue, the speaker apparently not being aware of what was said. This, in the early experiences of the church, was executed by the power or Holy Spirit of the Lord. This power was originally vested in the twelve Apostles (Acts ii, 4), and was transmitted by them to their immediate followers. After the Apostles had fallen asleep in death this power of transferring the gift to others died with them. After the church had been thoroughly inaugurated and the Canon of the Scriptures completed, the miraculous gifts or powers were no longer required for the establishment and upbuilding of the faith of the Lord's people. Hence they came to an end, and the Apostle referred to this in I Corinthians xiii, 8. The so-called "gifts of tongues" of our day is certainly not of the Lord, and must therefore be from an evil source. As evidencing this we narrate the following—A gentleman of Alliance, Ohio, a Hebrew by birth and conversant with several languages, attended a large tent meeting of people holding peculiar religious views, where several went into a sort of frenzy or trance, and while in that condition, spoke in unknown tongues. Our friend was greatly astonished to recognize one of these tongues as an Oriental language. This was spoken by a Christian lady of excellent character and standing in the community; who was unconscious of the import of her words, for the gentleman declared that of all the vile expressions he had ever heard, these were the vilest!

Strangely Interesting.

"What a strangely interesting face your friend the poet has," gurgled the maiden of forty. "It seems to possess all the elements of happiness and sorrow, each struggling for supremacy."

"Yes, he looks to me like a man who was married and didn't know it," growled the cynical bachelor.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 39 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Representative Wilson Secured Appointment of Committee to Investigate Taylor System and Report to Congress in December--A Bill to Protect Railroad Workers--An Exhibit of the Attitude of American Courts Toward Labor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Despite a filibuster, conducted by Minority Leader Mann, for more than an hour, Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania succeeded before Congress adjourned in having the House rules suspended to consider a resolution providing for an investigation of the Taylor system, which is being introduced in government works.

The resolution, introduced by Representative Wilson, was finally passed, and the speaker appointed the following committee of three to conduct the inquiry: Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania, Representative Redfield of New York and Representative Lawrence of Massachusetts. The investigation will begin immediately and the committee is required to report its findings to the House not later than December 10.

Representative Wilson scored a decided victory for labor in securing the passage of the resolutions.

On the 21st inst. Representative Sherwood of Ohio, introduced in Congress a bill (H. R. 13911), the object or purpose of which is to prevent, or reduce to a minimum, the great number of railroad accidents in the future, which within the past three years have caused such a tremendous loss of human life. This measure should receive the unanimous support of the members of both Houses of Congress. The title of the bill is as follows: "To provide the least number of men who must be assigned to each engine or locomotive engaged in handling cars used in interstate commerce and in switching cars in any railroad or on railroad tracks in the States and Territories of the United States."

In order that there may be no misconception of the decision made by Comptroller Tracewell relating to the hours of labor for workmen employed by private ship building companies engaged in constructing government vessels, the decision of the Comptroller follows:

"I am of opinion that the limitation on the use of appropriation in question applies to the employes, laborers or mechanics engaged or to be engaged in the construction of these vessels of the person, firm, or corporation to whom the contract for their construction is let, and is limited to such employes, laborers or mechanics as are in the employ of such contractor and subject to his hiring or discharge and to the employes, laborers or mechanics of other persons, firms or corporations who in the usual course of business may furnish to such contractors materials entering into the construction of said vessels. Giving the act a different construction than the above would make it practically impossible to secure a contractor and would result in penalizing him, if obtained, on account of matters which he is powerless to control. I do not think however, that the restriction operates in favor of the employers, laborers and mechanics engaged in the construction of these vessels wherever they may be provided they are in the employ of a person, firm or corporation who has contracted directly with the government to build one of these vessels, or parts thereof, and all such persons, firms or corporations in order to secure payment under such contract should show that all their employes, laborers or mechanics engaged in the construction of these vessels wherever their situs are working under an eight-hour employment day."

Against determined and powerful opposition organized labor has struggled for years to compel railroads to adopt safety appliances. Equally energetic has been its efforts to secure working conditions for the operatives that would contribute not only to their personal comfort, but to the safety of the public.

Organized labor still continues to battle as energetically as of yore and the necessity for continued action is strikingly set forth in Accident Bulletion No. 39 issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, tabulating the number of railroad accidents in the United States during January, February and March of this year. The following is from the Bulletin: "The number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of January, February and March, 1911, as shown in reports made by the railroad companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission under the 'accident law' of May 6, 1910, was 146, and of injured 3,228. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employes while at work, by passengers in getting on or off cars, by travelers at highway crossings, by persons doing business at station, etc., by trespassers and others bring up the total number of casualties, excluding 'industrial accidents,' to 18,554 (2,124 killed and 16,430 injured.) Accidents to employes resulting in slight injuries, which did not prevent the employe injured from performing his accustomed service for more than three

(Continued on Eighth Page)

LABOR DAY 1911.

PROGRESS of trade unionism—a movement which in one form or other extends back into the earliest periods of human history—is the fitting theme of Labor Day essayist or Labor Day orator. In our own country it is conservatively estimated that one person out of every 25 is a member in good standing of some labor union, and for every person who is an active member a dozen persons indirectly affiliate with the unions or sympathize with them and give them varying degrees of active support. The active membership is at the present time about 2,000,000. These associations are the natural result of the extension of the factory system and the outcome of modern industrialism. In Great Britain trade unionism is of older growth than in the United States, but since 1890 it has grown in such a manner in the United States as to afford the hope that it will distance the British unions. At that, the most significant development of unionism of recent years has not been either in the United States or in Great Britain, but in France and Germany. Until 1901 the United States and Great Britain had more trade unionists than all the rest of the world put together, but since 1901 the rate of growth of the unions in France and Germany has been very marked.

As for Labor Day itself, it may be of interest to our readers to recall the fact that The National Labor Tribune was a thriving periodical long before the first Labor Day was celebrated, and as it looks back over the more than three full decades of industrial history it has helped to make, it recalls few events more symbolical of Labor's continued and irresistible advancement than the general recognition of its special claim to a holiday by nearly every State in the Union. A wise man—and a hopeful one—once said that he who listened carefully to the movements on the social ladder would be struck by one fact more than by any other, and that fact was that the wooden shoe was going up, the velvet slipper coming down. It is right that this should be the order of progress. Labor, which has in the sweat of its brow built up every human institution worth saving, deserves a greater reward than any it has yet been granted.

Some of The Tribune's readers are under the impression that the first Labor Day was celebrated in Europe. Such is not the case. Europe naturally antedates this country in the organization and promotion of the trades union movement, but Labor Day is peculiarly an American institution. It is becoming a worldwide festival, yet to America is due the honor of its institution. In the United States the first Monday of September is now a legal holiday in all the States and Territories except Arizona, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota and Louisiana. The day was first celebrated by the Knights of Labor in 1882, before the American Federation of Labor—at present the greatest body of American trades unionists — was organized. In the first-named year there was a K. of L. parade on the first Monday of September in New York, and again in 1884 when resolutions were passed to hold all parades on that date. Workingmen of all organizations then began an agitation to have the day made a legal holiday, and in 1887 the first law to that effect was enacted in Colorado. In Europe the first of May was celebrated as Labor Day in 1890, the practice beginning with the idea that the eight-hour agitation should be made the chief theme of each Labor Day celebration. The observance of the day was not encouraged but on the contrary opposed by the various European governments, and for many years there were and still are, conflicts between the laborers and the police as an ordinary incident of the European Labor Day processions. The only organization which observes the first of May in the United States is the Socialist Labor party, but there is no attempt to cease work.

The court of city right in Copenhagen, Denmark, has pronounced two warrants, where two trade unions in that city are compelled to readmit expelled members on payment of heavy fines. Compulsion of this sort will lead to further complications.

Photo by American Press Association.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES, LIVING WAR HERO.

ONE of the most interesting old men in America lives at the lower end of Fifth avenue, in New York, his native city. Sixty-five years ago he began practicing law. After serving as secretary of legation at London he spent four years in congress just before the civil war. Then he became colonel of the Seventieth New York infantry. Within two years he was a major general commanding the Third corps of the Army of the Potomac. In this command he fought at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At Gettysburg he was shot in the right leg, necessitating amputation. The congressional medal of honor was awarded to him in 1897 "for most distinguished gallantry in action at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, displayed on the field of battle before and after the loss of his leg while commanding the Third army corps." He remained in the army until 1867, went to Holland and to Spain as American minister, served another term in Congress, was sheriff of New York and held other responsible posts. Now this fine old war hero, General Daniel E. Sickles, in his eighty-sixth year, is "fighting the war over again" at [illegible] anniversary celebrations.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

England's Labor Uprising--Enormous Development of the Transport Workers' Strike--Great Cities Threatened With Famine--Scottish Miners' Convention Opens--Finish of the Prolonged Cambrian Strike Under Protest.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—It will be no news now to readers of this journal that the United Kingdom is in the throes of the greatest labor conflict it has ever known. From one end of the country to the other transport workers, whether on the rivers and docks and wharves or on the railways or the roads, are engaged in a tremendous struggle for a universal betterment of wages, hours of labor and working conditions. Trade in this country has been good for two years now but only latterly have the working classes woke up to a perception that they would share in this improvement—and share substantially.

Beginning with the sailors' strike in the early part of June, which strike, it will be remembered, was quite successful, the unrest spread to dockers, longshoremen, carters and carmen, and many allied and un-allied groups of workers. The London strike involving as it did over 100,000 transport workers, was apparently settled recently and the demands of the dockers, coal porters, lightermen and carmen acceded to, just as had been the demands of the sailors and firemen in Liverpool, Manchester and other great ports of the country earlier.

Scarcely had London been relieved, however, from the fear of famine than bad news came to hand from Liverpool and Manchester. The United Strike Committee which conducted the sailors and dockers' strike in Liverpool to a successful finish, was strengthened and increased and increased its activity, turning its attention to the railway workers. This turns out to have been preparatory to a national strike of all railway men in the country. In the great centers of dispute extra police were poured in followed by soldiers and attacks upon blacklegs and interruptions to work carried on by non-union labor were severely punished, the troops in one case not hesitating to fire upon the crowd, a docker and carter being shot dead in Liverpool on August 14.

It may be said that the utmost capital was made out of any little turbulence on the part of some bodies of strikers and more police. As has been indicated above, actual blood was shed by the troops and many brutal outrages were committed by the police. These had the effect of increasing the strike areas and at the time of writing the whole thing has been topped off with the railway strike. Just how far the whole of the country's railway system will be tied up is not at the moment clear, but as there are over 100,000 organized railway workers and every one of them will bring out one or two or more non-union men it is quite clear that the strike is a momentous one.

The railway workers are particularly opposed to the railway conciliation boards and the battle cry of the present movement is "Down with the conciliation boards." From the very first the conciliation scheme set up in 1907 has not been very popular with the railway servants and their leaders. The allegation is freely made that the men were forced into it against their better judgment. The version of the circumstances connected with the signing of the agreement that passes current amongst those who are in a position to know the facts is as follows:

At the close of a long and wearying day's discussion there was brought to the men's leaders the draft agreement with the definite statement that it was the last word on the subject. Shut up in the conference room, they were given twenty minutes to decide whether they would accept the agreement or take the responsibility of rejecting it and declaring a general strike on the railway system. They asked for time to consult their followers, but were told that the decision must be made there and then. Knowing their position was somewhat weakened by a quarrel between the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and the Associated Society of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, which would prevent them having the support of the drivers and firemen, and also fearing that the Government had some dramatic coup in reserve, the men's leaders shrank from the terrible responsibility placed upon them and signed the document that has given rise to so much controversy since. Almost before the ink was dry it came to a majority of them with a shock that they had put their names to an agreement that would be repugnant to the men on whose behalf it had been signed. From that day to the present the men's leaders have tried to make the best of a bad bargain. Often against their own better judgment they have urged their followers to give the agreement a fair trial, but all those efforts to keep the men to the bargain entered into have failed. The discontent grew in volume until its culmination in the ultimatum of a few days ago.

The latest available returns by the Board of Trade of the number of men

(Continued on Eighth Page)

LABOR DAY SPEAKERS

Where some of the officers of the A. F. of L. and National International Unions will speak Labor Day.

Samuel Gompers, San Francisco, Cal.

Frank Morrison, Binghampton, N. Y.

John Mitchell, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Jos. F. Valentine, Covington, Ky.

Owen Miller, Springfield, Mo.

C. L. Baine, Montreal, Canada.

Peter W. Collins, Peoria, Ill.

D. D'Alessandro, Schenectady, N. Y.

W. F. Kramer, Peoria, Ill.

P. J. Flannery, Galesburg, Ill.

P. J. McArdle, Hammond, Ind.

THE McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Two international unions in convention last week have contributed liberally to the fund which will be used in the defense of the McNamara brothers.

The convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union in session at Chicago levied an assessment of $1 per member, and the convention of the International Typographical Union in session at San Francisco adopted a resolution favoring an assessment of 25 cents a member.

LAAOR DAY IN PITTSBURG.

Plans for Labor Day, which have been perfected by the Iron City Central Trades Council promise a celebration this year eclipsing all previous ones in Pittsburgh.

For the first time in the history of Labor Day activities in this city the celebration will be a a two-day affair, various unionists having taken steps to make the Sunday preceding Labor Day (Labor Sunday) a noteworthy day.

Labor Sunday arrangements are rapidly being perfected. There will be a big mass meeting Sunday evening, September 3, in the Labor Temple, when the principal speaker will be Frank Duffy, general secretary-treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. There will be special sacred music.

The same afternoon W. S. Bigger, general organizer of the carpenters, will fill the pulpit of the Oakmont Presbyterian church. He will talk on "The Carpenter of Nazareth."

Chief Marshall J. J. McKee, Chief of Staff R. J. McGrath and Adjutant Herbert A. Ashton, have arranged the plans for the parade, the route of which, as already announced, will be as follows:

Starting at the Labor Temple, proceeding down Seventh avenue to Ninth street, across the bridge to Anderson street, North Side; to Federal, across Sixth Street Bridge to Sixth street, to Liberty avenue, to Fifth avenue, to Washington, to the Temple.

Liveliest interest, however, is in the event, unique in Labor Day celebrations, the all-afternoon and evening boat excursion. The steamer Sunshine has been chartered for what is billed as an "Old-Time River Excursion."

From the advance notices it promises to be one of those events people talk about years afterward, when they say: "Oh, yes, that happened on the Iron City Council boat excursion."

The excursion will be given under the auspices of Iron City Central Trades Council and will follow the disbanding of the parade. The boat will leave the wharf, foot of Wood street, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and again at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The Sunshine is one of the most commodious steamers on the river. It will hold an army. There will be room for everyone. Tickets, 25 cents each, and good for afternoon or evening, or both, are being sold now. The advance sale indicates a record-breaking crowd.

If a bill now before parliament becomes a law, the English bar maids will get, in effect, a six-day week. These girls are now working an excessive number of hours.

Connecticut Labor Aroused

HARTFORD, Ct., Aug. 28—Organized labor in Connecticut has decided to enter the political arena, and oppose the re-election of the members of the Connecticut Legislature, who were responsible for the defeat of their measures.

The Senate, which is the real representative body of the state, passed a Compensation Act which had been prepared by organized labor, but it met its defeat in the House which is largely composed of representatives from the villages and small towns. The newspapers of the state, mostly unfriendly to organized labor, condemned the action of the representatives, and declared they had been prompted by purely selfish motives.

Connecticut is ruled by a small minority of the people, the small villages having equal representation in the House with the largest cities. In Congressional elections the cities have sufficient votes to elect all Congressmen and the unions propose to send a complete new delegation to the next Congress.

MUCH COAL GOING SOUTH

With many steamers belching black clouds from their smokestacks, and churning the sluggish waters with their whirling paddlewheels, the three Pittsburgh rivers awoke Wednesday into hustling and bustling activity. Swollen by the heavy rains the stage of water at last afforded the long awaited opportunity to ship to their destinations the vessels laden with steel, iron and coal to the markets of the south and southwest. The sounds of activity were music to the ears of the thousands who have waited patiently for weeks for the raindrops that to them meant work and wages and a business boom.

Since last June millions of tons of coal have been stored in boats and barges, which were moored at landings, waiting for the favorable rise in the waters to float them to their various destinations. These laden boats and barges stretched in almost unbroken lines for 30 miles along the river banks.

The members of the federated railroad crafts in the Chesapeake and Ohio shops at Peru, Ind., have just secured a new agreement with a 2 cents per hour increase.

CLARENCE DARROW EXPLAINS.

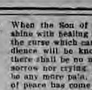
Under the caption "Why Men Fight for the Closed Shop," in the American Magazine for September, Clarence Darrow has the following to say relative to why unions were formed, what they have accomplished and why capitalism is eager to destroy them:

"The Open Shop furnishes, and always has furnished, the best possible means of destroying the organization of the men. The closed shops are the only sure protection for the trade agreements and for the defense of the individual. When the master is left to hire or discharge either union or non-union men as he sees fit, he naturally discharges the man that he thinks most hostile to his business and employs the one that will be subservient to his will. This does not come from the inherent or natural hardness of the masters, but from the hard facts of life. The master naturally discharges those who are most active in the unions, who interfere the most with his business, who are ever agitating for higher wages, who are insisting on better conditions and shorter hours. He does this for his own protection, and he naturally employs those who are most complaisant, those who have given the most hostages to fortune and who cannot afford to lose their jobs; those whom he can bring to be dependent upon his will. The business officer, the agitator, the walking delegate is the last to be chosen. And when times are hard and some one must go, such men must walk the plank; while the complaisant man, the ready tool, the non-union man is kept. In every employment there are always reasons for dismissal. In the management of complex affairs, accidents and mistakes occur. Under the open shop it is easy to find reasons for discharging the union man, to fix the blame for mistakes upon him, and it is likewise easy to find reason for replacing him with a non-union man."

Court Hits Private Detectives

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 26.—Declaring that some of the contracts entered into with private detective agencies were "contrary to good morals," the tribunal federal, the highest court in Switzerland, recently rendered a decision that will put many of the agencies out of business. While in session at Lausanne the court tried an appeal case and by its decision created a precedent in Switzerland. A wealthy Genevese woman had entered into a contract with a private detective agency, to secure evidence for her, and on receiving a bill for $700 refused to pay it. The court rendered a verdict in her favor on the grounds that the "contract was contrary to good morals."

Pastor Russell's Sermon



FOES THREATEN CHRISTIAN FAITH.

Banner of Infidelity Raised Inside the Church — The Higher Criticism Peril—Pastor Russell Says That Evolutionists Are Hoodwinking the People—Counsels a Movement Toward Unity of Creeds—Man Is His Brother's Keeper.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 27.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached here under the auspices of the International Bible Students Association (Local Branch — unsectarian), composed of the truth-hungry from all denominations. Asked why such great crowds always attend his addresses, while the churches of all beliefs are complaining of slim attendance, Pastor Russell replied. "The people are thinking. Perplexed by the infidelity and Higher Criticism taught in the principal colleges and pulpits, many desire to have an interpretation of the Bible consistent with itself and not at war with the reverential exercise of reason. The Scriptures foretell of our day, saying, 'There shall be a famine in the land; not a famine of bread nor a thirst for water, but for the hearing of the Word of the Lord' (Amos viii, 11). No fairy tales can thoroughly satisfy intelligent thinkers, whose numbers are increasing. Many of those who attend my services and many who read my sermons in the public print long since ceased to attend the church services."

Two services were held, one for the public, considering the great "Hereafter;" the other, which we report, had for its text God's call to Cain, after he had slain his brother, **"Where is Thy Brother?"** and Cain's reply, **"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"** Genesis iv, 2). The speaker said in part—

No one can dispute that individualism, personal independence, personal responsibility, has done much for the development of our race. The serfdom and paternalism of the past were unfavorable to individual thought, responsibility and action. No wise and good man would desire to rob his fellows of independence of mind.

ONE EXTREME, THEN THE OPPOSITE.

We are in danger, however, of going to the opposite extreme—in danger of carrying the subject of personal independence too far—in danger of neglecting some who should have assistance—in danger of thinking of all men as being not only free but equal. While we all should have proper freedom of will, yet all are more or less handicapped in the exercise of the will. As St. Paul said, "We cannot do the things which we would." We are slaves of sin and death, some more and some less. The Prophet David's explanation applies to us all, "I was shapen in iniquity, in sin did my mother conceive me" (Psalm li, 5).

It was in view of such inequalities of the flesh that St. Paul wrote to the Church, "We that are strong should bear with the infirmities of the weak, and not please ourselves (merely)" (Romans xv, 1). This principle, applied by the Apostle to the Church, would certainly be appropriate and beneficial in the natural family. And as our hearts enlarge we should all come to realize more and more the oneness, the solidarity of our race—the entire human family of which St. Paul says, "Of one blood God created all men, to dwell upon the face of the whole earth" (Acts xvii, 26.)

"WHERE IS THY BROTHER?"

God's inquiry of Cain implied Cain's responsibility, and teaches us a lesson respecting our responsibility in God's sight for one another. We will begin with the Church, the highest type of brotherhood imaginable: We should not be content to split into sects and parties. Whatever was the ignorance of the past, which led to the formation of the various creeds and denominations, there can be no excuse for these now, because Christians of all denominations have come to discredit the old creeds. Should there not, then, be a movement toward heart unity and fellowship, outside of denominational and creeds' lines, amongst those who recognize God as Father, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Redeemer, and the Bible as the Divine Revelation?

It is not proper to say as did Cain, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Every true Christian should realize that today Christianity is being assaulted in its own House and by its professed friends. In the universities, colleges and seminaries of all denominations a battle is raging, which threatens the destruction of our Christian faith. Possibly a few are blind to the situation, but the insurgents—the Higher Critics and Evolutionists—realize the situation and are craftily saying to the people, "We are the Watchman upon the walls of Zion; Hearken to our cry: All is well!" These Higher Critics seem to have no conscience. They claim that the people must be gradually taken by guile. They encourage them to "sleep," while they raise over them the banner of infidelity called Higher Criticism.

Many who see the killing of this anti-typical Abel shirk the responsibility by saying, "Am I my brother's keeper?" not realizing that from the Divine standpoint they have a responsibility toward every other Christian with whom they are in contact. They should realize that loyalty to God means that they "should show forth the praise of Him who hath called us out of darkness into his marvelous light."

In a word, every true Christian who has made a full consecration of himself to the Lord, to walk in the footsteps of the Savior, should waken to the fact that we are in a critical time. We are in the time mentioned by St. Paul, when "every man's work shall be tried so as by fire" (1 Corinthians iii, 13). The testing will be along the lines both of faithful and of works. Only those holding firmly to "the faith once delivered to the saints" will be able to bring forth such fruits, such good works, as the testing of this hour require. This class, awake to their responsibility toward God and the brethren and the Bible, and full of zeal therefore, will thereby be kept in this "evil day." God will bless them in their endeavors to glorify Him.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER—SOCIALLY.

In the days of slavery and serfdom every master, every feudal lord, recognized a responsibility for his servants or slaves. He was interested in their health and in their morals, for they were his property, and any depreciation meant financial loss to him. Thus selfish interest kept him alive to his responsibility, to a considerable degree. But now all that has changed. Serf and slaves, released from obligation, are without supervision and care. The least fit of our race are in serious danger of being crowded to the wall. Our lawmakers have recognized the fact and have thrown around the weaker sex and children safeguards in the laws, protecting them from designing people who would exploit them for selfish purposes.

Nevertheless, with all that human law has yet been able to accomplish, the danger is increased. As knowledge increases, trusts and combinations selfishly boost the price of life's necessities and luxuries. Those members of our race less favorably equipped for the battle of life are seriously disadvantaged, some by reason of less intellectual powers, others by reason of unfavorable circumstances and environments.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that all who are able are banding together into unions for their own protection; nor should it surprise us that these, also, selfish and hard of heart, should sometimes be unjust in their demands, and sometimes cruel and ready to slay their brother who joins them not in their organization. In their desire to promote the best interests of their craft they may, indeed, reasonably exhort fellow-craftsmen to support the organization, and may show its advantages, but beyond that they dare not go without infracting the principles of justice and bringing Divine condemnation which, sooner or later, in one way or another, will surely be meted out.

Seen from this standpoint, unionism has a responsibility toward brethren not members of the union—to treat them justly, kindly, helpfully. And no doubt this attitude would bring the larger blessing and truer prosperity.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER—FINANCIALLY.

Gradually the world is realizing its responsibility to the weak and incompetent and aged. The Orphanages, Hospitals, Homes for the Poor, etc., are all proper recognitions of the brotherhood of man—aside from the higher brotherhood in Christ. We cannot claim that these institutions are the product of pure benevolence. We must admit that politics has much to do with them. The desire for contracts and for labor in connection with these institutions, has, of course, much to do with their existence. The expenditure of such enormous sums as annually go to these institutions naturally enough draws an army of political heelers and onlookers.

THE DAY OF RECOMPENSE.

The All-Seeing eye of our Creator keeps watch over the affairs of His creatures today as it kept watch over Abel's interests. God allowed Cain to have his way; allowed him to kill his brother; allowed the righteous to suffer; yet Cain did not escape, but was held accountable for the death of his brother. God's sentence upon him separated him from his brethren until he cried out that his punishment was greater than he could bear. And, similarly, we may be sure that the Cain class of our day will be held accountable for the wilful slaying of their brother, especially to the extent that the brother despised may be a child of God. As God declared that the blood of Abel cried to Him from the ground—cried for justice—so the intimation of the Scriptures is that all injustice of every kind, everywhere will bring a "just recompense of reward."

St. James figuratively represents the laborers, the toilers in the field of labor today, as crying out to God, and as being heard, and its resulting in a great "time of trouble," in which the great, the mighty and the rich shall weep bitterly (James v, 1.) As these are not the union men, generally, who are crying out at the present time, we may look more especially amongst those on the outside, but the lesson is that those who suffer oppression will ultimately have Divine power exercised in their defense and for their relief. St. James intimates that this release will come to this class at the coming of Messiah, in power and great glory, for the establishment of His Kingdom of Righteousness in the world. To those who are the Lord's people, he says, "Have patience, brethren, for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." The Lord speaks of this 'Day of Recompense' as a 'time of trouble'—of the overthrow of oppression, the uplifting of the poor and those that have no helper (Ps. lxxii, 12).

"THE DESIRE OF ALL NATIONS SHALL COME."

Those who are entirely satisfied with present conditions are the comparatively few who have special advantages. The masses are discontented—some of them proprely so, and others of them more discontented than is reasonable. All but the very poorest and worst situated are better off today than were their grandfathers — yet less contented. The spirit of discontent, selfishness and a failure to note and to enjoy the great blessings which God has provided so bountifully, as well as wonderfully, in our day, prevails. Nevertheless, some have reason for discontent; and some, looking into the future, are fearing worse conditions as the monopolies have gained a firmer grip upon all the necessities of life.

Surely their forebodings are not without grounds. Unless something shall occur to lift matters out of their present rut, human intelligence sees, at a not far distant day, a new serfdom, with masters directing all the forces of the world, and with the common people at their mercy, glad to have a sufficiency of work and of wage for life's necessities.

Long ago the speaker harbored the theory taught him in his creed, that mankind is totally depraved; but surely none are totally depraved except the idiotic. The speaker believed that there is an element favorable to righteousness in every member of our race, and that sin is largely the result of unfavorable environments; and that the majority of mankind would be glad, indeed, if some Divine interposition were to lift them and their affairs out of present conditions and put them upon a plane of absolute righteousness, justice, equity. This, the speaker believes, is the desire of a large element in every nation, a predominating class. Such a reign of righteousness, justice, equity in the world, will speedily result, he said, from the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom, for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

Most explicitly do the Scriptures declare this, saying, "The desire of all nations shall come" (Haggai ii, 7). This declaration is in conjunction with the foretelling of the establishment of Messiah's Kinugdom. The reign of righteousness which it will inaugurate will be the ideal of the masses of mankind, although quite probably the overthrow of Trusts and Combines will, for a time, not be viewed sympathetically by the rich, the wise, the preferred, the favored class, under present conditions. As it required time for the slave holders of the past to become reconciled to the loss of their slaves and to see the rightousness of their being freed, so it will be with those who at present are closely identified with great institutions which are bringing mankind into slavery. Our Lord sized up the situation, saying, Blessed are you who weep and mourn for you shall be comforted. Woe unto those who are full, for they shall have distress (Luke vi, 21, 25).

The reign of justice and righteousness will ultimately appeal to all in heart harmony with Jehovah, and all who fail to thus come into heart harmony with Him will be accounted as unworthy of His gift of everlasting life; for "He who loves not his brother whom he hath seen, how could he love God whom he hath not seen?"

The thousand years of Messiah's reign, during which His Bride, the Elect Church, will be associated with Him will be quite sufficient for the equalization of all of life's affairs for the entire race. "In His day shall the righteous flourish," and not the merely strong. In His Day evil doers and not well doers will be crushed. It is written of His Kingdom that it "shall lift up the poor out of the dunghill, and shall bring down the mighty from their seats."

THE DISCIPLES ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS CHARACTER-DEVELOPMENT.

The whole world of mankind will then be transferred into the hands of Messiah, who will take them just as they are. They will be in various conditions. Some will be more depraved, others less depraved; some will be more seared in their consciences and more less; and these deficiencies of character will depend upon the way in which each one accepted or rejected light and opportunity in the present time. Those who knew not his will and did it not will receive few stripes; those who knew His will and did it not will receive many stripes, because of previous hardening of character. Everybody will be required, eventually, to come up to the full standard of Divine requirements. Those more depraved will have greater diffculty and those less depraved will have less difficulty and receive fewer stripes, in the coming up to Divine requirements.

Those who most willingly and most gladly assent to the leveling process will most quickly receive the Divine blessing and make the most rapid progress along the Highway of Holiness, back to full human perfection and eternal life. And those who now in advance of the establishment of the Kingdom, love righteousness and hate iniquity come at present into favor with the King of kings, and thus are specially favored with light and knowledge, and are invited to become associates with Messiah in His glorious Kingdom, which is to effect the long-promised, great reformation of earth's affairs. Let us all take to heart and apply well this lesson, but especially those who have heard and who have responded to the Divine invitation to become heirs of God and joint-heirs with our Redeemer.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Texas, Aug. 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I want to express to you my appreciation of your most valuable paper, which has been a welcome visitor to my home for nearly a year.
I like the way your paper is gotten up and more especially for its clearness in type, it is so clear that any one can read it without the least difficulty.
May God bless you in sending forth the glad tidings of great joy which soon shall flow to all mankind.
Yours sincerely,
A. B. LANDRUM.

Massachusetts, Aug 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune.
We appreciate your paper more and more that you continue to publish the glad tiding that very soon all people shall understand, the wonderful love of our Heavenly Father. We rejoice that Pastor Russell's sermon reaches to many homes through your valable paper.
With grateful thanks.
MRS. S. M. WOODRUFF.

Ohio, Aug. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune
I have just renewed my subscription, which expires September 12, 1911, to your valuable paper. I appreciate your paper very much for the way you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, also Bible studies and Question Box. May the Lord's blessing be with you in your efforts to thus spread the truth.
Sincerely yours,
H. C. TEMPLE.

Massachusetts, Aug. 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find subscription until April 23, 1912, and kindly forward the paper to same address. The writer has not seen the National Labor Tribune for 18 months, but it has been scattered here and there doing good. Has the general tone of the secular press been uplifted the past two years since Pastor Russell's sermons have been so thoroughly distributed, or is the wish father to the thought?
A certain class seem to be away on a long vacation, but the substitute has poured down the measure—more than filled the conditions. Well, it's a long road and so forth.
Most respectfully,
MRS. G. S. WILLIAMS.

Massachusetts, Aug. 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I enclose money order for the renewal of the subscription to the Labor Tribune. I certainly appreciate your kind favor of continuing my subscription so long. I enjoy the columns containing Pastor Russell's sermons. May you receive rich blessings from publishing the glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. Thanking you again for your favor.
Yours truly,
A. E. RAY.

New York, Aug. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please find enclosed P. O. money order for another year's subscription to your paper which I appreciate more and more on account of the sermons of C. T. Russell, also the Question Box and Bible studies which are so helpful in the understanding of God's Word. May his blessing continue with you.
Very respectfully yours,
MRS. J. L. AGAN.

Nebraska, Aug. 27.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am sending you a new subscriber through the Watch Tower office. This man wanted a paper that published Pastor Russell's sermons in full and I am pleased to recommend the Tribune. I think the Question Box a valuable addition and I shall continue to recommend the Tribune at every opportunity.
Yours truly,
MACK HESS.

Illinois, Aug. 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I appreciate very much the last sermons. They are certainly fine and have been a great help in explaining the Bible. I wish more people could read them. I hope you will keep them as a permanent feature.
Yours respectfully,
D. J. MORHHEISER.

Ohio, Aug. 25.
Editor National Labor Tribune.
In addition to the many excellent sermons of Pastor Russell we note with pleasure the masterly sermon in your issue of August 10, on the "All seeing eye of Almighty God." If those who now groan under the weight of oppression, sorrow and pain, would read the book entitled The Divine plan of the Ages, and the splendid sermons and Bible questions and answers published in the Labor Tribune, it would give them hope in the midst of sorrow, courage in the midst of discouragement and they would learn the meaning of what God's Prophet wrote when he said "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." When the Son of righteousness will shine with healing in its beams, when the curse which came through disobedience will be known no more, and there shall be no more curse, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, because the prince of peace has come to reign.
Yours sincerely,
W. E. RICHARDS.

Pennsylvania, Aug. 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I cheerfully send you remittance for another year's subscription to the Labor Tribune and most earnestly congratulate you for your most excellent work in the style and type of the sermons by Brother C. T. Russell. As long as you use such good clear type and such good style in the display of those wonderful sermons you can count on my subscription to continue.
Yours truly,
H. S. KUSER.

New York, Aug. 26.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I again wish to thank you for the liberal space in your esteemable paper devoted to rare gems of truth, so grandly set forth. Indeed, I wish every deeply interested truth-lover and seeker could have the weekly visits of this splendid paper. All success to its ministries of light and truth.
Sincerely yours,
MRS. GEO. E. BROOKS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Postoffice Department at Washington continues to advise all periodicals admitted to the second-class mail privilege that they must comply strictly with the postal laws affecting subscribers. As these laws forbid carrying delinquent subscribers, the National Labor Tribune is compelled to repeat its notice that it cannot continue sending the paper to subscribers in arrears. Your tab shows whether you are paid up or not. If you are behind kindly remit at once.

WHO TOLD THE TRUTH?

Or the Doctrine of Immortality—An Essay Showing the Fallacy of the Doctrine of Immortality, to Which Is Added a Strong Plea to All to Study the Word and Become Enlightened.

In Gen. 2: 17, God said "Thou shalt surely die;" Gen. 3-4, the serpent said "Ye shall not surely die" Which do you think told the truth? You will answer God, Did it ever occur to you that according to the commonly accepted belief it was the serpent that told the truth and not God? You have heard the preacher speaking of the corpse say, "He is not dead but gone before; there is no death but change," have you not? Now if when a man is a corpse he is not dead, and the preachers words "There is no death," be true, was not the serpent correct when he said, "Ye shall not surely die?" Ezek. 18: 4, 20, "The soul that sinneth it shall die." The preacher says, "The soul is immortal and can never die."

Seeing the preacher and the serpent say the same thing and that God says the opposite, our question is pertinent and we put it in this form to arouse you to reflect and consider a few facts.

You have no doubt seen a person unconscious, nearly dead, and heard people talk about a dying person as having been unconscious for a long time, etc. Do you believe that persons in such conditions are really unconscious Of course you do and it will not doubt occur to you that many persons after having been unconscious for a time, have been restored to consciousness. You see, therefore, that it is possible for a person to become unconscious. Now suppose such a one, instead of being restored to consciousness, were to die, would he THEN be conscious or unconscious? Can you believe that death restores an unconscious person to consciousness. Can you believe that a person nearly dead knows nothing and yet one absolutely dead knows much? Is a man dead after he has breathed his last breath? If so God told the truth, but if not and he is still alive in heaven or elsewhere then the serpent told the truth, and the preacher is right when he says, "There is NO death, only change.".

Observation, reason and facts tell us that death is real; but we do not depend upon these alone, for God has spoken. Death as defined in Webster's Dictionary is that state of being in which there is total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions, the cessation of life. Now death according to the Bible, "is the cessation of all the vital functions—the cessation of life." For proof see Ps. 6: 5, "For in death there is no remembrance of thee, in the grave who shall give thee thanks." Ps. 146: 4, "His breath goeth forth he returneth to the earth, in that very day his thoughts perish." Also Isa. 38: 18, "The grave cannot praise thee, death cannot celebrate thee, they that go down into the pit cannot hope for the truth." and can language be plainer than in Eccl. 9: 5, 6 and 10, "The dead know not anything, their love, their hatred, and their envy is now perished." * "There is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave, whither thou goest." Does death end all of then? We answer that if it were not for the resurrection it would. As proof see 1 Cor. 15: 16, 18, "For if the dead raise not then is not Christ risen, and if Christ be not risen then they also that which have fallen asleep in Christ are perished."

If the serpent's words, "Ye shall not surely die," are true, and the doctrine that the soul is immortal and cannot die are true, and if man goes to his reward or to his punishment, at death, it is plain that there is no need of a resurrection. But seeing that the serpent told the untruth and that men DIE and remain in the grave until the resurrection at which time they are raised to be judged before they are rewarded or punished, then the resurrection is a realty, and so important that apart from it death does end all, without it apostolic preaching is rendered vain, and there can be no hope of a future life. Cor. 15, "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." Rom. 6: 23, but nowhere is it intimated that the gift of eternal life shall be given until the wages of sin are paid, (death.)

The doctrine of the immortality of the soul is the same doctrine instituted by the serpent in the garden, Gen. 3: 4, "Ye shall not surely die." Gen. 3: 5, "but ye shall be as Gods." It is the doctrine that induced Eve to partake of the forbidden fruit, and thus cause the fall of man. It is contrary to the word of God, and destructive of the gospel of the resurrection, which is Jesus Christ's gospel. How can a soul be raised from the dead if the soul dies not? The doctrine of the immortality of the soul is taught in nearly all heathen religions, and strange that it should be endorsed by Christians. But Satan has come to more of the human family than to mother Eve with his pleasing deception "God knows ye shall not surely die." Do you chide Eve for her weakness in giving Satan's line precedence to God's truth, and yet accept the same doctrine yourself, simple because it happens to be clothed in other words?

Come now, Christian, do not call me hard names, because I accept God's truth rather than Satan's lie. But go to your Bible and search from the first of Genesis to the last of Revelations and if you can find one word to intimate that man possesses an immortal soul, or never-dying spirit, please point me to the text of scripture gladly, for my object is not controgladly, for my object is not controlversy, but that we may know the truth, and the truth shall make us free.

Two union men have recently been elected to city offices at Santa Cruz, Cal.

Plumbers at Guelph, Ont., increased wage scale from 27 to 30 cents per hours without strike.

At Sacramento, Cal., cement finishers secured increase of 50 cents per day and mixers 25 cents per day.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Leo Lorrett, California.
S. N. Van Ordel, New York.
H. S. Kuser, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. E. C. Tulling, Canada.
James Godfrey, Canada.
J. K. Harper, Texas.
Mrs. W. H. Bolger, Texas.
D. F. Simmons, Pennsylvania.
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POPULAR MECHANICS

A WONDERFUL MACHINE.

Delicacy and Capacity of the Ordinary Watch.

Few pieces of machinery show more marvelous features than that of the watch. As a general proposition it may be stated that a watch is the smallest, most delicate instrument of the same number of parts that has ever been devised. About 175 different pieces of material enter into its construction, and upward of 2,400 separate operations are comprised in its manufacture.

Certain of the facts connected with its performance are almost incredible when considered as a whole. A blacksmith strikes several hundred blows on his anvil in a day and, as a matter of course, is glad when Sunday comes, but the roller jewel of a watch makes every day—and day after day—432,000 impacts against the fork or 157,680,000 blows during the course of a year without stop or rest, or some 3,153,600,000 blows during the space of twenty years, the period for which a watch is usually guaranteed to keep good time.

But the wonder of it does not cease here. It has been calculated that the power that moves the watch is equivalent to only four times the force used in a flea's jump. The watch power is therefore what might be termed the equivalent to a four flea power. One horsepower would suffice to operate 270,000,000 watches.

Furthermore, the balance wheel of a watch is moved by this four flea power one and forty-three one-hundredths inches with each vibration, or 3,558¾ miles continuously in one year.

Not much oil is required to lubricate the little machine on its 3,500 mile run. It takes only one-tenth of a drop of oil to oil the entire machinery of a year's service.—Scientific American.

Electroplating Glass.

Decorating glassware with electroplated designs has been followed in Germany by a similar process applied to porcelain. Finely powdered graphite is added to a solution of alkaline silicate, in which the powder remains suspended, and a design traced with this on the porcelain forms a conductive coating, on which an electroplate deposit can be made in the usual way. Silver is usually employed, though nickel may be used. Platters, bowls, tea sets, coffee sets, tureens and other dishes of porcelain can be ornamented, and it is claimed that they wear better than either solid silver or plain porcelain.

Use For Tomato Seeds.

The seeds of the tomato have been regarded as a waste material around the canneries, and the problem has been to get rid of the accumulation economically, but a valuable function of the tomato seed has been recently discovered in Italy, where the oil from it is said to have been found especially desirable in the manufacture of varnish. This oil has the quality of drying rapidly and has other superiorities.

FIREMEN'S DRILL TOWER.

Structure Designed For Training Fire Fighters.

A seventy-six foot drill tower for firemen has been erected by the city of Los Angeles, following the lead of other progressive municipalities, and classes of "smoke eaters" are practicing feats of agility on it every day. In this way they will know just how to handle the scaling ladders, life nets, life line guns and other modern devices instead of having to take their lesson during actual conflagrations. The tower has the height of a seven story office building, but is only about twelve feet square. It is built of wood and provided with window openings, standard fire escapes, standpipes, etc., and provides an opportunity for the inexperienced firemen to learn their business, besides enabling their superiors to weed out those members of the force who do not show sufficient strength or agility to render effective service. The practice with the scaling ladder is one of the most important, and the men are taught to mount from floor to floor with military precision of movement. It is essential when a crew is working together for each man to do his part "just so," and when four are sent up together with the ladders a fire captain directs their movements with a whistle and insists upon absolute accuracy of each movement. If a man uses the left hand when he should use the right, or vice versa, he is given a "calling down" until he does it right. The firemen are required to slide down the rope from the top of the building.—Popular Mechanics.

MEN USING SCALING LADDERS.

The Thing to Get At.

Chief Counsel—The first thing to do is to get at the root of this trouble. Associate Counsel—The root of the trouble is the late Mr. Sigward's fortune. Chief Counsel—Exactly, and we must get at it.—New York Tribune.

USES OF SOAPSTONE.

Large Quantities of Talc Employed In Industry.

A new record was made in raising the annual production of talc or soapstone in the United States to 150,710 short tons in 1910, an increase of 16 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value compared with the production in 1909, according to J. S. Diller of the United States geological survey.

Talc is usually marketed in the rough from the mine, sawed into slabs and made up into manufactured objects such as laundry tubs or ground into powder. In 1910 63 per cent of the talc was ground and 22 per cent made into slabs and manufactured. The product of New York is practically all ground. Vermont ranks second and produces both ground talc and soapstone. Virginia, the third in rank, produces some ground talc, but a large amount of soapstone, in the production of which it outranks all other states.

Most of the ground talc is used in the manufacture of paper of various kinds, especially building paper. It finds application also in the manufacture of molded rubber forms and as foundry facings and paints. It readily absorbs grease and is used to remove spots from silk and to bleach cotton goods. On account of its slipperiness, one of its most important properties, it is widely used to lessen friction, and for this purpose it is dusted into gloves and shoes and blown into conduits to ease the introduction of electric wires or other conductors. One of its widest applications is in toilet powders, most of which are made from high grade talc imported from Europe.

Laundry tubs, griddles, foot warmers and many other similar utensils are manufactured from soapstone. The higher grades of massive talc, free from flaws, are sawed up to make pencils or crayons, French chalk, gas tips and other special articles.

The Metal of Fashion.

Jewelers have decided that platinum is hereafter to take the place of gold as the precious metal of fashion, so cheap and common has the once precious metal of antiquity become. "What," asks an editorial writer in the New York Tribune, "is to become of the golden wisdom of our proverbial philosophy?" Indeed, the proverbial and literary consequences of the change are found more formidable than may appear at first blush. "Silence," it is suggested, "may turn from golden to platinum in the speech of our descendants. But they will continue to quote Shakespeare's beauties unchanged, to speak still of gilding refined gold, as well as painting the lily, to be as rich in her hour of happiness as twenty seas, if all their sands were pearl, the water nectar and the rocks pure gold."

A Sure Way.

Ethel—Their parents made the match, I believe. Arthur—I thought they opposed it? Ethel—Yes; that's how they made it.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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HIGH PRICED PEACHES.

The Ones They Had in London, Perhaps, but Not in New York.

They walked into the breakfast room at one of the big New York hotels the other day—dainty, precise and querulous. They had just returned from a tour of Europe and gave that continent the big talk at every chance.

"Have you no South African peaches?" they asked plaintively. "We have been stopping at the Savoy in London, and there were plenty of South African peaches."

The hotel manager was found. He hastened to the complaining ones. Certainly the hotel had South African peaches. They were imported especially for the hotel guests; came from the same peach orchard that the Savoy's peaches did. The faces of the traveled persons did not light up with joy and appreciation, as one would think.

"How much are they?" they asked with a singular timidity.

"Three dollars each," said the hotel manager. The traveled persons promptly protested. "But we only paid—haw—$2.50 for them at the Savoy," said they. The hotel manager expressed his regret at the overcharge. He said they might have them at the same price that they paid at the Savoy in London, and how many would they like to have?

"Haw, Alfred," said one of the plaintive traveled persons to the other plaintive traveled person, "let us have—haw—one of those deah old fawshioned breakfasts of ham and eggs."

"Right, old dear," said Alfred.

The hotel manager went away grinning softly to himself. He had never had any peaches from South Africa.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

POSTAL PUZZLES.

They Were Easy Reading For Uncle Sam's Clever Officials.

A letter with the addressee's face roughly drawn on the envelope and the words "Baltimore, Md.," following wasn't too great a puzzle for the men who decipher mail addresses for Uncle Sam. The letter was sent from Clarksburg, W. Va., by J. M. Crouch. When it reached the Baltimore postoffice the postmaster said it had to be delivered. Several of the experts were puzzling over how that trick could be turned when the mail carrier in whose district a big hotel is walked up to a group around the man holding the letter and said, "Why, that's Sam Hoover, chief clerk of the —— hotel." And it was for Sam, who opened it and learned that his friend wished to engage a room for that night. When Crouch arrived at the hotel the room was ready for him.

About twenty years ago a European peasant mailed on the other side of the Atlantic a letter the envelope of which bore this sort of address:

HANS SIEGLICH,
First House in America.

It was easy for New York postoffice men, the first house in America to immigrants being Castle Garden, where they were then received. In Castle Garden Hans was found without delay.—New York Press.

Soluble Glass.

In 1818 a German professor stumbled upon the discovery of soluble glass, which he made from silica with soda and potash combined. This is now extensively used for rendering wood work incombustible and marble and plaster secure against atmospheric agents, as a vehicle for mineral colors in a kind of fresco painting to be exposed to the weather, in the manufacture of artificial stone and in the composition of fireproof cements for stoves, etc.

About thirty years ago it was discovered that glass might be rendered exceedingly hard by dipping it in oil when at a certain degree of temperature. The particles, however, seem to be put in a state of high tension, and the whole may suddenly fly into a thousand pieces.

The Romany Rye.

The first notice of gypsies which occurs in European literature is from the pen of an Austrian monk about 1122. They are described by him in very uncomplimentary terms as "Ishmaelites and braziers, who go peddling through the wide world, having neither house nor home, cheating the people with their tricks and deceiving mankind, but not openly." Having got a bad name, they seem to have been in the middle ages treated everywhere with systematic harshness. In England the most barbarous decrees against them were issued, even as late as the days of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.—London Globe.

Well Qualified.

Father—Well, my son, you have now got your commission and are prepared to join your regiment and fight for the glory of our country. Do you think you have the necessary qualifications? Young Officer—Well, I should think so. I am the champion long distance runner of our club.—London Mail.

Virtue.

Virtue consists in making desire subordinate to duty, passion to principle. The pillars of character are moderation, temperance, chastity, simplicity, self control. Its method is self denial.

Too Risky.

"We should close our eyes to the unsightly things in life."

"Too risky. I tried that once and slipped on a banana peel."—Washington Herald.

A man should be upright, not have to be kept straight.—Marcus Aurelius.

Taking Him Up.

Policeman — You've been begging. Now, you just accompany me. Organ Grinder—With pleasure, sir. What song would you like?—Pele Mele.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

OVERTURNED UNTIL HE COME

Ezekiel xxi, 25-27—Sept. 3

"Depart from evil and do good; seek peace and pursue it."—Psalm xxxiv, 14.

AT the giving of the Law God plainly told the nation of Israel the terms and conditions upon which they were received as His people. If they would be obedient to the Divine requirements all things would work well with them. They would be rich, prosperous, the blessed nation of the Lord. But if, on the contrary, they should neglect the Divine Statutes and become idolatrous, the Lord would oppose them and would deliver them into the hands of their enemies for chastisement; and "seven times" should pass over them.—Leviticus xxvi. 18, 21, 24, 28.

Now had come the time for the complete overthrow of the national polity, for a period of "seven times" or seven years, as foretold by Moses. In this case, however, the years must have been *symbolic* because frequently they had captivities of more than seven years. Accepting, then, as a fact that these seven years or "times" were symbolic years, how long a period do they indicate?

Universal Empires—Man's View.

It is an accepted fact that in Bible symbolism each day represents a year; and the Jewish year had twelve months of thirty days each. Thus each year represented symbolically three hundred and sixty years; and the seven years of chastisement represented 7 times 360, or 2,520 years.

When, therefore, we read that the kingdom would be overturned, overturned until Messiah should come, we are to understand that the period of the overturned condition, as a whole, would be 2,520 years, beginning with the time the crown was taken from Zedekiah—in 606 B. C. (70 years prior to the proclamation of Cyrus permitting the people to return—536 B. C.).

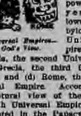
A Look at the Facts

It is always interesting and profitable to students of the Bible to note the fulfillment of Divine predictions. It establishes faith. It makes all of God's promises more real; it assures us of Divine supervision in respect to Israel's affairs and thus gives ground for confidence in the supervision of the affairs of spiritual Israel—the Church.

As we look back along the aisles of history we see the fulfillment of the declaration that the nation of Israel would be overturned. After its restoration by Cyrus, B. C. 536, it continued to have a sort of national existence for 600 years; yet in all that time it had not a king of the line of David—the line of Divine promise—and it was ruled over by the various adjoining nations, as it is written, "Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles until the times (years) of the Gentiles be filled full."

The Times of the Gentiles

When God removed the typical kingdom of Israel and His typical throne in the world He gave over the earthly dominion to the Gentiles; and this lease of power, as represented in Daniel's prophecy, was to continue for "seven times"—2,520 years. In other words, during the same period that Israel would be having "seven times" of tribulation and subjection, the Gentiles would be having "seven times" of prosperity; and both will terminate at the same time—in 2,520 years from B. C. 606—October, A. D. 1914.



Universal Empires—God's View.

(1) The facts are, so far as the Gentiles are concerned, a lease of power for 2,520 years, as follows:—For (a) Babylon, the first Universal Empire; (b) Medo-Persia, the second Universal Empire; (c) Grecia, the third Universal Empire; and (d) Rome, the fourth Universal Empire. According to the Scriptural view of the matter, this fourth Universal Empire is still represented in the Papacy and the various so-called Christian governments of the world.

It is well to note particularly the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, as recorded in Daniel ii, 31-45, and its interpretation by the Prophet Daniel. Daniel does not here state the time for the end of these Gentile governments; that we find elsewhere. But every foretold circumstance indicates that the end is nigh, even at the doors. The stone cut out of the mountain without hands, which smites and scatters the Gentile powers, represents the true Church, the Kingdom of God. When glorified it will smite and destroy the kingdoms of this world. Not the people, but the governments are symbolized by the image.

(2) The next thing in order, now, following the expiration of the "seven times" (2,520 years, to 1915 A. D.), will be the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom and its recognition by the children of Israel, and through them as God's instruments and channel, the blessing of all the families of the earth.

At the Literary Club.

"Maria, what was done at the meeting of your literary club last night?"

"We fined Mrs. Chillicon-Kearney $5 for accusing Mrs. Highmee of cheating at bridge."—Chicago Tribune.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

Q.—What and where is the "Lake of Fire and Brimstone?" Revelation xix, 20; xx, 14, 15.

Answer.—The book of Revelation is manifestly a book of signs and symbols as stated in the beginning of the book (Revelation 1, 1). A "beast" and "false prophet," surely not literal, were to be cast into the "lake of fire and brimstone," surely not literal. A lake ordinarily is a valley filled with water. A lake of fire and brimstone would, similarly, be a valley filled with these elements. Outside the walls of the ancient city of Jerusalem there was such a lake of fire and brimstone called the "Valley of Gehenna" into which all the refuse of the city was cast, and destroyed. When the New Jerusalem (Revelation xxi, 2) is established in the earth, all that savors of unrighteousness and corruption will be *destroyed* (not tormented). It would be impossible to express in signs and symbols more forcibly the thought of entire and absolute destruction than that which is represented by the expression, "the lake of fire burning with brimstone." No one could think of more destructive elements. Therefore the lesson is that all who fail to gain entrance into the city of the New Jerusalem shall go into the lake of fire and brimstone, which is the second death—everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord—annihilation. "They shall be as though they had not been" (Obadiah xvi).

Q.—Jephthah made a vow (see Judges xi, 30-40) which led him to burn his only daughter as a burnt offering. Can we believe that a just God approved this?

Answer.—God's law expressly prohibited human sacrifices. (See Deuteronomy xii, 30, 31.) Besides, Jephthah did not burn his daughter as a sacrifice. Our Common Version translation of the Scripture you cite is misleading. The original properly translated reads: "It shall be that whoever comes forth of the doors of my house to meet me, when I return in peace, from the children of Ammon, shall surely be Jehovah's, and I will offer to Him (Jehovah) a burnt offering." Jephthah's vow meant that his daughter, who met him on his return, should be devoted to the Lord's service as Hannah dedicated Samuel, and that Jephthah would offer to the Lord a burnt offering. Every Jewish woman hoped to be the mother of the Messiah. For a virgin this would seem impossible. Jephthah's daughter's dedication to the Lord meant that she must forever remain a virgin. In proof of this the account reads, "and she went forth to bewail her virginity." "She returned unto her father, who did with her according to his vow which he had vowed, and she knew no man" (remained a virgin). After that it became a custom for the daughters of Israel to go once each year and spend four days in lamenting with, or consoling, this daughter of Jephthah (see verses 39, 40).

Q.—What is the meaning of the following expression: "Upon this rock I will build My church?"—Matthew xvi, 18.

Answer.—The Greek word for Peter is "*petros*," and means a stone, and the original word for rock is "*petra*." The meaning of this passage therefore is "Thou art *Petros*, a stone, and on this *petra*, rock, I will build My Church." Mark the construction of the language; "Thou" is in the second person, and "this" is in the third. "*Petros*" is masculine and "*petra*" is feminine. Jesus asked for a confession; Peter gave it in these words—"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." And this was the *petra* on which He declared that He would build His church, and against which the gates of hell (*hades*) should not prevail. The Apostle (I Corinthians iii, 11) explains that Jesus Christ (and not Peter) is the only Foundation upon which the true Church or spiritual Temple is to be erected. St. Peter was merely one of the "living stones" (John i, 42; I Peter ii, 2-5) of that great Temple, the Church of Christ, which will be made up of many "stones," of which our Lord Jesus is the foundation Rock (I Corinthians x, 4).

Q.—A little girl asked her mother, "Mamma, why don't God kill the Devil?" I have often wished to know the answer to this question; can you answer it?

Answer.—The Scriptures assure us that God has the power to destroy Satan, that old Serpent, the Devil, and that in due time He will do so. (See Genesis iii, 15; Romans xvi, 20; Hebrews ii, 14.) Satan was the first to do evil, and he has seduced both men and angels from the path of righteousness. The baneful effects of sin can best be learned by experience, hence God is permitting the Devil to carry his evil ways to the limit. Those who profit by the experience will hate iniquity and love righteousness and will be rewarded with eternal life. All others, with the Devil, will be destroyed. Satan thinks he is thwarting God's progress, but God is overruling the effects of Satan's course. For instance, the Church has been subjected to many trials and much tribulation by reason of Satan's efforts, but the Lord assures us that "these fiery trials" of the Christian will "work out for them a far more exceeding weight of eternal glory."

Q.—How many million years probably elapsed between the creation of the world and everything pertaining to it, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, and the later creation as recorded in the second chapter of Genesis embracing the Garden of Eden incidents?

Answer.—Various have been the speculations as to the age of the earth prior to the creation of man. The guesses have ranged from a million to hundreds of millions of years in extent. How reasonable the Bible account, which ignores all wild speculations and dispenses with any useless narrative, by simply stating, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Then follows the description of the process of transforming the created earth from a chaotic condition ("without form and void") to one suitable to form a habitation for mankind. Six creative days or Epochs are outlined in the Genesis record, leading up to the creation of man in the close of the last one of these distinct Ages of time. The very latest conclusions reached by modern scientists are in exact conformity with the Genesis account. These six creative Epochs are recognized by scientists under the following terms: First, azoic; second, paleozoic; third, devonian; fourth, carboniferous; fifth, reptilian; sixth, mammalian. The Scriptural evidence is quite plain that each of these Epochs was seven thousand years in length, making the entire creative period forty-two thousand years. The Seventh Day, the Creator's rest Day, is also seven thousand years in duration, in the which no creative work, as it relates to the earth, has been accomplished. We have reason to believe from the evidences about us, in nature as well as from the testimony of the Bible, that by the close of the Seventh Day—the last seven thousand years—the earth will be in a perfect condition, beautiful and glorious, and will form an everlasting habitation for the restored race of mankind.

Q.—Is Christianity a failure? This question is asked because Christianity was announced in such glowing terms to the shepherds on the plains of Judea, nearly nineteen centuries ago, and up to the present time has failed most lamentably to accomplish all that was implied in its introduction. The herald angels sang—"Behold, we bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people" and "Peace on earth, good will to man" (Luke ii, 10-14). The statistics compiled by missionary associations show for the last century that at its beginning there were about 600,000,000 heathen people in the world; at its close there were nearly 1,200,000,000, almost double the number. To one born in Christendom, hundreds and thousands were born in heathendom. As for peace being established in the earth; never in all the annals of the race has there been such vast preparations for war and bloodshed as at the present time. In the place of the nations beating their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks (Isaiah ii, 4) just the reverse is taking place. Kindly answer my question.

Answer.—The Scriptures will answer your question. They show that the Creator's purpose for the present time is not the conversion of the world to Christianity, but merely the gathering out or the selection of a predestinated class, the Church of Christ, which in the Age or Dispensation to come, will establish universal peace in the earth, and cause the knowledge of the Lord to fill the world so that all the people shall know Him from the least to the greatest. Christianity will then be gloriously triumphant, as, at that time every knee shall bow and every tongue give praise to God (Revelation xix, 11-16).

Q.—If all those who have died in the past were to be resurrected and placed on this earth would there be room enough for them all, or would there be so many that they would be piled one on top of the other miles high? And if the latter is true, would not this disprove the Bible teaching that man is to be resurrected and live on this earth?

Answer. — Inasmuch as the Bible does teach a resurrection or awakening of the entire world of mankind at the time of the return of our Lord Jesus Christ, for we read, "All who are in their graves shall come forth at the voice of the Son of Man" (John v, 28, 29), and that the earth is to be man's everlasting habitation (Ecclesiastes i, 4; Isaiah xlv, 18) we must necessarily expect that God would in His Divine arrangements make abundant provisions for all. According to the Bible Chronology, the race has been in existence about six thousand years, to be exact, 6039 years. A very liberal estimate of the number of people who have come into existence in that time is twenty-two billion, and this figure is probably double the actual number. The land area of the world is 54,807,420 square miles. The state of Texas alone, as a vast burial ground, could easily, allowing ten square feet for each one, hold more than ten times the number of people who have ever existed. When all the earth has become as the garden of Eden (Isaiah xxxv) we have no reason to doubt but that all will be amply provided for, with plenty of space in which to move about. Then "They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid" (Micah iv, 4).

Removing Whitewash.

A good way to remove whitewash is to soak it thoroughly with concentrated lye and then use a wire or hard bristled scrubbing brush. If the time was put on in a hot condition it may require more than one such application to remove it entirely.

SEP 9 1910

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Reports at A. F. of L. Headquarters Show Unusual Number of New Unions Springing Up in All Parts of Country--Success of Postal Savings Banks Already Assured--President Gompers' Very Significant Utterance in His Denver Address.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. — New unions are springing up all over the continent. Latest reports show formation of the following local unions: Milk Handlers and Tailors, Columbus, Mo.; Laundry Workers and Truck Handlers, Kansas City; Federal Union, Eldon, Mo.; Federal Union, Limon, Col.; Teamsters and Tailors, Asbury Park, N. J.; Carmen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Carmen, Freedom, Pa.; Trades and Labor Council, E. Palestine, O.; Track Layers and Postal Clerks, Logan, O.; Machinists' Helpers, Ennis, Texas; Structural Iron Workers, Bakers and Central Labor Union, Fort Worth, Texas; Waiters, Palestine, Tex.; Street Car Men, Montreal; Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers, and Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Sydney, N. S.; Tailors, Palestine, Texas, Virginia, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., and Wilmington, N. C.; Railroad Clerks, Matoon, Ill.; Musicians, Farmington, Ill.; Coopers, Peoria, Ill.; Stationary Firemen, Haverhill, Mass.; Carpenters, Albion, Mich.

The International Glove Workers Union at its convention held in Milwaukee, Wis., levied an assessment of 25 cents to be applied to the McNamara defense fund. It was also decided to extend the jurisdiction of the organization and embrace the canvas glove workers. Since the convention closed the Independent Glove Workers' Union of Fulton county, N. Y., have voted to affiliate with the International Union.

In 1893, the American Federation of Labor began an agitation for the establishment of Postal Savings Banks. It showed in a practical manner the desirability for the establishment of such a system, and conducted a long vigorous campaign in its favor. Undismayed by opposition, it continued the movement until postal savings banks were established by act of Congress.

The judgment of the American Federation of Labor has been found good. Thirty-eight first class savings depositories have been designated by Postmaster General Hitchcock and those already open for business have been patronized in a manner that shows the need of such an institution.

In the first 12 days of their operation the first four first class post offices designated as postal savings banks received in deposit, aggregating sums as follows: New York, $53,029; Chicago, $106,316; Boston, $26,721; St. Louis, $19,581.

A report issued at London shows that during 1910 the cash received by the British Post Office Savings Banks from depositors amounted to $224,000,000; $5,709,251 realized by the sale of government stock, $12,834,650 of dividends credited to depositors, $3,550,196, credited as payment under annuities and insurance contracts, and $1,488 government stock transferred to the depositors own names in the books of the Bank of England. Repayments in 1910 totaled $223,183,437, the balance due at the close of the year to all depositors inclusive of interest to December 31 being $821,907,151.

Organized labors' demand for railroad legislation, looking to the safety of the employed and the public has received added stimulus in the two latest railroad catastrophes in which twenty-seven boys, girls, men and women were mangled and slain, and eighty-six were maimed and injured. Young and old were hurled into eternity without time for preparation, scores of homes are filled with grief and disconsolation and many physical wrecks will linger for a little while, victims of the death dealing railroads.

Speeding eastward behind time Lehigh Valley train No. 4 ran into a spreading rail on a trestle over Canandaigua creek, N. Y., and two day coaches from the mid section of the train plunged downward 40 feet striking the east embankment like a pair of projectiles, killing 27 and injuring 86 people.

The cars were smashed into a crumbled mass of wood, metal and glass under which lay a hundred beings, many of them dead, others shrieking in the death agony, others pleading in heart rending tones for aid, and others making a desperate effort to extricate themselves from the death dealing trap. Many a battle field had claimed fewer victims.

Running 60 miles an hour to make up lost time train No. 43 on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad was wrecked at Kinsey. Ten passengers were seriously injured, one probably fatally. It is thought the accident was caused by a spreading rail. Two coaches were derailed, one completely turned over.

It will be noted that both trains were trying to make up time, and that both accidents were caused by spreading rails. A few more maintenance of employes, and a shorter work day for those already employed would have been the means of preventing both catastrophies.

While speaking to a gathering in Denver, Col., President Gompers startled his audience by sounding a significant warning note. Speaking of the fall of republics he said: "As Americans we have been fortunate; we have a faculty for overcoming obstacles. Through all turmoils and despite national upheavals we have somehow landed on all fours safely. From the time of the framing of the constitution, a network of difficulties has been overcome. We have become a nation of optimists and self-suf-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

THE large capital from which no return is expected by those contributing it, employed in organizing on philanthropic lines a free labor employment agency in New York city for the ignorant and inefficient principally, but also for all seeking labor, meets a want now widely recognized. As population increases, as the number of immigrants ignorant of English grows and as industry becomes more complex, skilled aid and advice are more and more needed to bring the mass and the job together.

In Germany this is fully appreciated. Every place has its free government agency. Information as to special labor needs is exchanged and the calls for labor are posted. Newspapers are freely used to make known work needed in other places. If a factory closes or shuts down in one place, other like factories in other places are notified that hands are wanting work and any large contract or order calling for more operatives or laborers is made known whoever there are those likely to profit by the knowledge.

No private agencies can do this and German experience since 1895 shows that the private agency and the want advertisement are still needed locally as much as ever with the public agencies in existence. The public employment agency reaches those that these do not and aids them to accomplish their object. The Municipal Labor Office in Stuttgart, a place of about 200,000 population, in 1907 found employment on these lines, using all agencies, for 62,918 person, 39,201 men and 23,717 women. In England, when present plans are completed, $500,000 a year will be spent on Government labor agencies in 240 places, in an area as large as New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with about twice the population of these States.

The New York agency will reach out in all directions and find both hands and work. No one knows how much this is needed until the experiment is tried. The conditions of employment are constantly growing harder in the United States, and the sooner employment bureaus are established by the States generally the better.

JOHNSONIAN BRAND OF JUSTICE.

GOVERNOR HIRAM JOHNSON, in honoring Indiana's requisition for Hosick, a Los Angeles detective charged with kidnaping the McNamaras, has given another demonstration that he believes in what he calls "substantial justice."

There was a chance for much quibbling, red tape and the interference of precedent and technicality. The governor was convinced that the requisition was regular and that Indiana is sincere in desire to prosecute the accused, and that settled it.

Now let it be seen whether men can be secretly torn from their homes by armed crowds from another state. The fugitive slave law was decided for the black man, through an awful war. We need a decision for the white man, who, however lowly his station must be presumed to be innocent until proved guilty and who, as citizen of one state, certainly must be protected against armed force from another state.

Your brand of "substantial justice" is what's wanted, Hiram Johnson!

JUDGE POLLARD, ORIGINATOR OF "PLEDGE PLAN."

A WISE idea as a police justice made William Jefferson Pollard of St. Louis an international celebrity. Mr. Pollard had been a justice of the peace and was a local politician and lawyer when he was made justice of the Second district police court in St. Louis in 1903. Many drunkards were brought before him. His predecessors on the bench had used the "$10 or ten days" method of reformation. Judge Pollard evolved what has come to be known in Europe and America as the "Pollard pledge plan," whereby he paroled the inebriate upon his signing a pledge of total abstinence for one year. This humane plan proved effective in so many cases that the British parliament enacted it into statute law of the realm. The state legislatures of Vermont and of Victoria, Australia, also passed measures authorizing police magistrates to release drunkards under the Pollard plan. President Taft has appointed Judge Pollard as an American delegate to the thirteenth international congress on alcoholism, which will meet at The Hague in September. He was also a delegate to the session of this congress in London two years ago. In 1906 he visited Great Britain and addressed meetings explaining the Pollard plan.

COAL MINERS TO TRY FOR PRIZES.

One of the most important and interesting contests ever held in Pittsburgh will take place in Arsenal Park next Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Competing teams of First Aid to the Injured forces of miners from all the leading bituminous coal districts of Pennsylvania will gather to demonstrate what they can do in event of accident in which miners are injured. The meeting is the first of its kind. Each year others will be held. All are under government supervision.

The contests will be open to the public and the opportunity of the people to see how the government is co-operating with mining companies and coal miners in instructing them how to best care for injured men at mine disasters. Teams of miners for various mines have been drilling for the contest all summer. Entries were secured through the process of elimination.

Teams of different districts competed for the honor of a state competition in Pittsburgh. The winners of these contests become competitors in the national competition which comes later in Pittsburgh, when President Taft and members of his cabinet will be present.

Eleven Teams to Compete.

The entries for the contest next Saturday closed in the office of Secretary S. A. Taylor of the Pittsburgh Coal operators Association last week. Eleven teams have been admitted and those competitors are from the following collieries: Pittsburgh Coal Company, G. W. Schluederberg, general manager; Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, David G. Jones, general manager; Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad & Coal Company, W. W. Keeler, general manager; Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, W. R. Calverly, general manager; Thomas McCafferty, general manager; Seanor First Aid Association, Somerset county, Pa.

Of the large number of deaths and injuries due to mine accidents, by far the larger portion result, not from those occasional holocausts due to explosions, but, on the contrary, over three-quarters of such accidental injuries occur one or two at a time, in the course of the daily work of the miner. They are due to falls of roof or rock, breaking of hoisting or hauling cables, premature shots, etc.

Careful investigation by mine company surgeons and others concerned in treating injured miners shows that when men trained in the administration of first aid are at hand to immediately apply antiseptic bandages and give treatment, the period for which the injured is off duty is greatly reduced. It is authoritatively asserted that about one-tenth the time is lost from work and one-tenth the wage loss results where first aid treatement is at once administered, as compared with absence of such treatment.

Government Joins Movement.

It is for these reasons that instruction in first aid has been taken up so actively for several years by the great coal companies of the anthracite coal region. It is for the same reason that the United States Bureau of Mines, recognizing the great value of first aid instruction, has been demonstrating its use and giving instruction in the methods, through its rescue stations and cars in the United States. No better evidence of the value of this instruction, not only to the miner, but to the mine operator, because of reduction in damage claims and hospital charges, can be asked than the wonderful progress made the last six months in adopting first aid training throughout the United States.

A feature of the first aid work is the annual contests held something on the principle of athletic competitions, so as to keep up, through contests for prizes, the interest of the miners in the necessary training. Constant training is essential that the first aid men shall be at all times prepared with the necessary appliances to bandage a wound or splint a broken limb.

Early Competitions in Indiana.

One of the first of such competitions to result from the instruction of the Bureau of Mines and to be held elsewhere than in the anthracite region was that of the Vandalia Com-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

British Industrial Position Easier--Railway Strike Settled--British Soldiers Shoot Many Strikers Dead -- John Burns and Lloyd George as Strike-Breakers--Thousands of Underpaid Women Unionise Themselves.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The strike movements recorded in my last letter covering practically the whole of Great Britain had considerably diminished in size seven days later. The national railway strike which brought out 250,000 railway workers all over the country, practically half of the entire working railway staff of the country, was almost wholly settled within three days, but it must be said that the settlement is one of the least satisfactory recently recorded. The things struck for were not so sharply defined as with other recent strikes, but they mainly included a demand the abolition of the conciliation boards and for the recognition of the unions.

The railway workers were ordered to return to work as a result of a conference held late on the night of August 19 and on August 21 trains were practically running as usual all over the country. A small commission is to sit composed of representatives of men and the railway companies with an outside chairman and this commission will discuss what questions are involved, local or general and present a report within a week, it is said. The railway union leaders have announced that this is a victory but their opinion is not shared by large numbers of the members of the union and the result is that especially on the North Eastern railway system, one of the biggest in the country, immense dislocation of traffic. Upon that system the demands have crystalized definitely and the railwaymen demand an eight hours' day and a general advance in wages of 50 cents per week, which is a very substantial advance for a British railway worker whose wages rule unusually low. As evidence of this your correspondent might mention that there are over 100,000 railway workers in this country who earn less than five dollars a week.

Elsewhere things are on the whole quieting down. The last echoes of the great London dock strike are fading away and the one or two smaller sections of dock workers whose claims had not been clearly granted are now securing what they want.

Liverpool, which has been the greatest strike center in the country recently, is also rapidly assuming a peaceful aspect. Practically all classes of transport workers who struck there have secured what they struck for and those masses of men who came out sympathetically are now able to return to work. It will be remembered that it was in Liverpool that the first of the more serious strike disturbances in this country occurred, ending in the shooting dead by the military of two men—a docker and a carter.

It is in South Wales, however, that the greatest disasters of all occurred in the way of loss of life. At Llanelly, a prominent railway center on the Great Western system, the railway strike took a peculiarly active form and the railway men, reinforced by crowds of tinplate workers and allied mill hands, made a desperate attempts to prevent any trains at all running, even with blacking labor. The result that followed was one that has been far too common in this country during the last few months. Regiments of soldiers were poured promptly into the disturbed area. After a small delay necessary to comply with the requirements of strict legality special soldiers were told off to fire into the turbulent crowd with ball cartridge with the result that more lives were lost mainly, it appears, the lives of innocent lookers-on.

This firing on strike crowds has been something entirely unexpected in this country and apologists for it point out that the crowds had got so far out of hand that nothing else was left but prompt and particular slaughter. It is to be pointed out also that this firing on the crowds has taken place at the orders of a government calling itself Liberal and embracing those great "friends of the working man" John Burns and Lloyd George. John Burns is himself an exstrike-rioter of twenty years ago and Lloyd George is another man whose love for the working classes in words transcends anything yet uttered. He, it will be remembered, was the inventor of the great phrase, "the idle rich," and in his famous speeches at Limehouse and elsewhere, talked extremely socialistically. At the last general election Lloyd George referred to the only Socialist Parliamentary candidate in London—George Lansbury—as "my friend Lansbury" and asked all Liberals to vote for him. Readers of this journal can compare these men's words with their acts.

Furthermore, the part played by the Labor Party in Parliament during these weeks of serious and unparalleled industrial crises has been by no means clear. No vote of censure has been moved upon the Government and no attempt made to raise the question of the employment of troops in industrial disputes in the House of Commons definitely. The Labor Party in the House, however, found ample time to contribute several important speeches in the debate which ended with the carrying of the resolution conferring salaries upon members of Parliament in this country for the first time.

The upshot of the whole thing is that we are seeing developed in this country a great recrudescence of straightforward Trades Unionism which almost looks as if it had tried political action and found it wanting and has now determined that when

(Continued on Eighth Page)

PITTSBURGH'S BIG LABOR DAY.

Labor Day was featured in Pittsburgh by one of the most imposing parades of workmen in the history of the city, thousands marching in solid ranks through the downtown streets. The parade was in charge of the Labor Day Committee, of which W. J. Kelly was chairman and Miss Emmiline M. Pitt secretary. The city administration was represented by Assistant City Solicitor John B. Drew, Director Joseph G. Armstrong of the Department of Public Works, Director E. R. Walters of the Department of Health, Controller E. S. Morrow and P. J. McArdle, who takes his seat in city council today.

The parade officers were J. J. McKee, chief marshal, with Herbert A. Ashton, adjutant; R. J. McGrath, chief of staff, and P. J. McGrath and Charles Rosskoph aids. There was no attempt at distinctive uniforms, but every local carried its own banner. The metal trades had the right of line. Their appearance was greeted with cheers all along the route of parade. There were plenty of bands to quicken the feet of the marchers.

Starting from the Labor Temple, Webster avenue and Epiphany street, the column moved to Seventh avenue, to Ninth street bridge, across bridge to Anderson street, North Side, to East Ohio street, to Federal street, to Sandusky street, across the Seventh street bridge to Liberty avenue, to Fifth avenue, to Epiphany street, to the Labor Temple where it disbanded. All along the route the marchers were tendered a great ovation. The column was headed by Assistant Superintendent of Police E. J. Kennelly, on a coal black horse, followed by a squad of 30 mounted policemen.

Order of Parade.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Edward J. Kennelly, with 30 mounted officers.

Colonel H. P. Bope's Third Regiment Band.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union No. 5 80 men.

District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, 200

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

John Williams Now President of A. A.

John Williams, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, was on Tuesday elected president of that famous organization to succeed P. J. McArdle, who resigned to take up the duties of councilman of the city of Pittsburgh. The change in officers was made at the request of President McArdle, who felt that he could not retain both offices and give proper attention to both.

Michael F. Tighe, assistant secretary of the organization, was elected secretary and D. J. Davis was elected to the position of assistant secretary. Davis has been national trustee.

McArdle's councilmanic appointment is good only until next January, but he will be a candidate for election to the full term at the November election. The salary of a councilman is $6,500.

HOW LABOR SUNDAY WAS SPENT.

Fitting religious observances of Labor Day were held last Sunday at various points in the Greater Pittsburgh district. It is the purpose of labor leaders to interest as many churches as possible in the labor movement.

Those who spoke at the celebration at the Labor Temple were City Solicitor Harry M. Irons, Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee and W. S. Bigger. Rev. Father L. A. O'Connell, of the Epiphany church, and Rev. A. T. Turkle, of the North Side, were unable to be present. Vocal selections were rendered by Edward Rehl and Prof. W. A. Davis and by the Lyric Male quartet. Miss Emmeline Pitt, president of the Women's Consumers league, presided. The first address was by Mr. Irons, who said in part:

"The great question for consideration is how to secure for any person, willing and able to work, an honest livelihood, and, I believe, when the people solve this question poverty will be no more. During the past 20 years many new conditions have been brought about in this country. Trusts have wonderfully aided the country, but, on the other hand, they have also caused a lot of wickedness among the working classes. It is up to the people now to see that these wrongs are righted."

Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee spoke on "The Pulpit and Labor." He said in part:

"Greater than the church is labor fighting for its rights. The fourth commandment of the church, 'Thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath day.' I shall speak about tonight. The Lord appointed one day out of seven to refrain from work. But do the corporations abide by this rule?

"I was up through Homestead and Braddock today and from appearances it was Monday, Wednesday or another workday of the week, from the amount of smoke pouring from the stacks in the mills in that district. Many of these workmen who are compelled to work day in and day out can never get a chance to attend divine worship on Sunday.

"The church has now come to the laboring men to get the spirit of reli-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

SALVATION FREE TO ALL MANKIND.

John Wesley's View Linked to John Calvin's—Missing Link of Harmony. Pastor Russell Finds It Between Election and Free Grace—He Says That Every Sinner Will Yet Have Full Opportunity to Return to Divine Favor—"River of the Water of Life" Is for the Non-Elect Alone.

MT. LAKE PARK, Md., Sept 3—Although this is an after-season for the Camp Meetings, Chautauqua and other gatherings here, the after-season Convention of the International Bible Students now in session outshines all the in-season Assemblies of many years. The program is an extensive one; during the ten days of the Convention addresses will be given by sixty ministers and instructors of the Association. The teachings are inter-denominational, un-sectarian. Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, and now also of London Tabernacle, is President of the Association. His was the principal address. The Auditorium was crowded. In compliment to Methodists, Pastor Russell took for his text what he claimed was John Wesley's favorite—**"And the Spirit and the Bride say, Come; and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely"** (Revelation xxii, 17.) He said:

WHAT WESLEY COULD NOT BELIEVE.

Our Methodist friends who own this spacious Auditorium have generally forgotten the special teachings of Brother Wesley, which brought them to the front of his denomination at a time when Calvin's theory of the election of saints to glory and the predestination of all others to eternal torture was the basic thought of Protestantism. Brother Wesley's voice rang out clear and full—"I cannot believe that God predestinated to eternal torture the masses of mankind before they were born. I must believe that God is Love and that His love and His justice would give to every sinner a full opportunity for return to Divine favor and to everlasting life through Christ. Brother Calvin, indeed, has certain Scriptures difficult to apply, respecting election and the elect, but I have one Scripture at least which tells of a freedom of Divine grace. The 'river of the water of life' is not declared to be for the elect, but for 'whosoever will.' I take my stand upon that text."

Brother Wesley's battle-cry—"God is Love and will surely give every member of Adam's race an opportunity for eternal life through Christ"—has come ringing down to our day. And although Christians have become sick and tired of their endeavor to harmonize the doctrines of Election and Free Grace and are now trying to forget doctrines altogether, nevertheless John Wesley's theory has overwhelmed John Calvin's. The vast majority of Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, etc., professing Calvin's tenets, really believe Wesley's—that God is Love and will surely give every member of our race a full opportunity for salvation, and that He predestinated none of them to eternal torture.

TRUTH IN BOTH THEORIES.

There are elements of truth in both theories, as we now see. "The path of the just is as the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." We are nearing the perfect day, and hence should understand the Bible better than did our forefathers, who did not have the wonderful Bibles Christians now possess, with marginal references, concordances and other helps! Ability to read also is universal today. Oh, what manner of Bible students we should be! Many Christians, however, discouraged by the inconsistencies and contradictions of the various creeds, Catholic and Protestant, have abandoned their creeds and abandoned their Bibles also, erroneously believing the latter to be the basis of the former. We must not share this mistake. While doing all in our power to remove all the creed fences which divide God's people into sects and parties, let us hold fast to the Bible, the most wonderful Book in the world. It is only beginning to be understood; its true light is shining today as never before. We are in the time mentioned by the Prophet, when the "wise shall understand" (Daniel xii, 10.)

Brother Calvin was right in part—to the extent that he was in harmony with the Bible, which teaches us to strive to fulfill our Covenant with the Lord, that thus we may "make our calling and election sure." It does not teach the predestination which Calvin taught and which Wesley objected to—the predestination of the wicked to an eternity of torture. The only predestination mentioned in the Bible is connected with the Church, the saints. God predestinated that none could be of the Church class, the Bride class, except such as would become copies of His Son, the Redeemer. That predestination stands unalterable, but it has no effect upon others than the elect. It merely says that none except the saintly shall participate in the election. It says not one word about the fate of the non-elect. Read Romans viii, 28-30 and you will see this for yourself. To this, the Scriptural predestination, none can object. It is the unscriptural deduction which have caused us difficulty.

Brother Wesley was in exact accord with the Bible in his declaration that every member of our race must have a share in the grace of God in Christ. However, what Brother Wesley did not see was that the great Plan of the Ages is not confined to one century nor to one Age. He did not see that, while this Gospel Age is exclusively devoted to the selection of the Church class, invited to be "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife," there is a coming Age in which Christ and His glorified Bride will extend Divine mercy to the non-elect.

THE KEY TO THE MYSTERY

Is expressed in the Apostle's words, "in due time." Our great Creator need not be in haste. He has all eternity before Him. He allowed four thousand years to pass before He sent His Son to redeem the world and He has since taken nearly two thousand years in the selection of our Lord's elect Bride, the glorified Church, will establish a reign of righteousness in the earth for the overthrow of sin and the uplifting of the sinners. Socially? Yes. Physically? Yes. Morally? Yes. Intellectually? Yes. Out of sin and death? Yes! Back to harmony with God if they will? Yes! No freer grace is imaginable than that which the Almighty has provided through the Savior. Of it St. Paul declares, "God wills to have all men to be saved and to be brought to a knowledge of the Truth." To this end He has appointed one Mediator, "who gave Himself a Ransom for all, to be testified in due time" (I Timothy ii, 4-6.)

The "due time" for the Gospel call dates from Pentecost. But it is not a call for the world, but for a special class, the Bride class, to walk sacrificially in the footsteps of Jesus and to gain the great reward of joint-heirship with Him in His Kingdom. The "due time" for this work will soon be at an end—when the last probationary member of the Church shall have made his calling and election sure and when the "door into the marriage" shall shut. But the due time for the masses of mankind to hear of His grace and to respond thereto is still future, as Brother Wesley's favorite text will show us.

Before examining His text we will note the fact that three-fourths of the human family today are heathen in the most absolute sense of the word and many of the other fourth are heathen in a truthful sense. Why do they not see the grace of God in Christ? St. Paul answers, "Because the god of this world hath blinded their minds," because "darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the people" (II Corinthians iv, 4; Isaiah lx, 2.)

But why does God not scatter the darkness and open all the blind eyes and unstop the deaf ears? We answer, because, although He has promised to do these very things, His due time for their accomplishment is not yet come. He merely calls His elect during this dark time, requiring them to prove their worthiness by walking faithfully in the dark: "We walk by faith and not by sight."

With the completion of the elect Church at the coming of the Redeemer—after the marriage, when she will be the Bride—then both Bridegroom and Bride will shine forth in glory, scattering all the darkness, ignorance and superstition of the world. Satan, the Prince of Darkness, will be bound and every evil thing shall be restrained and the light of the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the earth; all the blind eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped. What will be the result? God's Word answers, that then "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God."

BROTHER WESLEY'S PROOF TEXT

Brother Wesley's loving heart found and rightly grasped the declaration, "And the Spirit and the Bride say, Come; and let him that heareth say, Come; and let him that is athirst come; and whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely" (Revelation xxii, 17.) This text, however, belongs to the coming Age, to the time when Messiah shall reign: "For He must reign until He hath put all enemies under His feet" (I Corinthians xv, 25-29.) There is no Bride yet to say, "Come."

We are glad of this, glad that it is still possible for us to become members of that Bride class which must "make herself ready" for the marriage and be forever united to the Lord as His Bride at His second coming. Then by the marriage she will become the Redeemer's joint-heir to glory, honor and immortality in the Kingdom. Then she, in co-operation with the Spirit of the Lord, will say, "Come," to whosoever wills to come of Adam's race. Everyone will say, "Come;" there will be a world wide invitation. All the blind eyes shall be opened to see the waters of life; all the deaf ears shall be unstopped to hear of the gracious favor of God's love in Christ.

But as there is no Bride yet to say, "Come," neither is there any "river of the water of life" yet to invite them to. There will be no such river until after the establishment of the Kingdom for which the Master taught us to pray, "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." Jesus explains that in the present time His followers do not go to the rivers of the water of life to drink; but, on the contrary, he says, "The water that I shall give him will be in him, a well of water springing up unto everlasting life" (John iv, 14.)

THE NEW JERUSALEM SYMBOL.

The Church in her glorified condition after the "change" of the First Resurrection, after becoming the Bride, is symbolically represented as a City, as a Government—the capital of God's Kingdom, the New Jerusalem, which will then come to, or be established in, the earth—not a literal city, but better, a symbolical one, of the Kingdom. It will be from under the Throne of that New Jerusalem, the Messianic Kingdom, that the "river of the water of life will flow, clear as crystal." On either bank of the symbolical river will be trees of life, whose leaves will be for the healing of the nations. Then will be their "due time" to come to a knowledge of the Truth that God loved them and did not predestinate them to eternal torture, nor to purgatorial suffering, but sent His Son to die for them—to pay their death penalty and thus to make possible their restitution to Divine favor (Acts iii, 19-21) and to all the earthly blessings, privileges and rights originally given to Father Adam—lost by his disobedience and redeemed at Calvary.

My dear friends, here we have the grandest and broadest Free Grace possible to be imagined, in connection with our Heavenly Father and His great salvation provided in Christ. As every creature shares in Father Adam's imperfection and dying conditions, so each one is to share in the merit of Christ's righteousness and sacrificial death; it shall be "testified to all in due time." There will be stripes, lessons, instructions, but they will all be corrective—with a view to the reformation and the regeneration of Adam and his race as human beings—not as spirit beings, not as angels; Adam and his race never were such. Only the Church has been begotten of the Holy Spirit to a spirit nature; only the Church will share in the resurrection to spirit conditions and be thus "like unto the angels."

THIS IS NOT UNIVERSALISM.

These two salvations, now of the elect, and during Messiah's reign of the non-elect, do not imply a universal salvation of our race, but merely a universal opportunity for everlasting life. The Scriptures most clearly teach a Second Death, like the first death, except that none will be redeemed from the Second Death, and none will be resurrected from it. It therefore will be, as St. Paul declares, an "everlasting destruction" (II Thessalonians i, 9.) As St. Peter declares, the wilful sinners against light and knowledge will perish, "like natural brute beasts."

The lessons from these great Truths of the Bible are powerful. They make plain to us that none can hope to be of the heavenly class, of the Bride of Christ, except such as enter the strait gate and narrow way—the saints, the faithful unto death. They teach us also, in harmony with other Scriptures, that those who now either see not and hear not, or who see and hear imperfectly, will miss this great "prize of our high calling." Nevertheless for these, heathen and others, God has provided more than they could have thought or asked—an opportunity for obtaining human perfection and a world-wide Eden—Paradise restored. It teaches, also, that every misstep, every failure to do our best, is costly—both to the world and to ourselves. To whatever extent the world demeans and degrades itself, it will have, in proportion, difficulty and stripes in connection with the possibilities and opportunities of recovery during Messiah's Kingdom.

Let us herald wide the story of the grace of God in Christ for every creature; let us show the love of God to all who have the eyes and ears of appreciation. There is no greater influence for righteousness than this—The love of God and the love of Christ constraineth us (II Corinthians v, 14.) And in proportion as mankind receive the same their constraints toward righteousness increase. Thus, with clearer light upon our Father's Word, it is time for us all to cast aside the things of darkness and sectarianism which so long have separated the people of God from each other.

THE GREAT LESSON OF THIS.

The lesson to the Church is gratitude, loyalty, faithfulness to Him who called her out of darkness to the high calling of joint-heirship with the Redeemer. "The Bride, the Lamb's Wife," is to make herself ready by putting on the fruits and graces of the Holy Spirit and being renewed and transformed.

The lesson to the world yet is only to those who, to some extent, hear it—that God is Love, that His mercy has provided a great opportunity for restitution that is right at hand; and further, the lesson is that every good and every evil deed will make their impression upon human character and have to do with the stripes, corrections, etc., of the future. Misimproved opportunities in the present life, violations of conscience, etc., will bring their reasonable retribution in the life to come and make the ascent more tedious and the more difficult. On the contrary, every good endeavor and attainment of self-control will be that much of an assistance for the future, when "the Spirit and the Bride shall say, Come, and whosoever will may come and take of the water of life freely" and obtain perfection and everlasting life.

I trust that true Christian unity upon the basis of Divine Truth expressed in the Bible will be the keynote of this Convention to its very close. I trust that every soul in attendance may be so warmed and cheered and vivified by the Truth and its spirit that, going to his home, the blessing may be extended in overflowing measure.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Illinois, Sept. 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Just a few lines to inform you that we appreciate the weekly visits of your paper. The editorials on the labor question, home, Sunday school lessons are all very good indeed. We appreciate the religious feature of your good paper most, and you may count on our subscription so long as you continue that special feature. How glad we are that the glorious message reaches so many homes weekly. May your continue in the spread of the Gospel.
Respectfully,
MRS. GEO. KEUTZER.

Kansas, Sept. 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I wish to thank you for the way you publish Pastor Russell's sermons and am desirous of missing none of them. Again thanking you, I remain.
Yours truly,
LEON VAN DYNE.

New York, Sept. 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Again I desire to express my hearty appreciation of the religious features of the Tribune. The character and purpose of our great Creator are so clearly set forth in the sermons that appear from week to week that one cannot but have a deeper reverence and love, and a stronger faith in Him and His inspired Word. The Question Box and comments on the Sunday School lessons are also exceedingly helpful.
Hoping that the Tribune may continue to be a channel of blessing through whom all who have the hearing ear may be helped to a clearer understanding of the Word of God, I remain.
Very sincerely yours,
DORA GRAHAM.

Canada, Aug. 31.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find express money order for one year's subscription to your paper. A friend of mine handed me a copy of your paper, which I was indeed pleased to receive on account of the publication of Brother Russell's sermons therein. It is a bright, good, healthy and clean paper, the best I have ever seen. It is worth a hundred times its weight in gold to me on account of the excellent Bible topics, Question Box, and last but not least, the splendid report it contains of Pastor Russell's sermons. I intend to be a subscriber to your paper so long as it publishes the sermons, "not for my sake, but for others who may be enlightened by reading the Gospel Message, the Good Tidings of Great Joy which shall be to all people."
Wishing your valuable paper every success in its good work, I remain,
Yours sincerely,
REGINALD T. TAYLOR.

Maine, Sept. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Your paper was recommended to me as the one putting out Pastor Russell's sermons in the best form of any. When the first copy came I was agreeably surprised at the amount of space devoted to the glad tidings.
I wish to express my appreciation of your efforts toward the spread of the Glad Tidings among all people, also of the opportunity you provide to hear from so many of the friends of the Truth. May you be richly blessed.
Sincerely yours,
WM. A. HALL.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 4.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find money order. It is with great pleasure that we again renew our subscription to your valuable paper, which is a most welcome visitor to my home. At our home we do indeed enjoy Brother Russell's sermons, Sunday school Lessons and the Question Box. Wishing you continued success and trusting that you will always publish the sermons, which are indeed "glad tidings of great joy which shall soon be unto all people." I remain.
Yours with love for the Truth,
JOHN T. BYLER.

New York, Aug. 31.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I feel that I have too long enjoyed reading your excellent paper without again expressing my warm appreciation of the grand work you are doing for the cause of Right and Justice and Truth. And let me say that in printing our beloved pastor's sermons, you are spreading the only true Gospel of which God and angels and men do not have cause to be ashamed. The God who has said He is no respecter of persons gave his Son to be a Savior for the whole world and there is no justice in not giving all a chance to know of, and accept God's free gift to all. I do wonder some time that the moon and stars do not withdraw their light and the very sun hide his face in shame at the fearful creeds of nominal churches. They hold out the olive branch of Peace, and banner of Love in one hand and a fiery torch of brimstone flame in the other and then preach "God is Love," "We must not question his wisdom and dealing with his own creatures." I pity myself today that I ever was such a blind fool (the words of Jesus to witness) Matt. 23: 17, 19, as to profess to believe the awful eternal torment theory. So contrary to the reasoning of a sane individual, but bless my really loving Heavenly Father, the darkness is now past and the free light now shineth and it came about by reading the writings of God's servant, chosen of Him to declare it. Oh, let us who see and hear, hasten to tell the Glad Tidings.
MRS. M. A. SMITH.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I take this opportunity to inform you of the fact that I have renewed my subscription to the Tribune. Would say further that I would not do without the Tribune under any consideration so long as you are trying to make it of so much interest to the Lord's people. I appreciate your efforts in this direction very much, and you are worthy of every truth-lover's hearty support.
Yours for truth and righteousness,
E. W. DEAN.

Vermont, Aug. 28.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just sent in a year's subscription to the Tribune for Mrs. Etta Canfield, Boonville, N. Y. Am sending the paper on account of the sermons by Pastor Russell which you publish in such good clear type, and which are so much appreciated by a large number of your readers.
Yours truly,
S. E. CLARK.

Washington, Aug. 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have to hasten in renewing my subscription for another year as I see the time is up. I will also at the same time improve the opportunity in expressing my appreciation for you so faithfully publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. I promised five years ago that I would be a subscriber so long as you publish his sermon. This I still will do to the best of my ability not only as a duty, but also as a privilege. I also congratulate you in the general improvement of your paper. Wishing you continual success and prosperity. I remain.
Yours truly,
JOHN STAVE.

Ohio, Sept. 4.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
We wish to again express our appreciation of your paper. The nice large type and the way it deals with many problems which are troubling the masses in these last days, but especially do we appreciate the sermons as meat in due season, and the Sunday School Lesson and the Question Box. And now in this last issue, August 24, "seven every day helps." And how much they are needed in these evil days. It would seem only those who are striving to walk in the footprints of the meek and lowly one are able to realize. Not that they do not know that they are in God's word, but as says the Apostle in 2nd Peter 3: 1, I stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance. May God bless our dear Pastor Russell in his labor of love for the household of Faith, and you also, in printing the good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.
Yours for the true Gospel,
MR. AND MRS. ROBT. F. MARTIN.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Have long been wanting to write you concerning the excellency of your paper. Am indeed glad to notice the part you are taking in the great harvest work in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. Think it is growing better every week, the Question Box making a good addition. Would not be without as long as it contains this good work.
Yours in the interest of the Truth,
LAURA K. ROBINSON.

Califronia, Aug. 29.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I cannot tell you how much I enjoy reading your paper every week. The print is so clear. You so faithfully publish our dear Pastor Russell's sermons and the Sunday School Lesson. The Question Box is always perused by me with a great deal of pleasure, as well as appreciation and I hope to be a constant subscriber to your paper, for I see no other paper that I prefer and will try and get others to subscribe also. Hoping you may gain a blessing by sending a blessing to others. I am
Sincerely yours,
MRS. M. ROLLS.

West Virginia, Sept. 2.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find check for renewal subscription to your paper for my mother. My father and mother are both delighted with the sermons of Pastor Russell, and are glad to have a paper printing them so readable. There are in their seventy-fourth and fifth years, respectively, so you can readily appreciate what "good print" means to ones at this age.
For several years I have been a constant subscriber to the Tribune, I began at first on account of the sermons of Pastor Russell, which were being printed in your columns, since then, I have learned to like the Labor news which you give, and the exposition of the Sunday School Lessons together with the last, but not the least feature, the Question Box and answers; all these features help to make your paper the first to be read by all those seeking to be informed along these lines.
I hope you will continue all these good features of the paper, as I should not like to miss any one of them.
Wishing you much continued success, I am, with best wishes,
Yours truly,
DR. D. H. THORNTON.

Ohio, Sept. 5.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I again take the opportunity to express my appreciation of your valuable paper, which comes to my home very promptly each week.
I am mostly interested in the religious features; Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday School Lesson and the Question Box. It is meat in due season for thinking people, and I wish to highly praise you for giving so much space in your paper to help spread the good tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people in due time.
I wish you much success and a rich reward for the work you are doing in this harvest time.
With Christian love,
J. E. HANN.

Massachusetts, Sept. 1.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find money order for my subscription for Labor Tribune. Please excuse the delay in not sending before as I have been away. I appreciate the paper so much on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and also the Bible Lessons. Enjoy reading the clear type. Trusting your progress will still continue.
Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA F. WEBSTER.

Idaho, Sept. 2.
Editors National Labor Tribune:
I am glad to renew my subscription to the Tribune which weekly wins more favor and appreciation for its many estimable qualities, especially the sermons, Sunday School Lessons and Question Box, the publication of which will surely bring a great reward from the Giver of every good and perfect gift.
Sincerely,
C. F. BULLARD.

Nebraska, Sept. 3.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I wish to take this opportunity to tell you of my appreciation of your paper. The various departments contain many good things, and I am particularly pleased with the sermons of Pastor C. T. Russell. These appeal to me as being more reasonable and Scriptural than the views usually presented, and I hope they will be a permanent feature of your paper.
Respectfully yours,
TED McNAUGHT.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

David Finch, New York.
G. S. Miller, New York.
Mrs. Mary Plumb, Ohio.
J. N. Johnson, Wisconsin.
James A. Lowry, Illinois.
Mrs. Mary A. Stiller, Washington.
J. L. Street, Georgia.
Wm. Adams, Nevada.
Fred J. Darlow, Colorado.
H. C. Temple, M. D., Ohio.
R. and M. Naismith, Texas.
Mrs. A. J. Carlson, Wisconsin.
Mrs. E. Rossler, New York.
Mark L. Willard, New York.
Mrs. Campbell, New York.
Miss Margaret Smith, District of Columbia.
John Stave, Washington.
Mrs. W. M. Thornton, West Virginia.
Daniel & Co., North Carolina.
J. T. Byler, Pennsylvania.
Reginald T. Taylor, Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Postoffice Departmemt at Washington continues to advise all periodicals admitted to the second-class mail privilege that they must comply strictly with the postal laws affecting subscribers. As these laws forbid carrying delinquent subscribers, the National Labor Tribune is compelled to repeat its notice that it cannot continue sending the paper to subscribers in arrears. Your tab shows whether you are paid up or not. If you are behind kindly remit at once.

16 TRUTH SERIES POST CARDS 10c
Send Cash or P. O. Order.

POPULAR MECHANICS

HANDY ROOF HOIST.

Simple Contrivance For Elevating Material by Hand.

The accompanying sketch shows an important practical contrivance devised by a correspondent of the Metal Worker to eliminate the friction produced when hoisting material up the side of a building with the rope sliding along the edge of the roof. The dimensions given are: Roof piece three feet long and the projecting part two feet long, one and one-half inches thick and six inches wide. Two extra heavy strap hinges are used.

The projecting part is notched out at the end just enough to allow a heavy sheave wheel to pass in so that the axle can have sufficient support. The axle is held in place by straps bent to fit over it and screwed to the board by four wood screws.

Instead of nailing the arm to the roof on every occasion of use, thereby filling it full of nail holes, two band iron straps are permanently fastened to it by means of wood screws. These straps are bent to the shape of the board, as shown, and nails are driven

HAND HOIST FOR ROOF WORKERS.

through the holes in the straps to the roof. As most of the stress is a backward push against the arm, it is well to nail a cleat to the back of the board.

The mode of operation is to lower the rope and if it is a roll of tin being hoisted to hook the rope on the tin as shown. By steady hauling it will be found that the tin will be raised with surprisingly little exertion. This hauling is continued after the roll of tin strikes the wheel, for the main feature of having the arm hinged is to act like the boom of a derrick and raise the roll back on the roof.

Hints For Explorers.

At the recent anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical society Major L. Darwin, the president, spoke of the meagerness of the territory now remaining to explorers. Besides the south pole, he said, there is Arabia, the map of which is still largely composed of great blank spaces, and in Asia the bend of the Brahmaputra river, which flows in a remarkable course through the eastern end of the Himalaya range, is drawn by guesswork in our atlases. But there are many places on the earth besides those mentioned by Major Darwin yet remaining to be explored. There are regions in South America that have not seen the face of a white man, and how much do we know of what lies beyond the northern shores of North America?

Railroading In China.

Progress has been made during the year on the Ichang-Wanhsien railway, China, and there are now 30,000 men employed on it. Construction trains are running for five or six miles from Ichang, and the embankment is almost completed for about thirteen miles. The first tunnel, which occurs at this point and is some 1,000 feet long, was successfully pierced several months ago, and work is being vigorously carried on at another tunnel 6,000 feet long, as well as on the earthworks up to Kweichow, about 100 miles. The work is progressing even more rapidly than was expected.

IS THE

Explosive Question

GIVING YOU TROUBLE?

Are You Obtaining Maximum Results for the Money You Spend?

No one explosive will ever be made that will do satisfactory work in all mines. The numerous and wide variations in conditions call for many different explosives.

It is vitally important that the right one be used, because on this largely depends the ultimate success of the property.

THERE IS A DU PONT EXPLOSIVE FOR EVERY NEED.

For many years this Company has employed a large corps of experts and maintained extensive experimental laboratories for the purpose of studying mining conditions and perfecting explosives to meet them. Are you using the right explosive in your property? Are you sure you cannot get greater results?

If this is a doubt in your mind, we offer you without charge the advice of our trained experts to help you solve your problems.

Our HIGH EXPLOSIVES CATALOGUE NO. 123 will be issued soon. It is a veritable treasury of valuable data for the mining man. We will gladly send you a copy as soon as it is ready upon receipt of your request.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company

Pioneer Powder Makers of America.

Established 1802....Wilmington, Del.

NOVEL PILE DRIVER.

Designed to Meet Requirements of Modern Railroad Work.

A new railroad or locomotive pile driver has been brought out by a Cleveland engineering company to meet the requirements of modern railroad work, says Popular Mechanics. To do this it must pick up and quickly place the pile in position, should be capable of moving quickly from point to point as a self contained whole and should

MACHINE SET TO DRIVE AT AN ANGLE.

be able to drive piles at various angles either ahead or on the sides.

The new pile driver is a self propelled car, carrying upon itself a self propelled truck, which in turn supports a self rotating structure for driving piles at various angles and in any position. The whole is so designed that all the ways and equipment can be lowered quickly to within standard railroad clearance for traveling.

ARTIFICIAL WOOD.

Straw and Paper Combined to Form Match Splints.

A process for the manufacture of artificial wood from straw or dried grass was recently exhibited in London. At the outset it is proposed to utilize the process for the manufacture of matches, for which it is claimed to show considerable economy as compared with the cost of the methods and materials at present employed. For this purpose the straw is passed longitudinally through a pair of crushing rolls and then between a pair of cylindrical cutters which divide the flattened straw into strips. The surfaces of the cutters are deeply serrated and are placed together so that the groove of one cutter receives the raised ring of the other. The straw, supplied with an adhesive, is fed to a traveling band and is inclosed on top and underneath with layers of paper.

The layer of straw and paper is passed through a pair of rolls under pressure and then between a pair of endless chains, one upper and one lower, the links of which form metal molds and are constructed with longitudinal grooves, the edges of which meet opposite one another. The molds are heated and are pressed together for a sufficient time to enable the agglutinant to harden. After passing between the chains the straw and paper issue in the form of a layer of round splints, which after being cut into the requisite length for matches are dipped into the ignitible composition.

Wells of South Dakota.

East of the Missouri river in South Dakota, it is estimated, more than 1,000 artesian wells now exist, drawing their water from the supply carried by the underlying sandstone formation and supposed to come from the Black Hills and the Rocky mountains. These wells, used mainly for irrigation purposes, are from 500 to 1,000 feet deep, and the pressure of water in the eastern part of the state is sufficient to give a surface flow, except on the highest lands. One well yields 3,202 gallons per minute and furnishes power for a flour mill by day and for an electric light plant by night. The development of this source of water supply is still going forward.

Radium In Medicine.

According to experiments made by Professor Danne of Mme. Curie's laboratory and other scientists radium can be introduced into the tissues by what resembles an electrolytic method. Rabbits and cows, also persons, were operated on, and the radium passed into the tissues without injury to the skin. The penetration is independent of the blood circulation and goes in to some depth and the effect lasts for quite a time, so that cures can be made in this way. Some of the curative effects of the radium were quite remarkable, as was brought out by Dr. Haret at a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences.

Woman's Method.

"Mr. Floorwalker, I wish you would give me a clerk who can show me what I want."

"And what do you want, madam?"

"How do I know until I have looked?"—Houston Post.

WEIGHED THE ELEPHANT.

A Problem Which a Hindu Prince Was Able to Solve.

There is a story often told in India of Shajee, a Hindu prince, who on a certain occasion showed himself almost as clever as Archimedes. A high official had made a vow that he would distribute to the poor the weight of his own elephant in silver money. But the great difficulty that at first presented itself was the mode of ascertaining what this weight really was. All the learned and clever men of the court seemed to have endeavored in vain to construct a machine of sufficient power to weigh the elephant.

At length Shajee came forward and suggested a plan which was simple and yet ingenious in the highest degree. He caused the unwieldy animal to be conducted along a stage specially made for the purpose by the waterside into a flat bottomed boat. Then, having marked on the boat the height to which the water reached after the elephant had weighed it down, the latter was taken out and stones substituted in sufficient quantity to hold the boat to the same line. The stones were then taken to the scales, and thus, to the amazement of the court, was ascertained the true weight of the elephant.—Exchange.

FIGHTING FISH.

In the Rage of Battle They Turn From Dull to Brilliant Colors.

In the gardens of Singapore it is the custom to stock the ponds with all manner of queer fishes, many of them of the fighting variety so dear to the heart of the orientals. This species of fish is so combative that it is only necessary to place two of them near each other, like fighting cocks, and perhaps to irritate them a little to bring on a lively conflict.

They at once charge each other with fins erect, at the same time changing color in their excitement from the dullest of gray greens to brilliant reds and blues. Indeed, confinement in close quarters is not needed to arouse their combative propensities.

Place two glass jars close together, with one of these fighting fish in each and they will at once swim round and endeavor to charge each other through the interposed glass.

Even a single fish seeing himself reflected in a mirror will dart at his own image and, irritated all the more by his failure to reach his supposed enemy, will assume the most brilliant hues. Seeing his reflected antagonist do the same, he will redouble his efforts to reach him.—Exchange.

Photographs For Lawsuits.

One call for services a professional photographer dislikes above all others and that is to get an order for a picture that is to be used as evidence in a lawsuit. The photographers who are most in demand for this purpose are the busiest ones, those who make a specialty of taking pictures of news events for the papers and magazines. When any one wants photographic evidence he is likely to remember the name of some firm of professionals that he has seen often in print and asks them to do the job.

"We wouldn't mind that sort of work so much if taking the picture was all that there was to it," said one of these picture men. "We get $3 or $5 for the picture. Later we get a subpoena, and we have to send to court the man that took it, to swear that he recognizes his work, that he took the picture, that he never was arrested and a lot of other fool stuff that uses up a day's time. Therefore we never touch such a job knowingly."—New York Sun.

A Curious Locomotive.

The Darjeeling-Himalayas railway is one of the most curious in the world. It is of two foot gauge and on account of the steepness is full of loops, curves and spirals, many of the curves having only seventy feet radius. Some of the gradients are as high as one foot in twenty-eight. A special type of locomotive, the Garratt, had to be made for it at Manchester. This locomotive was required by the specifications to be able to travel on reverse curves not exceeding sixty feet radius, with only twenty feet of length of tangent between the curves. The engine consists of a frame supported at each end by four wheeled bogies, each of which is described as a miniature locomotive without boiler. The boiler is carried on the frame between the bogies.—Youth's Companion.

Both Wrong.

Sandy and his master drove up to the small station as the train approached. "Here's yer train, sir," said Sandy. "That is not my train," replied the master, who had his own ideas about correct speech. "But it's the train I am going by." But it happened to be a special train and didn't stop at the station, whereupon Sandy exclaimed, "We're baith wrang, for it's neither your train nor the ane *ye're* gaun by, but it's the ane that's gane by you."

Betrayed.

"Say, mamma, can Anna see in the dark, like a cat?"

"Why, child, what makes you ask such a question?"

"Oh, last night when Cousin Carl was here I heard Anna say in the dark room, 'You must really shave oftener, Carl.'"—Exchange.

Presence of Mind.

He—Our love is opposed and we are destined to be unhappy all our lives. Let's commit suicide and die together. She—All right, darling. I couldn't live without you. He—How shall we do it? She—Don't you think ice cream ptomaines would be about the quickest way?—Burlington News.

A man who dares waste an hour of time has not learned the value of life.—Darwin.

THE WISDOM FROM ABOVE

Daniel i, 18-20—Sept. 10

"It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."—Romans xiv, 21.

AMONGST the earlier captives brought by Nebuchadnezzar from Jerusalem some twenty years before its destruction, were four young men of evidently noble birth and religious training, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah. These captives were not maltreated nor enslaved, in the ordinary sense of the term. Their intellectual qualities were discerned, and they were put into a superior school that they, with others, might be fitted to constitute a board of wise men, counselors of the king. So different is all this from the nepotism, "graft" and "pool" of our day that it seems almost incomprehensible.

We may here learn a lesson of how God is able to make even the disasters of life work out blessings for those who are truly loyal to Him, even as faithful Daniel and his companions were blessed and prospered in the enemies' land.

Advantages of Abstemiousness

The young Hebrews were attached to the king's household and were provided with extraordinary delicacies, including spirituous liquors. The policy of the king in providing sumptuously for all the students was that, being well nourished, they might be in their best physical and mental condition. This lesson shows that it is a mistake to suppose that high living is specially conducive to intellectuality—not to mention spirituality.

From the beginning, under God's providence, the deportment of Daniel brought him into special favor with the prince of the eunuchs, who had in charge the temporalities of these students. There is something in a meek and quiet spirit that is impressive; and as a rule such a spirit comes only from a proper, religious training. To

Daniel and Three Companions.

this eunuch Daniel, and his associates through him, appealed, requesting that instead of the fine food and liquors provided they might have a plain vegetable diet. Their request was granted.

At the end of the period of their preparation, the king communed with the students "and among them all was found none like Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah: * * * and in every matter of wisdom and understanding concerning which the king inquired of them he found them ten times better than all the magicians and enchanters that were in his realm."

The Secret of Daniel's Success

What was the secret of this wisdom and understanding? Did not the secret lie in the blessing of God and in the fact that these young men sought to devote their lives to the doing of the Divine will—to the doing of righteousness? Such minds anywhere, at any time, are scarce. Such minds always bespeak wisdom. On the other hand, sensuality, selfishness, the grinding of personal axes, always becloud the judgment.

What we need today in every walk of life, is consecrated men of the stamp of Daniel and his companions—whole hearted men—who will give their *best* for the service of their fellow men in whatever sphere their lives may be cast.

Dare to Be a Daniel

Although few of us today can be Daniels or have his high position and wonderful opportunity, and though few are leading spirits as was Daniel, yet all may have the same spirit of devotion to the principles of righteousness, which devotion will be tested, under Divine providence, step by step, through the "narrow way," as they seek to walk in the footsteps of Him who set us an example—our Daniel, our Leader, our Lord Jesus. Let all, then, who have named the name of Christ, depart from iniquity. Let all such be faithful. What is really needed is the Daniel spirit; and that is a possibility with every man and every woman—young or old. "Dare to be a Daniel!" Alas! how few appreciate the privilege, how few are emulating the Daniel spirit!

Christians, throughout this Age, are in a position very similar to that of Daniel. The great King of Glory has them in the School of Christ. He wishes to select a few to be joint-heirs in the Messianic Kingdom when it shall be established. The test of examination will come in the end of this Age. Those who will then be found worthy will be such as have the Daniel spirit of devotion to God and to the principles of righteousness—willingness to lay down their lives in the service of the truth—followers in the footsteps of Jesus. Of these the Lord speaks, saying, "They shall be Mine, saith the Lord, in that Day when I make up My jewels."—Malachi iii, 17.

Chilly.

"Meet any icebergs on your way across?"

"No, but several of us tried to flirt with a Boston girl who was on board."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Q.—The Apostle Paul wrote, "She shall be saved in childbearing, if they continue in faith and love and holiness" (I Timothy ii, 15). Do we understand that this is to be taken literally and that the Christian mother shall be specially favored during childbirth?

Answer.—Yes, we understand, that the Christian mother may reasonably expect to be saved (preserved) from much of the anguish incident to motherhood. As a Christian her mind should rest fully upon the Lord, His love and His care. Dread should be dismissed, since He has promised that "All things shall work together for good to the Christian" (Romans viii, 28). Thus doing, some of the chief factors of anguish would be removed. Feelings intensify nearly all the difficulties and trials of life. With the Christian, perfect love for God and the complete realization of the Lord's love for him, should cast out all fear, and produce, instead, the peace of God which passeth all understanding, not only in our hearts, but also in a large measure in our flesh. One who in sobriety of mind and love for God, meditates upon His goodness and love would surely be relieved of much worry and trouble incident to motherhood, since God has promised that He will "keep him in perfect peace whose meditation is upon the Lord" (Isaiah xxvi, 3).

Q.—It is a well known fact that many modern Theological teachers are repudiating the inspiration of the Bible and teaching their own wisdom, such as Evolution of man, etc. Why is this and what effect will it have on the rising generation?

Answer.—We are living in a peculiar time, evidently the time mentioned by the Apostle Paul when he said, "For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears (desiring the praise of men, hence advancing their own doctrines); and they shall turn their ears from the truth, and shall be turned to fables" (II Timothy iv, 3, 4); that is to say, they will repudiate the doctrines of the Bible and turn to fables, such as men evoluting from monkeys, etc.

It behooves the people to study their Bibles more closely. Those who become careful and reverential students of the Scriptures are invariably elevated to a purer life. Recently a modern theological Higher Critic was traveling through the man-eating Cannibal section of Africa. He observed a native reading some book and asked, "What are you reading?" The native replied, "The Bible." "Why, that book is out of date in my country," responded the Higher Critic. The native answered, "If it was out of date in this country you would have been eaten up long ago." Some missionaries had taught the native how to read the Bible, and the effect upon him was that he ceased to be a cannibal.

Q.—Polygamy is looked upon as a great crime, and there is a considerable amount of agitation against it, while special opposition has been gendered against the Mormons because of their teachings in relationship to this subject. Why is it considered such a heinous offense in our day, when it was not so regarded in Old Testament times?

Answer.—Since this question is not answered by the inspired writers of the Bible, it behooves us to be very cautious in attempting to answer it. Why God did not specially reprehend polygamy in Old Testament times, we do not know. We know, however, that he started the race otherwise with Adam, who had only one wife. We also know through the inspired Apostle that it is the will of God that a man should have no more than one wife. We know that the Apostle in pointing out such of the brethren as would be suitable to be looked upon in the Church as elders—who are advisers in the Church—declares that they should be the husband of one wife only. It is sufficient to know the will of God concerning ourselves. In due time doubtless we shall understand why those of the past who had more than one wife escaped special Divine reprehension on this account.

Q.—Does all hope of salvation end with this present life?

Answer.—No. All hope of salvation is beyond this present life. Surely the world has no salvation now; and as for the Church, she has in this life, merely the hope of salvation; the salvation itself will be attained in the future life by a share in the First Resurrection of the blessed and holy (Revelation xx, 6). Thus the Apostle says, "We [the Church] are saved by hope" (Romans viii, 24). Again, "Every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as He is pure" (I John iii, 3). And again, "Hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ" (I Peter i, 13). "The hope and resurrection of the dead" (Acts xxiii, 6). So, then, there is no salvation in the present life, but merely the hope of salvation, even for the Church. God has a provision in the future for the world. The Church gets her trial in this Age, and her reward early in the morning of the Messianic Age. The world will get its trial during The Messiah's reign and its reward, or salvation, if faithful, at the close of that reign.

Q.—What is meant by the Lord Jesus' words, "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God?" Does not this practically mean that no rich man can ever get into Heaven?

Answer.—There are several Scriptures which seem to intimate that no rich men will be able to enter into the Kingdom—such as James v, 1-5; Luke xvi, 19-31; and Matthew xix, 22-24. But happily (for all rich men are not bad) in the Scripture text under consideration, the Master suggests a way whereby even a rich man can get into the Kingdom. In the walls of the ancient city of Jerusalem were large, massive gates which were kept open during the day to permit of the easy flow, in and out, of traffic of all kinds. These gates at a certain hour of the evenings were closed to preclude the possibility of a sudden attack and destruction of the city by robber bands or other enemies during the night. However, if some belated traveller on camel back should arrive after these public gates had been closed, there was a very small gate at one side called "The Needle's Eye," through which a camel could pass, after it had been unloaded, by kneeling down and creeping along. The lesson is obvious; if any who are wealthy are willing to unload their riches in assisting the poor and in the Lord's service, and will bow low in submission to the Divine will, these may gain an entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven.

Q.—Please explain and harmonize Jesus' words to the Thief on the cross—"Verily I say unto thee, today shalt thou be with Me in Paradise" (Luke xxiii, 43), and His words to Mary—"Touch Me not: for I have not yet ascended to My Father" (John xx, 17)?

Answer.—Our Lord and the dying Thief did not go to Heaven on the day of crucifixion, but both went into the tomb, the grave, from which our Lord was raised "the third day according to the Scriptures" (I Corinthians xv, 4), and from which the Thief will be raised at the last day (John xi, 24). See also John v, 28, 29. The testimony of the Scriptures is exceedingly plain and simple to the effect that Jesus did not ascend into Heaven until at least forty days after His crucifixion (Acts i, 11). Paradise signifies a "cultivated garden" or park. Adam was placed in the Garden of Eden or Paradise, and because of disobedience was sent out of this delightful place. The Scriptures teach that at our Lord's return from Heaven, the whole earth is to be gradually transformed until it will all be like the Garden of Eden, and thus Paradise will be restored. Isaiah thirty-fifth chapter, Ezekiel xxxvi, 34, 35, Psalm lxvii, 6. Then the Thief, coming forth from the grave, will enter in on the blessed and happy conditions which then will be in existence, and, by complying with the conditions of Divine grace, will live forever more. The seeming discrepancy in our Lord's words as given in the question is easily accounted for when we consider that the comma following the word "thee" in the first quotation is wrongly placed. It should be placed after the word "to-day." Now note our Lord's statement. "Verily I say unto thee to-day (this dark day), thou shalt be with Me in Paradise (at My second coming when Paradise is restored)." Jesus' words to Mary, the morning of His resurrection, corroborate this conclusion.

Q.—What did Jesus mean when he said, "There hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist, notwithstanding he that is least in the Kingdom of heaven is greater than he?" If I go to heaven how could I be greater than John the Baptist?

Answer.—John the Baptist was the greatest of all the Prophets. His predecessors prophesied the coming of the Savior, but John announced His presence. But neither John the Baptist, nor any of the Prophets, will be in the Kingdom of heaven with the Great King, and there is a reason. Before the way was opened for anyone to enter heaven Jesus must first die, be resurrected, ascend into heaven and make atonement for those who would become His associates in His Kingdom. Pentecost—ten days after the ascension of our Lord—marks the very day the heavenly way was opened. John the Baptist and the other Prophets died long before that date, and are yet dead awaiting resurrection. If they could have gone to heaven prior to Jesus' death, such would have been conclusive proof that His death and resurrection were unnecessary. "These (John the Baptist and the other Prophets) all died in faith, not having received the promise, God having provided some better thing for us (the Church), that they without us should not be made perfect" (Hebrews xi, 8, 39, 40). The perfection of the Prophets (including John) will be as perfect men, made rulers in the earth, as representatives of Christ's Kingdom. "Instead of thy fathers they shall be thy children whom thou mayest make Princes (rulers) in all the earth" (Psalm xlv, 16). They will be glorious in the earth, but less glorious than those who attain to heavenly glory. "The glory of the celestial (heavenly) is one and the glory of the terrestrial (earthly) is another" (I Corinthians xv, 40), hence the least in the heavenly condition will be greater than the greatest in the earth.

The Truthful Milkman.

Mr. Youngwed—We never get any cream on the milk. Why is it?

Mrs. Youngwed—It's all right, dear. I've spoken to the milkman about it, and he explained that they fill the bottles so full with milk there's no room left for any cream on top.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

N Y Public Library, 476 Fifth ave.

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO 41 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1911. | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Survey's Significant Tribute to Labor Organizations--Machinists at Navy Yard Decide to Contest the Taylor System--President Gomper's Vigorous Western Addresses Continue--Wonderful Returns from a $9 Investment in Unionism.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.--The Survey pays labor organizations the following compliment: "Only a small percentage of families whose heads hold membership in labor organizations come within the ken or charitable agencies. There are several reasons for this. The organized worker receives better wages; therefore he can care for his family better than his less fortunate brother, and he can lay up something for a rainy day. A labor union represents collective ambition. The professional man rogues ahead, or tries to at least, single handed. The mechanic, as a rule, can progress only with the other mechanics in the same kind of work. He can only rise as his fellow workers rise. The very bonding together of persons in the same trade means more than it means that those workers unite individually that they must forego some liberties, give up part of their earnings in order to gain more liberty and better earnings in the end. The organized worker has not the 'what's the use?' state of mind. He has certain standards which he desires to live up to. He has certain ideals for himself and his family.

"There is a wholesome pride connected with membership in a labor organization, which leads the organized worker away from ordinary relief agencies. His union stands ready to help him in distress, his sick benefits as it would from brothers, from next to kin. It it becomes necessary for him to ask for more help when the resources of his organization have been exhausted, he often receives such help from individual members.

"As a matter of fact the labor organization in most cases has a strong hold upon the worker because it means much to him. He is attached to it more than he is to his church, because it takes cognizance of his present needs. With the church it is that we parade everywhere has come a 'I Live Now.' The labor union is here to serve that 'Now.'"

The following telegram from Attorney Seyfried, the legal representative of the A. F. of L. at Indianapolis, was received at headquarters September 7: "Circuit Court today decided that City Court (Judge Collins) has no jurisdiction in extradition cases. Judge James A. Collins of the police court, who turned over John J. McNamara to the California authorities has contended that he had jurisdiction in extradition proceedings. The decision just handed down by the Circuit Court in the case of one Rochelle, who was wanted in Toledo, shows that Judge Collins exceeded his authority.

In July Mayor Shank of Indianapolis had a conference with Chief of Police Hyland, in which he expressed a doubt as to whether the police court was a court of proper jurisdiction to take prisoners involved in extradition proceedings. He said then: "Not being a lawyer, I of course I do not know whether Judge Collins has jurisdiction in such cases, or the Taylor System. As a man say it is being introduced gradually and that they are determined to resist further encroachments. Columbia Lodge, International Association of Machinists, with a membership of 1,400, has appointed a committee to wait on the machinists at the navy yard and inform them that the members are opposed to the System and will stand out against it. It has called for action on the part of the Metal Trades Department, of the A. F. of L., and has arranged for a 20 a.m. mass meeting of all unions with members employed in the yard.

Similar action was been taken by the men employed in the Charleston Navy Yard, the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the Watertown Arsenal and other government workers.

Bakers in Cumberland, Md., organized a union in 1907. Previous to the year of their organization they presented demands for a 10 hour work day and get it. Now then they succeeded so well that they now work 9 hours a day, enjoy four holidays a year, with pay, and receive an average scale of $2.28 a day, $256.00 a year more than they did in 1907.

The total wage fund paid into the union, $9 a year, will amount to $90. It will have a surplus of $2,550.00 amount sufficient to purchase a comfortable home. In addition it will have secured 15,750 hours or two years six months and seven days, which can be spent in taking care of and beautifying the home, and in rest, recreation, physical and mental development.

On an investment of $9 a year the bakers have received an interest of 2,861 per cent, not including the 18,750

(Continued on Eighth Page)

UNITED STATES STEEL BOOKINGS

An analysis of the statement of President Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation that average daily bookings of the corporation up to August 20 were 7,760 tons in excess of those of the corresponding period last year, indicates that total bookings to September 1 have been approximately 6,800,000 tons and shipments about 5,000,000 tons, or at the rate of 60,000,000 tons a year. In 1910 shipments of finished products for the full year amounted to 15,780,000 tons, so that it is evident that during the next four months of this year shipments must exceed the average of the first eight months in order to equal the record of 1910.

If 5h pmeuts during these four months equal the rate maintained during those of July and August, this record would be approximated to within 700,000 or 800,000 tons, but in order to equal it the mills would have to operate, it is estimated, at full capacity.

In comparing this year with 1910, a reverse situation in the matter of shipments and bookings must be taken into consideration. The Steel Corporation entered 1910 with 5,920,000 tons reported on the books, and was able to maintain shipments in spite of falling bookings which, during the first ye year, amounted to but 7,475,000 tons, as compared with shipments of 15,780,000. The corporation was established, because of this large unfilled tonnage, to run its mains the entire year on an average of 80 per cent of capacity, in spite of poor business indeed.

This year the corporation began with unfilled orders of 5,870,000 tons, but it was not until two months ago that bookings increased sufficiently to enable it to increase its shipments and operating capacity to any figure comparable with the average shipments and operations of 1910. Thus far this year the corporation has not averaged over 65 per cent of its operating capacity.

This s not to say that the fact that the bookings this year are in excess of last year is not an encouraging feature. For the eight months up August 31, it is estimated that bookings will amount to about 6,830,000 tons as compared with 5,210,000 tons for the same period last year. But if shipments are to equal those of last year, the rate of consumption of the country during the rest of the year must be better than it has been during the last two months.

The following table compares unfilled orders and bookings up to September 1 for the years 1910 and 1911, the latter figure being made from the figures furnished in President Farrell's statement and statements made to the Steel Corporation's operations in 1910 in his last annual report:

	1910.	1911.
Unfilled orders Jan. 1	5,920,000	5,870,000
Unfilled orders Sept 1	3,630,000	*5,600,000
Decrease	2,290,000	**230,000
Shipments	7,010,000	6,800,000
Bookings	5,210,000	6,830,000

*Estimated. **Increase.

The book ngs represent average daily orders for 1910 of 29,000 tons in 1910 and 22,340 tons in 1911.

Chicago Employers Fight Tuberculosis

The International Harvester Company of Chicago has begun an investigation to determine the prevalence of tuberculosis among its employes. This is preliminary to opening a clinic in the factory under the charge of a physician and a tuberculosis nurse.

For two years the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute has urged upon manufacturers the value of conserving the health of their employes. The effort to respond was the mail order house of Sears, Roebuck and Company. The plan installed a system for the detection of all employes and erected a skilled cottage at the Edward Sanatorium for those suffering from the disease. Recently Montgomery, Ward and Company completed a similar cottage at the same sanitorium.

Third--10-minute limit--Exploring of a keg of powder; man burned about the head by the windboard on the front of the body and arms to the elbows.

Fourth--15-minute limit--Supposed fracture of the spine in the middle of the back. Apply splints and bandages and show method of transportation so injury will not be made worse; carry 100 feet.

Fifth--15-minute limit--(cup contest)--Full team work; man cut on top of head, compound fracture of left leg, between knee and ankle, severe bleeding; crushed right foot, with blood oozing; dress and transport 50 feet.

In each of these supposed acci-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

COMMANDER EVA BOOTH, AMERICAN SALVATION ARMY.

WHEN it was reported recently that the health of Miss Eva Booth was failing, thousands heard the news with most sincere regret. For Miss Booth has been commander of the Salvation Army in America. With great energy and enthusiasm she has worked constantly for the cause since her girlhood, when she was a Salvation Army officer in the slums of London. She is the fourth daughter of General William Booth, founder and commander in chief of the army. She was the commander of the army in Canada prior to her transfer to the United States to succeed Commander Booth-Tucker, her brother-in-law. Miss Booth is a woman of personal beauty, fine oratorical talent and large executive ability. She has endeared herself to multitudes of people by her devoted labors in behalf of the poor and the outcast. Miss Booth is the author of several songs that are very widely known.

DEATH OF COAL OPERATOR ROBBINS.

Francis Le Baron Robbins, one of the most widely known coal operators of the United States, the organizer of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and for years a controlling factor in the distribution of the Pittsburgh coal trade, died last Friday evening in Mercy hospital, Chicago. His wife and a number of close personal friends were at his bedside when he passed away. He had recently undergone a surgical operation, from which he never rallied.

Robbins was a strong type of American industrial leader, and his right to the title of American citizen was unimpeachable, as his ancestors came here in 1629. He was from a long line of Presbyterian clergymen and professional men, such as John Winthrop, Dr. Le Baron and the Rev. John Robbins. His father became interested in the Walnut Hill mine at Midway, Pa., in the early '70s. As a boy of 14 Francis Robbins went to work on the tipple, and worked his way up until at the age of 19 he was manager of the plant.

He saw early in his career the need of providing a market in a large way for the coal he produced by securing barn nal storage facilities on the great lakes, which are the keys to the coal districts of the great northwest. This policy he was enabled to carry out by effecting an alliance in 1884 between the first pool, Monongahela Gas Coal Company, the Pittsburgh, Fairport and Northwestern Dock Company and the Youghiogheny and Lehigh Valley Coal Company. By this combination extensive docks and selling agencies were obtained on Lake Erie and at Chicago, Duluth and Superior.

He was the guiding spirit in the formation of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and by means of options held by himself and his colleagues brought under its control nearly all the leading railroad mines of steam and gas coal in the Pittsburgh district, making fair profits and fair prices the motto of the new industrial giant. The company established a relief association providing disability benefits and pensions for its operatives who became aged or decrepit in its service. It was at the suggestion and through the earnest efforts of Robbins that the Pittsburgh Coal Company became a pioneer among the great corporations of the country in a profit-sharing plan.

His attitude toward organized labor prevented many serious conflicts between employers and employes in the mining industry, and his generosity of heart, a flashlight of speech and his practical methods of business all endeared him to and made him, to a great extent, the guide and counselor of those engaged in the trade.

In 1896 Robbins attended the Interstate conference between the miners and operators of Indianapolis and acting under the call of financial interests, broke the Interstate agreement for the first time since it was inaugurated in Chicago in 1885 and, with the aid of John Mitchell, settled wage agreements with the miners for the Pittsburgh district that prevented a general tie up of the coal industry.

In 1903 he became president of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company and retired from that company a year later and since then his health has been rapidly failing.

Robbins was born in Ripon, Wis., September 3, 1858, and came to Pittsburgh when a very small boy. He was married to Helen Gill, a daughter of one of the most prominent families of Steubenville, O. A half-brother, who is president of the Medina Pump and Valve Company, of Medina, N. Y., also is living. Robbins' only brother, W. B. Robbins, of Medina, died about three years ago. His father also died there several years prior to that time, having moved with his family to that place after his retirement from business in Pittsburgh.

Under an agreement entered into between the London, England, Engineers and Allied Trades Societies and the Engineers Employers' Association of Birmingham and District, the scale of fitters, turners, and smiths has been increased from $9 to $9.25 a week, and the scale of the pattern-makers from $9.46 to $9.72 a week. Ten thousand men are affected by the increase.

Cork cutters and lightermen are on strike and business is paralyzed at Almeda, Portugal. Cavalrymen are patrolling the streets and many persons have been injured.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Great General Miners' Strike Threatened--British Annual Trade Union Convention Assembles--House of Commons to Consider New Measure for Prevention of Labor Disputes.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 16.--The situation in the British coal trade is sufficiently serious to cause anxiety. There is great discontent amongst the low-paid men, it being alleged that either through the low rates paid for "getting" certain classes of coal or else through the working of "abnormal" places there are thousands of workers underground in the mines of the United Kingdom who cannot earn as much as 35 per week. In the interests of these men a minimum wage of $1.72 per day is demanded. In the coal trade, as in the railways, there is the same determination on the part of a strong militant section to force the hands of their leaders. The latter have been doing all in their power to keep the men in check, but a point has now been reached when the can no longer be done with safety.

At the coming conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain the suggested national stoppage in support of a minimum wage will be considered, and the recommendations quarters it is regarded as a certainty that a large majority will declare in favor of a national strike. Following on this decision there will be a ballot vote of the men, but it is said to be a foregone conclusion that the ballot will be even more emphatically in favor of the drastic policy than the conference vote.

As to the effects of so upheaval so tremendous, experts estimate that a week's stoppage would suffice to bring the whole trade of the country to a standstill.

It is admitted that the conditions of the miner vary so much that even the best workmen may often be earning very low wages, a circumstance due to the fact that he may appeal to the colliery officials to supplement his pay when he finds himself in an abnormal working place it is invariably the case that these appeals are not regarded, with the result that as a rule he earns a wage which is not equal to that of a casual laborer. The unrest concerning the payment for abnormal places is now said to be a war of development--the ideal that every person who bows coal should have a definite minimum wage irrespective of either of his capacity or the condition of his working place. The Miners' Federation at a special conference in July last decided to contest, if possible, a meeting representing the employers and employed throughout the country on the question of abnormal places, and already communications have passed between the respective secretaries.

This, however, has no connection with the wider proposal of the minimum wage. At the forthcoming conference resolutions are certain to be submitted, probably from South Wales and Lancashire, regarding a definite minimum wage, but the machinery of the Federation is of a rather cumbrous character, and many months will elapse are the necessary negotiations will reach fruition. Opinion, however, has rapidly ripened on the question of payment for working in abnormal places, and as there is almost complete unanimity on the part of the miners effective action cannot long be delayed.

During the past year, there has been unrest among the miners of North East of Durham, although although threatened strikes have been smoothed over the conditions have not been satisfactory as a whole. Now the talk is of a fixed minimum wage, and it is stated that about 50,000 men are willing to lay down their tools if necessary to secure it. In some districts $1.94 a day is favored, but the majority favor $2 per day as the minimum. Further, the colliery surfacemen threaten trouble. They have instructed their union officials to ask for a minimum wage of $1.45 a day and in case of refusal have decided to strike immediately.

The forthcoming annual congress of delegates from the various trade unions of the United Kingdom to be held at Newcastle on Tyne bids fair to be one of the most interesting on record. It is expected that the subjects still agitating to cause unrest amongst the workers will form part of the debates which will take place, and that the outcome will not be without effect upon the trading interests of the public as well as upon the members of the various trade unions.

A significant sign of the times is the certainty of the abandonment of the proposal of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, condemnatory of a certain line of policy adopted by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. With regard to this resolution, J. H. Thomas, M. P., the financial secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants said on August 17:

"The difference between the two societies in the past has been largely one of organization and definitely decided to call the attention of the congress to the consideration of the questionable methods of the other society in poaching our members. But the position has altered, and I am glad to say that the unity of railwaymen is recognized in such a conspicuous way, and with such momentous results, has had the effect of determining our Executive Committee to withdraw the motion from the agenda. This may certainly be taken to indicate the desire of both sides in the railway trade unions. The congress will be saved the time and the wrangling and the squabbles which have hitherto been a feature of its deliberations."

Two important motions are on the agenda which, if carried, may have an

(Continued on Eighth Page)

FIRST-AID FIELD MEET A BIG SUCCESS.

Surprising the most sanguine of friends, 13 first-aid teams of mine workers in the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania on Saturday afternoon entered a carefully-planned contest for proficiency under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' association. With the co-operation of the United States Bureau of Mines, the contests were conducted in Arsenal Park, Lawrenceville. The events were arranged, each testing the ability of the miners to care for injuries of accident and upon their efficient work, as judged by physicians and experts, were they given ratings and prizes.

The contests were called the "first annual first aid contest of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' association." The teams were sent in Pittsburgh by the various companies, and each appeared in attractive uniform and wearing badges presented by the association. E. A. Taylor, secretary of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' association, presided at the contest. Several hundred persons gathered to witness the events and inasmuch as most of the teams had uniforms of khaki, with service hats of the army, the general appearance of the event was decidedly military.

Elaborate preparations for the contest had been made and the ground was watched with keen interest. The events were as follows:

First--10-minute limit--Caring for man with left hand smashed fingers burned, lacerations and bruises on face and body; to be dressed by First Aid method.

Second--60-minute limit--Man in contact with live wire. Show three methods of rescue, carry 25 feet after last method, and perform artificial respiration 1 minute.

Third--10-minute limit--Explosion of a keg of powder; man burned about the head by the windboard on the front of the body and arms to the elbows.

Fourth--15-minute limit--Supposed fracture of the spine in the middle of the back. Apply splints and bandages and show method of transportation so injury will not be made worse; carry 100 feet.

Fifth--15-minute limit--(cup contest)--Full team work; man cut on top of head, compound fracture of left leg, between knee and ankle, severe bleeding; crushed right foot, with blood oozing; dress and transport 50 feet.

In each of these supposed acci-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

WOMEN WORKERS REBEL IN ENGLAND.

One of the incidents of the recent London strike is pointed out by Reynold's Newspaper, the great English radical sheet, as follows:

"Bermondsey is the center of a women's war in which has brought 15,000 women out, and closed down dozens of big factories across the river. There are more women workers in Bermondsey than in any other part of London. The strike is an offshoot of the great dock dispute. It was started away from the docks in some firms closed, owing to the impossibility of getting raw material. The women thus turned away refused to have rushed the strike lever and determined that they would not go back until they too had got a redress of grievances. Concessions are being won from employers right and left, and already 5,000 women have gone back to work on much better terms. It was high time something was done for the weak and unorganized mass of women laborers. The average weekly earnings of a woman in one of these jam and the box works is put at 8s. Hundreds of girls get even less than that for a week's work. At the jam works work is really worst. They seem have to carry about all day three gallon jars full of hot pulp."

The Washington (Pa.) tin mill, which has been closed down almost a year, will be put in operation in October, giving employment to over 500 men.

The Dominion steel works, of Bristol, Tenn., closed down for months on account of a strike of the employes, has resumed operation, the workmen winning their strike.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has completed 90 of the 96 sheet and tin mills they are building in Gary, ind.

There were 14,064,291 tons of iron ore shipped from the upper lake mine district this year up to August 3.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

GOD'S KINGDOM TO TOP ALL OTHERS.

Messiah to Be King of Kings and Lord of Lords—The Day of Christ at Hand—Pastor Russell Says That Great Day Will Witness the Overthrow of Sin and Death—Satan Shall Be Bound, and Divine Justice Will Be Executed in the Earth—A Sermon to Bible Students — A Great Crowd as Usual.

MT. Lake Park, Md., Sept. 10.—The International Bible Students Association has been holding a Convention here for more than a week; many able speakers have been heard. Higher Criticism is at a discount amongst these Bible Students. They claim that the internal harmonies in the Bible attest its Divine authenticity. Amongst these carnal attendants are many who at one time were infidels. They profess greater faith than ever in the Bible as the result of reading Pastor Russell's books, to which many of them were led through his sermons.

Pastor Russell was the principal speaker at the Convention today. He arrived during the week, and is being entertained some distance from the city at the Weber mansion, hundreds visit him every evening. Pastor Russell spoke twice today in the large Auditorium. He delivered one of his discourses from the text, "In the last days the Mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountain, * * * and all people shall flow unto it" (Isaiah ii, 2). He said in part:

Our text tells of great events in the "last days." It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that these words imply the end of time or the end to the world, in the ordinary sense. The Bible declares that "the earth abideth forever," and it tells of the wonderful blessings of Restitution, when the Lord's footstool shall blossom as the rose—Paradise restored. All this is to come in the "last days."

The Jews understand that the seven days of the week, six of labor and the seventh of rest, were typical of seven greater days of a thousand years each. In harmony with this thought, some of them tell us that we are living in the Friday night of the world's history—which means that the great Sabbath of Rest is about to begin—the thousand years of Messiah's reign (the Jewish day beginning in the evening.)

The New Testament writers seem to have had the same thought. Thus our Lord declared, "My Word shall judge you in the last day." (John xii, 48.) Martha declared her faith in the resurrection of her brother, saying, "I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection, at the last Day"—the Millennial Day, the Day of Christ—the great Day which will witness the overthrow of sin and death and the uplifting of humanity. Of that great Day we read, "In His Day shall the righteous flourish, and evildoers shall be cut off." This Seventh Day is frequently spoken of as "that Day," as indicating the time when Divine power will no longer permit the reign of sin amongst men, but Messiah's Kingdom will actively intervene. The overthrow of Satan, sin and all unrighteousness will then take place. It is during this Day that Messiah will put down all things opposed to righteousness. "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."

Throughout that glorious Day the resurrection process will be in operation; mankind will be rising out of its weakness, sin, sickness and death, back to all that was lost in Eden and redeemed by way of the Cross. In the end of these days, or "after these days," of the reign of sin, God promises to make a New Covenant with the House of Israel and with the House of Judah, through which they shall be uplifted; and the blessing will flow from them to all nations (Jeremiah xxxi, 31.) It will be after these days also that "God will pour out His Spirit upon all flesh," as says the Prophet Joel (Joel ii, 28.)

Our text is to be considered from this standpoint. In the end of these days, in the promised Day of Messiah, the Mountain of the Lord's House shall be established, fixed, in the very top of the mountains—above all other kingdoms. This is in full accord with the entire tenor of the Scriptures. A mountain symbolizes a kingdom; and as the Prophet declares, God's Kingdom will be the highest Monarchy; it will be over the top of all other kingdoms. It will be established or fixed permanently above all others.

Messiah, the great King, with His Elect Bride and associate with Him, will exercise His Divine power, Satan shall be bound for a thousand years, and sin will no longer be permitted. From the invisible plane of glory and majesty, Justice will be executed in the earth; every good word, thought and deed will be rewarded, and every evil thought, word and deed will be punished—swiftly—surely. Perhaps paralysis of the tongue will be the means by which evil speaking, false words and deceptions will be punished. Perhaps paralysis of the hand or finger will be the means employed to stop the crime. Certain it is that "Nothing shall hurt or destroy in all God's Holy Kingdom" thus established.

How speedily the world will then learn righteousness! Now it doubts the very existence of God, and declares that if He exists He pays little or no heed to wrong-doers. "Now the wicked flourish; yea, they that tempt God are even exalted," as the Scriptures declare. But the New Day will change all this. Messiah "will lay righteousness to the line and justice to the plummet, and the hail (Truth) shall sweep away the refuge of lies, misrepresentations, misunderstandings." (Isaiah xxviii, 17, 18.) "The flood shall sue out of obscurity, and the dear ears shall be unstopped;" "The knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth," until "None shall need say to his neighbor, 'Know the Lord,' for all shall know Him."

GRAVITATION REVERSED.

The present tendency is to gravitate downward, but our text tells of a reversal of this order. All nations shall then flow or gravitate upward—toward the righteous Kingdom of Messiah; "Many people shall say, 'Let us go up.'" The Kingdom, in its original establishment, will be Israelitish—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets will be made princes in all the earth (Psalm xlv, 16.)

The Jews, naturally, will rally to their standard and begin to recognize the fulfilment of the prophecies of old. Other nationalities will begin slowly to realize the import of the great, New Jewish Dispensation. Their ideas and ideals will be antagonistic for a time. Gradually they will see the Restitution blessings coming to Israel, in harmony with the Divine arrangements of the Kingdom. Then as our context declares, "Many people will say, 'Come let us go up to the Mountain of the Lord, to the House of the God of Jacob; He will teach us (as well as the Jews) His ways and we (as well as they) will learn to walk in His path.'"

Both Spiritual and Natural Israel are in the picture. Mt. Zion is the Higher, the Spiritual Jerusalem; the lower, the earthly. The Law shall go forth from Mt. Zion (Spiritual Zion, the Messiah—Head and Body—Underground and Bride—when the Word of the Lord (the directing and instructing) will go forth from Jerusalem (the Patriarchal Princess, who will represent the Kingdom.)

JUDGING AMONG THE GENTILES.

The context tells us that the new King, Messiah, will judge amongst the nations—amongst all the peoples. It will be a general judgment first, as individual one subsequently. The Divine judgments will be upon the cities upon the nations. The demonstrations of the great dreadnaughts and great armies will prove that they are not to be the peacemakers of earth. On the contrary, those trusting in these devices will suffer most severely. All must learn the lesson that Messiah's Kingdom comes not by human might nor power, but is the Lord's institution, in His own appointed time.

The lesson will be so thoroughly learned in that Day of Trouble that war will forever cease. The Prophet David tells us that the mighty army of the Lord, through Messiah's Kingdom, will work havoc with present institutions. Then "He will make wars to cease until the ends of the earth." Our context tells us that thereafter "They shall beat their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Seven Boys' Brigades, etc., thereafter will be at a discount. Human energy and activity will find better employment in conquering self, sin-sickness and death.

HIDING IN THE ROCKS.

The description here given by the Prophet Isaiah of the Day with which this Gospel Age will end, the great Day when Messiah's Kingdom begins, agrees very closely with a description of the same given in the book of Revelation. Isaiah tells us that idolatry to gold and silver shall be brought to an end, and the great trouble of that Day will cause many to hide themselves in the rocks, for fear of the Lord and for the glory of His Majesty (Isaiah ii, 19, 21.) "The lofty looks of man shall be humbled, and their haughtiness shall be bowed down and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that Day" (vs 9-11.)

The Minor Prophets similarly abolish, and those who worship them "shall go into the rocks and into the caves of the earth, for fear of the Lord and for the glory of His Majesty, when He ariseth to shake terribly the earth" (vs. 18-21.)

The same picture is set before us in Revelation vi, 15-17. Here the great trouble is described as overwhelming calling upon the mountains to fall on them and to hide them from the presence of the Lord. The thought is to fall over us, hide us, protect us. The Prophet Malachi asks, "Who shall abide in the great Day of the Lord?" "Who shall be able to stand?"

The Bible contrasts a picture before our minds. Let us suppose the vast oceans, constituting three-fourths of masses of mankind unsettled, unattached, without property, with little hope or prospect, with illimitable longings, but no power to satisfy them—"without God and without hope in the world." Let us consider the land divided and before us to represent society, fixed, established, desirous of peace, having something which it does not wish to lose, which it does not wish the "sea" class to wash away.

As in the sea we find shallows and mighty depths, so on the land we find low places, higher places and mountain peaks, and each of these represents a certain degree of prosperity or adversity. The mountain heights would represent the princes of society, merchant princes, bankers, as well as political princes. At the present time immemorial there has been a conflict between the land and the sea, the latter, in storms, violently attacking the former and washing away. Thus so between the two classes here represented—the "sea" class, helpless and without property, is envious of the "earth" class, those who, under the present order, seize and possess the chief blessings.

The mountains, the rocks of society (social institutions, lodges, financial institutions, banks and combines, international treaties, etc), will all fall in that great Day of trial and judging and testing; the shaking and overturning of every social institution in full accord with the Divine requirements of Justice, Righteousness.

WHO SHALL THEN STAND?

My dear hearers, where is your treasure? Where is your security? This long-foretold Day of the Lord is to be a time of Trouble such as never was since there was a nation" (Daniel xii, 1.) If our treasures are upon the earth and our confidence rests in human organizations, the time is near when we may be crawling into these holes, these social and financial protective arrangements, to conceal them to cover us, protect us, but there will be no protection possible. The Apostle declares respecting that Day that everything that can be shaken (that is not established and unshakable) is not in full alignment with the Divine standards will go down. In the language of the Scripture, we should set our affections on things above, not on earthly things. The Master counsels further, "Lay up for yourselves treasure in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal."

If we have been careless in this matter in the past, it is high time for us to invest what little we have of time, influence, talent and money in the service of the King of kings—in laying up treasure in heaven, in promoting the interests of the great Kingdom wherein we trust, and of which we hope soon to be members, sharers with our dear Redeemer.

We are not counseling foolishness—the throwing away of money, of time and influence. On the contrary, we counsel the spirit of a sound mind, that every hour, every talent, every penny is used, not our own, but as the Lord's; not according to our selfish desires, but according to the Divine will, so far as we are able to understand it; that we may glorify God in our bodies and spirits which are His.

Every talent we possess is that much of our stewardship, of which we must shortly give account. The Lord's servants, the consecrated, Spirit-Begotten, will be called to account before that great Day of trouble upon the world. Jesus said, "Watch ye, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all those things coming upon the earth, and to stand before the Son of Man." Our watching is in respect to our talents, our faithfulness in their use.

In one of His parables the Lord tells us that on His return to establish His Kingdom, before beginning to deal with the world at all, He will deal with His servants. The inquiry will be, How have we used the pounds and talents given to us by our Master? All those who use their opportunities faithfully will be accounted worthy of a share in the Kingdom, as illustrated in the parable, "Enter ye into the joys of your Lord;" "You have been faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over many things;" "Have dominion over two cities," five cities, etc.

There will, indeed, be some of God's people who will pass through the trouble with the world. Those who are too fearful of the weight of the cross will bury their talent in the earth. They will fail to have their portion with the Lord and His saintly few in the Kingdom and instead, will have their portion with the hypocrites, in the great trouble of that Day.

THE CATASTROPHE CANNOT BE AVERTED.

It is impossible for us, or for any one, to avert the great catastrophe which is surely coming down upon the world. The Lord's people are to have nothing whatever to do with bringing about the great catastrophe, any more than had the Prophets, whose words we are using. It is for us to make our own calling and election sure," and as far as possible to send out the Divine Message in no uncertain tones to all of God's people, that each and all may be found faithful in the use of their pounds and talents—retrieving each possible loss of opportunities, or, as the Apostle says, "Redeeming the time, because the days are evil" and unfavorable.

Our day witnesses the world zone pleasure-mad—"Lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." The spirit of the world surrounds us, threatens to entice us and destroy our spirituality. There never was a greater need than now for the soldiers of the cross to arise and "put on the whole armour of God," to "watch and pray," and fight a good fight against their own weaknesses and against the darts and snares of the Adversary.

Many dear Christians realize that we are living in strange times, but do not realize that we are in the transition period between the reign of sin, sickness and death, and the reign of Messiah's Kingdom of righteousness and light. Let each one whose eyes of understanding have opened to a better appreciation of God's great Book be on the alert to "show forth the praises of Him who hath called us out of darkness into His marvelous light."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Washington, Sept. 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am sending the renewal of my subscription to your excellent paper through the Tower of Help. Please allow me to express, in part, my appreciation of the Tribune and its clear presentation of the Truth as set forth by Pastor Russell in his frank dissection of all Scriptural questions. I find no such logic and no such spiritual food elsewhere. Please have the address of my paper changed.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. M. S. WAY.

Illinois, Sept. 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Permit me to express my appreciation of your valuable paper aside from Pastor Russell's sermons I as also following very closely the Bible Studies and Bible Question Box answers.

Hoping and praying that the world will soon get more light and clearer understanding on so important a subject as found in your paper, I remain

Yours very sincerely,
H. MANZKE.

North Carolina, Sept. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to again thank you and express my appreciation for the liberal amount of space you are giving to Pastor Russell's sermons, Sunday School Lesson and Question Box. I am sure the dear Lord will reward you for all your labors in spreading the Harvest Message. I rema n

Very truly,
JNO. A. PERRY.

Kansas, Sept 9

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send me five copies of your paper of August 31. Your paper is certainly becoming more and more appreciated every day by all Truth loving people as it is daily becoming more valuable as a chanel through which our dear Lord is dispensing the Harvest Truths in Pastor Russell's sermons, Question Box, Bible Studies and many other good things.

I also enjoy the Sunday School Lesson and the Bible Question Box. We take the paper only because of the columns devoted to Scripture explanations.

We have no doubt but the dear Lord will richly reward you for the efforts you put forth in publishing the precious Truths now made manifest.

Yours very truly,
EVA LEE McLAMB.

New York, Sept. 8.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your paper is a very welcome visitor to me—every week I value it more and more.

With best wishes for its continued prosperity, I am

Very truly yours,
ALICE E. CHILMARK.

Illinois, Sept. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am sending through the Bible House office for your nice paper. It is so nice to handle. It is not so easily torn as others are, and I do so love Pastor Russell's sermons and also the appreciations. They are most encouraging. The Question Box I like very much and the plan way they are answered. In fact I rejoice in all of these things you are so willingly giving space in your valuable paper.

May the dear Lord bless you for your loving kindness to his people.

LYDIA MCNIER.

Texas, Sept. 10.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

You will find enclosed postal money order for which please extend my subscription to your valuable paper another year. I prize your paper chiefly on account of our dear Pastor Russell's sermons, but it is a very fine paper in other respects as well, especially the Bible Lesson and Question Box. May grace and peace be multiplied to you through our Lord Jesus is my heartfelt prayer.

Sincerely,
MRS J. S. EVANS.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I notice the expiration of my subscription to your valued paper. I wish to renew it because of the personal benefits received, and also to encourage the circulation of the same because of the noble work you are carrying on in the spread of Gospel Message, through publishing Pastor Russell's sermons and the other religious features of your paper, especially the unearthing of some of the knotlle questions that have been causing us some mental trouble, all of our lives along religious lines which are answered in your question column. Also appreciate the labor news which keeps us well informed as to all important movements throughout the civilized world, which information is at this time valuable to the Bible students owing to the time in which we are living.

Very truly yours,
WM. KIMMEL.

Virginia, Sept. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I write you to tell you that after reading your most excellent paper for more than five years, I still appreciate it more and more. The fourless way in which you present the Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies every week make it more precious to all who love their Bibles and recognize in them the Divine Creation. I have just recently renewed my subscription. Wishing you every success in the spread of the Truth.

Respectfully,
STEPHEN H. DINGUS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Postoffice Departmemt at Washington continues to advise all periodicals admitted to the second-class mail privilege that they must comply strictly with the postal laws affecting subscribers. As these laws forbid carrying delinquent subscribers, the National Labor Tribune is compelled to repeat its notice that it cannot continue sending the paper to subscribers in arrears. Your tab shows whether you are paid up or not. If you are behind kindly remit at once.

Pastor Russell in Great Britain

During the months of October and November Pastor Russell will be abroad. As will be seen from his itinerary he will be a busy man. The following places will be visited by him and sermons preached:

Thursday, October 12, London Albert Hall.

Sunday, October 15, London Tabernacle.

Tuesday, October 17, Brighton.

Wednesday, October 18, Portsmouth.

Thursday, October 19, Southampton.

Friday, October 20, Bournemouth.

Sunday, October 22, London Tabernacle.

Tuesday, October 24, Perth.

Wednesday, October 25, Dundee.

Thursday, October 26, Paisley.

Friday, October 27, Greenock.

Saturday, October 28, Glasgow.

Sunday, October 29, Glasgow.

Monday, October 30, Motherwell.

Tuesday, October 31, Belfast.

Wednesday, November 1, Londonderry.

Thursday, November 2, Portadown.

Friday, November 3, Dublin.

Sunday, November 5, London Tabernacle.

Monday, November 6, Cambridge.

Tuesday, November 7, Oxford.

Wednesday, November 8, Newport.

Thursday, November 9, Cardiff.

Friday, November 10, Swansea.

Sunday, November 12, London Tabernacle.

Monday, November 13, Northampton.

Tuesday, November 14, Leicester.

Wednesday, November 15, Nottingham.

Thursday, November 16, Sheffield.

Friday, November 17, London Tabernacle.

Ransom --- Ransom Price --- Sin Atonement.

But one Ransom-price was arranged for by our Heavenly Father and provided for in the death of his Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. That Ransom-price is for the sins of the whole world. But the world has not yet gotten its share of the benefit of that Ransom-price provided more than eighteen centuries ago; for it still "lies in the Wicked One." (1 John 5: 19.) Our Lord, knowing the Father's will in this matter, declared, "I pray not for the world, but for them which thou hast given me."—John 17: 9.

The application of the merit of the Ransom for the Church was made when our Lord Jesus "ascended up on High and appeared in the presence of God for us"—the Church class. (Heb. 9: 24.) His application of his merit for us was manifested by the Pentecostal blessing, which has since continued with all of the "us" class, begetting those to the new nature, as joint-heirs with our Redeemer.

Our high Priest will not make application of his Ransom-merit on behalf of the world until the end of this Age, until he shall have finished the use of it on behalf of the Church —now enabling those drawn of the Father to "present their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God, their reasonable service."—Rom. 12: 1.

During this Age, he accepts, therefore, as part of his own sacrifice, the offering of the Church. This enables this class, as referred to by the Apostle (Col. 1: 24), "to fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ for his Body's sake, which is the Church." Thus, suffering with him in this present time, they will shortly be glorified with him in his Kingdom as his Bride.

To recapitulate: The Ransom-price is one thing, and the Sin-atonement made with that Ransom-price is quite another. The Ransom-price for all was provided by our Lord in the work finished by him at Calvary. The appropriation of the Ransom-price is two-fold:—

(1) In this Age, for one behalf of, the Church.

(2) In the coming Age, for the making of the New Covenant with Israel, which will be open for acceptance by all the families of the earth —all nations.

The Atonement, so far as God is concerned, all proceeds from the Ransom-price provided at Calvary. The first application of that price was made after our Lord ascended up on High, when he appeared for us, the Church. The second application of the Ransom-price will be at the close of this Age, when the Great Priest, Jesus, will mediate the New Covenant with the House of Israel and the House of Judah. This New Covenant proceeds from the Covenant under which the Church is developed, namely, the Abrahamic Covenant, which has no mediator, and which is a Covenant of sacrifice, while the New Covenant is a Covenant of Restitution, to return man to his original condition of perfection.—Pastor Russell.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. F. Ballard, Idaho.
Mrs. H. C. Swan, Ohio.
Mrs. J. S. Evans, Texas.
William Kimmel, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Geo. Smith, Ohio.
Mrs. Etta Canfield, New York.
Mrs. L. J. Woodward, New York.
Miss Bessie Hussey, Canada.
H. W. Sweet, Pennsylvania.
Edw. O. Love, Washington.
Wm. N. Shephard, Pennsylvania.
S. Gaughenbaugh, Nebraska.
Mrs. Purdy, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Emma F. Webster, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Peter Kush, Kentucky.
Mrs. J. Oates, Bermuda.
A. B. Davis, Oregon.
Ed. Russell, Oregon.
Isaac Hagen, Oregon.
Mrs. E. M. Aeris, Washington.
Adam Stinson, Washington.
Mrs. Julia Morgan, Washington.
Franz Ackerman, Washington.
S. L. Jones, Georgia.
A. O. Breece, Washington.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

COAL IN VIRGINIA.

Fields Small In Extent, but Quality Is High Grade.

To Virginia belongs the distinction of having produced the first bituminous coal mined in the United States. This initial output, however, was not derived from that portion of the state which now gives Virginia some prominence as a producer of coal, but was obtained from what is generally known as the Richmond basin, a small area near the city of Richmond.

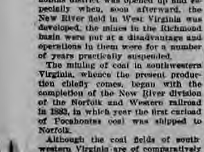
The existence of coal in the Richmond basin was known as early as 1700, though mining did not begin until the latter part of the century. In 1789 shipments were made to some of the northern states. In 1822, according to Mr. R. C. Taylor, in his "Statistics of Coal," the production amounted to 54,000 short tons. For nearly a century the Richmond basin maintained some prominence as a coal producer, but when, in 1882, the Pocahontas district was opened up and especially when, soon afterward, the New River field in West Virginia was developed, the mines in the Richmond basin were put at a disadvantage and operations in them were for a number of years practically suspended.

The mining of coal in southwestern Virginia, whence the present production chiefly comes, began with the completion of the New River division of the Norfolk and Western railroad in 1883, in which year the first carload of Pocahontas coal was shipped to Norfolk.

Although the coal fields of southwestern Virginia are of comparatively small extent, the high quality of the coal and the number and thickness of the beds give promise of a considerably increased production within the next few years.—United States Geological Survey.

Automobile Jack.

An automobile jack designed to lift all four wheels at once is one of the recent inventions for the benefit of motorcar drivers. The jack comprises two frames constructed of steel uprights and held rigid by heavy steel



JACK LIFTS THE ENTIRE CAR.

crossbars and having bases connected by several feet of chain. The frames are tilted at an angle under the front and rear axles, and the differential screw pushes the car backward a few inches, thus bringing the frames into a vertical position and elevating both front and rear axles at the same time.

DIGGING TWO CANALS.

Methods Employed at Suez and Those at Panama.

Forty years ago I watched the workers on the Suez canal. Many of them were girls, digging up the sand with their bare fingers, scooping it into the hollows of their hands, throwing it into the rush basket each had woven for herself, lifting the baskets to their heads and carrying the load of twenty to thirty pounds a hundred feet up the bank and dumping it.

Panama excavation is being done by steam shovels. Recently I watched one of them at work. The fingers of the Egyptian girl had grown into a thousand times larger steel claws that dug and scraped the shattered rock and dirt. The hollow of the girl's hands had developed into a scoop containing two cubic yards, or 5,000 times as much as her two hands could hold. The rush basket had grown into a train of flat cars. The shapely arm of smooth flesh covering muscle and bone had grown into a great beam moved by chains, slinging great loads on to the flat cars, and instead of the 100 feet of walking long trains run perhaps twenty miles to dump the load. Development by men of a woman's method.—Harrington Emerson in Engineering Magazine.

Prevents Accidents.

A device which prevents a railway carriage from being started when a passenger is mounting or dismounting is being tested on the line of the Portland Railway, Light and Power company, Portland, England. It consists of a hinged step which is depressed about one-half inch when a weight of from five pounds to ten pounds is placed upon it. This breaks an electric circuit connected with the contractor, so that the contractor fails to close. The device is arranged, however, so that the motorman is able to reverse the carriage regardless of the condition of the step.

Chloroform as an Anaesthetic.

Chloroform is now rarely used by surgeons to produce anaesthesia, except when the dose is very slight. Fatalities were too frequent and unexplained, so that the risk is regarded as too great. Paul Reynier, however, a French authority, in a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Medicine, asserts that when administered properly choloroform is quite harmless. If this is generally accepted the use of this anaesthetic by Reynier's method may be revived, for it is vastly pleasanter to take than ether, and in addition it has no disagreeable after effects.

Ancient Cements.

It has been stated that the durability of the old cements—for instance, those of the Romans—is due to a low proportion of soluble silicates and a low lime content—under 50 per cent—and that most modern high lime cements are deficient in resisting power when exposed to waters containing dissolved alkalis and sulphates.

BRICKS FROM WASTE.

Refuse From Mines Used For Building Material.

The great heaps of refuse to be seen adjoining coal and iron pits throughout Scotland, which have always been looked upon as useless waste product, are now found to be valuable in the manufacture of bricks. A new industry has recently been started in Glasgow for the utilization of "coke breeze." This "breeze," mixed with portland cement, produces a "fireproof partition," made in the form of slabs varying in size from two feet to three feet six inches in length and one foot in breadth and in thickness from one to four inches. These dimensions can be increased if specially desired.

When built as inside partitions of buildings the addition of a coat of lime and putty or sand finish gives a perfectly smooth surface. The partitions are absolutely fire and vermin proof. They have the quality of thoroughly deadening sounds and can be built in floors without beams or other structural detail. The material has been taken up and approved of by the Glasgow architects. It has been used in various important buildings in Glasgow and elsewhere and has given complete satisfaction.—Consular Report.

The Zodiacal Light.

The zodiacal light, the nature of which is still a mystery, sometimes presents very regular pulsations in intensity and form. In a recent note in the Comptes Rendus, Birkeland has stated that these pulsations correspond very closely with the periods found for regular magnetic waves in the polar regions, whence it is suggested that the zodiacal light may have an electrical origin. On the basis of several experiments Birkeland suggests that there may be a ring of luminous matter extending in the plane of the sun's magnetic equator.

Life Rings on a Mountain.

An extraordinary example of the way in which a mountain may afford on a small scale an image of the earth's climates, arranged in successively higher circles, has been found in the San Francisco peaks. These ancient volcanoes rise out of a plateau having a mean elevation of 7,000 feet above sea level. The peaks are encircled with zones of vegetation which run almost like contour lines around them. Between 6,500 and 8,500 feet the yellow pine is the dominant tree. From 8,500 to 10,300 feet the Douglas fir, the silver fir, the cork fir and the aspen share the available ground. Between 10,300 and 11,500 feet the Engelmann spruce and the foxtail pine take possession and ascend to the tree limit.

An Ancient Inkstand.

The singular Egyptian inkstand now in a Berlin museum has a lower compartment for holding reed pens and an upper one with two holes—one for red and one for black ink. It is of wood, probably dating from about 500 B. C.

CASSELL'S C... MECHANICS
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NAME..........................
ADDRESS..........................
REFERENCES..........................

W. A. SARGEANT
Republican Candidate For County Commissioner.

In announcing my name as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries, which will be held on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1911, I desire to state that I am a native of this county, having been born in the city of Pittsburgh, attended the public schools there, and that I have lived in the county practically all my life.

Having been born to toil, I am in hearty sympathy with what the great statesman called "the common people," the great masses that go to make up the bone and sinew of this mighty hive of industrial activity.

Since early boyhood I have been identified with the workshops of this community and in close sympathy with those who, by their toil, have made the name of the "State of Allegheny" well known throughout the whole world.

I am not a politician, only a plain business man, coming to the people in a plain, business way.

Having been for many years in the manufacturing business and associated with others in the municipality where I live, and having a wide acquaintance throughout Allegheny county, I feel that I am well qualified to take up and to intelligently perform the various duties that devolve on the position which through your votes I hope to attain.

I believe that the generation now living have a right to enjoy the great boon of good roads, ample facilities of free bridges, and all other necessary improvements which will add to their comfort and happiness, and to which they are justly entitled as tax payers and citizens.

I do not believe, however, that the present generation should be burdened with the entire cost of all permanent improvements, which will be for the use of generations yet to come.

I most earnestly believe that the policy of the Board of County Commissioners should be one of economy consistent with that of aggressive progress and permanency.

A thorough and systematic plan of improvement should be projected and adhered to until the county of Allegheny shall have been provided with such a system of improvements that it will be pointed to as a model for all other counties in this great commonwealth.

Should the voters in their wisdom select me as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Allegheny County I will deem it to be my duty, while co-operating with my colleagues on the board, to advocate a comprehensive and liberal plan of county improvements.

A road bill passed by the last legislature has made possible the elimination of sharp and dangerous curves, heavy grades, etc., which we now have on our public roads.

I am not owned or controlled by any political faction, and if elected I will give the office my entire time, and will be free to serve to the best of my ability the interests of all the people.

W. A. SARGEANT.

A Regular Sherlock Holmes.

Under the caption "A Triumph of Sense" "Jugend" tells this story: "In the lower court of a small town in Saxony William had served faithfully and well as attendant to the presiding judge for many years without ever having received any reward aside from his legal stipend. On the day of adjournment for the season, when visitors had retired, the judge, who was also about to leave, asked, 'William, do you smoke?' Seeing a square box under the judge's arm, he answered respectfully, 'Yes, your honor.' 'I knew it by the smell of your coat,' said the judge as he walked out."

First Title of "Vanity Fair."

Brighton, England, holds memories of Thackeray. It was while staying at the Old Ship that he commenced a novel which was to be called "Pencil Sketches of English Society." One night as he was lying in bed a better title suddenly occurred to him.

"I jumped out of bed," he told Miss Perry afterward, "and ran three times round my room, uttering as I went, 'Vanity Fair,' 'Vanity Fair,' 'Vanity Fair.'"

Her Hold.

"So he married a manicurist?"

"Yes."

"Is he happy?"

"I'm afraid not. He complains that she has quit holding his hand and wants to confine herself exclusively to holding the pocketbook."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Work and Worry.

"Worry wears out more people than work does," said the ready made philosopher.

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Growcher, "for the simple reason that so many of us would rather put in our time worrying about work than doing it."—Washington Star.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

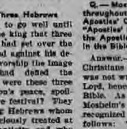
THE FIERY FURNACE

Daniel iii—Sept. 17

"The Lord is my Helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me."—Hebrews xiii, 6.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR had conquered the world. He instituted a great peace celebration and brought his representatives from all parts of the then civilized world to Babylon. These were to be duly impressed with the greatness and magnificence of the Babylonian power and of the futility of resisting it. They were to be given an illustration of the benefactions to result from having one government and having the entire world at peace.

When the great day of celebration came, with the governors, princes, captains and provincial rulers, the judges, treasurers, counselors and lawyers, in their various robes of office and surrounded and interspersed with the delegates from various nations, the banners flying and the musical instruments playing, it must have been an impressive sight. It was a great time of jubilation.



"Bel-Merodach."

At the appropriate time the religious unity of the empire was to be demonstrated by a general worship of the golden image of Bel-Merodach. Proclamation was made that soon the bands would begin to play and that then all would be expected to fall down and worship and reverence the image.

Courage of the Three Hebrews

Everything seemed to go well until it was reported to the king that three governors whom he had set over the provinces had rebelled against his decree and refused to worship the image of Bel-Merodach—had defied the king's power. Who were these three disturbers of Babylon's peace, spoilers of the great peace festival? They were the three young Hebrews whom the king had so graciously treated at the time of their captivity and who apparently owed so much to him.

The courage of these three Hebrews stands out on the pages of history as sublime! The king had reminded them that none of the gods had been able to deliver any people out of his hand; their own city, Jerusalem, had been overthrown. They could hope for no rescue from the death that was before them if they persisted in defying the king of the whole earth. Their answer was that their God, Jehovah, they were sure, was quite able to deliver them from the fiery furnace, or from anything He might choose, and would do so. But if *not* and if they were certain of it in advance—nevertheless, they would be His faithful servants and worship Him alone.

How sublime their faith and their courage! Such faith and such courage we may be sure are pleasing to the Lord. We must not expect that in every case God will thus deliver those who trust in Him; rather, as these Hebrews intimated, we are not able to know the wise plans of our God, nor what may be His will respecting what little remains of our lives. But of His power and love we are confident. We can trust Him where we cannot trace Him.

The Fiery Furnace.

"Blessed Are They Who Put Their Trust in Jehovah"

The King was seriously disappointed at the only inharmony that had occurred in connection with his great project, which he felt sure was to work such blessings to all the earth, and such honor to himself. In his fury he commanded that the furnace should be made seven times hotter.

The three Hebrews were bound in their clothing, and some of the strongest men of the king's guard were commanded to throw them into the furnace. As the bound men were thrown in, the flames came forth and enveloped those who had thrown them in, and destroyed them. The king already had had some evidence of the power of Jehovah God, and he intently watched the furnace. As the king looked toward the furnace, to his utter astonishment he beheld four persons walking in the midst of the fire, unharmed. He said to his counselors, "We cast three men into the furnace, but, behold, I now see four, free, walking in the fire, and the fourth has an appearance like a son of the gods."

What had he done? What should he now do? He called to the three, "Ye servants of the Most High God, come forth and come hither!" They came, unharmed, with not even the smell of scorching upon their clothing. Nebuchadnezzar acknowledged the miracle and praised the God who had thus by His angel of power delivered His servants that trusted in Him, and who had defied the king's mandates and yielded their bodies that they might not serve nor worship any god except their own God. Truly, "Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him."

My liberty leaves off where the rights of another begin.—Victor Hugo.

In this world one must be a little too kind to be kind enough.—Marivaux.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL. ADDRESS TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

Q.—Matthew xxii, 24-28, describes a woman who had married seven times, having seven husband. Whose wife shall she be in the resurrection?

Answer.—The Savior in the following two verses answers the question by saying, "For in the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in heaven." Evidently from this explanation we see that when the race of mankind is raised up to full perfection on the earthly plane of existence in the day of resurrection, all will be restored to that condition of life in which Adam was created and before Eve was formed from his side. In his original state of existence Adam combined in himself the qualities of both sexes, and for the purposes of propagation these were separated, the woman being formed from his side. The primitive conditions of perfection as combined in Adam are to be restored in the "times of restitution," when our Lord Jesus reigns for the purpose of blessing and uplifting mankind (Acts iii, 19-21). Therefore, just as the angels neither marry nor are given in marriage, so also will be the condition of those who attain unto the resurrection or raised up condition of primitive human perfection. All can see that if the race were to go on multiplying indefinitely, the earth would soon become too densely populated for comfort. The Lord formed the earth to be inhabited and when all the dead have been resurrected there will be just a sufficient number to fill it comfortably.

Q.—Most church denominations throughout the world have adopted the Apostles' Creed. Why is it called the "Apostles' Creed"? Was it written by the Apostles, and where do we find it in the Bible?

Answer.—What is known among Christians as the "Apostles' Creed," was not written by the Apostles of our Lord, hence it is nowhere found in the Bible. As to its origin we quote from Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, a recognized authority by scholars, as follows: "There is indeed extant, a brief summary of Christian doctrines, which is called the *Apostles' Creed;* and which, from the fourth century onward was attributed to Christ's ambassadors themselves. But at this day all who have any knowledge of antiquity, confess unanimously that this opinion is a mistake, and has no foundation. Those judge far more wisely and rationally who think that this creed arose from small beginnings, and was gradually enlarged as occasions required in order to exclude new errors from the church." It was probably given its name by those who prepared it, as signifying that in their judgment, it contained only truths taught by the Apostles. It contains many truths, but it is not wholly Scriptural. For instance: "I believe in the resurrection of the body," whereas nothing in the Bible teaches that our *bodies* are to be resurrected. The Bible teaches that the *soul* will be resurrected. Of the resurrection the Apostle says, "Thou sowest not that body that shall be. * * * But God giveth *it* (the soul-being) a body as it hath pleased Him and to each seed its own body." Surely the Apostle was not speaking of the body when he uses the word "it," otherwise the body would have a body, therefore two bodies, which is absurd. Further he states, "It (the soul-being) is sown a natural body; it (the soul or being) is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body" (I Corinthians xv, 35, 37, 44).

Q.—How shall we understand the Prophet's words—"And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more" (Isaiah ii, 4), in view of the fact that all of the nations are learning war and making vast preparations for a great international conflict? Think of the armies and navies and munitions of war! Have in mind also the frightful instruments of destruction that are being devised, such as submarines, aeroplanes, murderous machine guns and terrific explosives, etc. Will peace never be established in the earth?

Answer.—The Prophet Joel foretold just the conditions that we see about us in the world today (see Joel iii, 9-11). The Lord Jesus also informed His followers that "wars and rumors of wars" as well as dreadful calamities would continue all down through the centuries until the time of His second advent (Matthew xxiv, 6, 7), and then in the very end of the Age, "the last days," would be the great tribulation, a time of war and trouble involving all nations, the preparations for which are fulfilled in the conditions of the present. When the final great cataclysm, the overwhelming flood of trouble, has drawn to its close, then Messiah's reign of peace begins. A universal government will be established in the earth, the Kingdom of God, and "the government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called * * * The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end" (Isaiah ix, 6, 7). The connecting verses to the one quoted in your question, show that the conditions of peace referred to will not be established until after the "mountain" (Kingdom) of the Lord is set up in the earth (See verses 2 and 3.)

Q.—Does God give orders for the weather every day?

Answer.—No; nor does He every day order the stars in their courses, nor the earthquakes, famines and pestilences. At the present time, because of sin, the entire course of nature is permitted to be out of joint, so far as this earth is concerned. Our weather is not ideal at all times; God knows this and permits it as a part of the penalty of death upon Adam's race. Present conditions are not what God would have provided for Adam and his posterity had sin not entered into the world. Extremes of heat and cold, floods and droughts, death dealing tornadoes and cyclones are the world's portion as criminals under death sentence; they are parts of the curse. Christians are not exempted from these, but are required to walk by faith, sharing the world's experiences; yet by this faith and the holy Spirit to recognize themselves as "sons of God without rebuke" (Philippians ii, 15), learning through all life's experiences lessons which will fit them for their future work of glory with Christ in His Millennial Kingdom. God's promise is that then there shall be no more curse—no more dying, no more crying. Instead, the time will come for the restitution of man and his earthly home to the perfection of grandeur of the Edenic condition (Acts iii, 19-21). Thus God will make the place of His feet, the earth, "glorious." Paradise lost will be Paradise regained.

Q.—Please explain the Scripture, "The poor ye have always with you" (John xii, 8). Does this mean that there will always be poor on the earth?

Answer.—Jesus was addressing His disciples, and through them all consecrated Christians. At Jesus' second coming all of His faithful followers, then remaining on the earth, will be taken away to heavenly conditions, as He stated that He would go away to prepare a place for these, and He would come again for them (John xiv, 1-3). So long as these are on the earth the poor will be with them, and when Christ's Kingdom is fully established and the blessings flow out therefrom to the people, there will be neither rich nor poor, but all shall be brought to one common level (Isaiah xl, 4, 5). Messiah's reign will result in peace, joy, happiness, health and plenty to all the righteous. Then "they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree, and none shall make them afraid, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it (Jeremiah xxxi, 34; xxxiii, 6; Micah iv, 3, 4).

Q.—The Scripture reads: "And God said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness" (Genesis i, 26). Does this mean physically, with all facial and bodily variations we see in people today, or is the "soul" "the image of God" and uniform in all people? or what is the meaning of this Scripture?

Answer.—This "image of God" does not mean physical shape, because "God is a spirit" and man is human. Nor does it mean the "soul." "Soul" is the synonymous term for man—man is a soul. "In His image" means that man was made with reasoning power and moral intelligence. God made man a free moral agent, and fashioned him appropriately to earthly conditions and nature. God endowed him with the sense of justice, reason, love and righteousness, and thus he was an image of the great Jehovah in these qualities of character. "After Our likeness," we understand to mean that as God is King over the universe, likewise God made man to be the king of the earth, and gave him dominion over all the things of the earth. The first man being created in the image and likeness of God was, in every respect, perfect. Some modern scientists hold that man is a creature of evolution. If evolution be true the Bible is false from Genesis to Revelation. If the Bible statement of man's creation is true, and all Christian people hold that it is true, then the evolution theory is utterly false as respects man.

Q.—What is conscience?

Answer.—Man when created was endowed with the moral faculties; that is, the faculties with which to determine between the right and the wrong. These faculties were perfect in the first man formed by the Creator. The Divine Law was written in the very nature of the perfect human being—Adam. When man disobeyed the Almighty Being who had formed him, he knew that he had violated the principles of righteousness and justice and therefore his conscience reproved him—his moral faculties were offended—and with the woman he hid himself from the presence of the Lord.

The sense of discerning good and evil, differentiating between right and wrong, has been sadly marred and dulled by the long centuries of the experiences of the race with sin, evil and degradation, until the conscience alone is no longer a safe guide to direct in life's affairs. The conscience, even of the best, is now and then erroneous and doubtful. Therefore, as individual timepieces need to be regulated by some standard of time, so our consciences require constant regulation by some standard of morality and righteousness—the Word of God, the Bible.

The Better Job.

The Inquisitive Guest—I suppose, now, you would like to get a job in a restaurant patronized by millionaires where you'd get big tips. The Obsequious Waiter—No, sir. I'd rather have a job in a restaurant where fourflushers on $12 a week salaries bring the girls they are trying to make a hit with.—Toledo Blade.

LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO 42 — PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1911. — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Reports of New Labor Organizations Shows Gratifying Spread of Union Sentiment--Navy Department Takes Water on Taylor System--Pensions for Aged Postal Employes -- Great International Labor Victory Predicted.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—With a steady tread, the unorganized workers of the land are marching to join the army of organized labor. Since the last report the following new unions have been organized: Ashville, Tex., Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and building Trades Council; Middleport, O., International Association of Car Workers, Laborers Protective Union, Machinists Helpers Union, Muskogee, Okla., Trades and Labor council; Shawnee, Okla., International Union of Steam Engineers; Memphis, Tenn., Federal Labor Union; Paris, Tex., Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters' Union, International Association of Hotel Clerks, International Printing Pressmen's Union, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; Spokane, Washington, Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; Parkersburg, W. Va., Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers, American Brotherhood of Cement Workers; Pond De Lac, Wis., Star Testers International League of America; Galt, Ontario, International Hood Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America; Guelph, Ontario, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Hamilton, Ontario, American Brotherhood of Cement Workers; Lethbridge, Alberta, Journeymen Tailors Union of America; Moncton, N. B., International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen' & Helpers; Niagara Falls, Ontario, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Meadville, Pa., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, Sacramento, Cal., Laborers' Protective Union; East St. Louis, Ill., Steam Fitters' Union; Wheaton, Ill., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Joliet, Ill., Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Retail Clerks International Protective Association; Streator, Ill., International Hood Carriers & Building Laborers' Union of America; Springfield, Ill., International Brotherhood of Boodbinders; Pontiac, Mich., International Union of the United Brewery Workmen, International Molders Union of North America, International Carriage & Wagon Workers' Union.

The action of the members of labor organizations employed in navy yards, in resolving to resist the introduction of the Taylor system, has brought forth a statement from Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop to the effect that there has been an attempt made to introduce the system, and that it is not likely to be adopted for naval uses. He admits that a board of naval officers has been for several months studying navy-yard methods with a view to their improvement along other lines. Representatives of the I. A. of M. however are determined to be prepared for action should it become necessary and a conference of workmen to devise plans to oppose the scientific system of shop management has been called and will be held in Rock Island, Ill., beginning September 18. Officers of the organization and delegates from various machinists' lodges composed of navy yard and arsenal workers will attend the conference.

The convention of the International Association of Machinists will open in Davenport, Ia., on Monday, September 18, and the result of the conference will be submitted to the delegates for their approval.

Work on Uncle Sam's greatest and most grandiose, the battleship New York, has been begun. The vessel will be built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and will, when completed be another tribute to the skill of organized labor.

The plan to build the dreadnought in a government yard has met with considerable opposition. It was asserted that the vessel could not be built on the original amount appropriated for that purpose on account of the 8 hour day in operation in government plants. The appropriation was increased however and the battleship will be built by the government.

Before work was begun it was found necessary to take off a piece of a corner of a building in order that the ways might be lengthened.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has announced his determination to make an appeal to Congress for the establishment of a pension system that will provide for men and women who have been in the postal service 25 years and have grown old in the service.

The desire of the postmaster general to provide for aged post office employes has received support in the shape of Daniel Rooney and Andrew Hyde by Postmaster Morgan of New York. Both had served for many years in the New York City Postoffice and were dismissed somewhat ago by the postmaster because he became convinced that their age impaired their future usefulness.

Judge Dorwell, before whom John J. and James B. McNamara will be tried on October 11, has ruled that the trial must be held in Los Angeles, and not at Indianapolis where John J. McNamara was kidnaped from by Burns' detectives.

The jury exemptions filed by counsel for the McNamara brothers questioned the jurisdiction of the Super-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

PRESIDENT FEEHAN UPHELD BY GIBBONS' OWN ARBITRATORS.

Finis was written to the long standing factional fight in the local miners' organization day before yesterday, when its board of arbitration whose findings both sides pledged themselves in writing to abide by, rendered its decision in the controversy between President Francis Feehan and Robert Gibbons, leader of the insurgents in district No. 5, which embraces Southwestern Pennsylvania. The decision of the executive board sustains the contention of Mr. Feehan and his adherents in every particular, exonerating him from the charges made by his opponents and declares that he is the regularly elected president of district No. 5.

The trouble in the local organization is of almost two years' standing and reached its climax last winter when Robert Gibbons, of Cecil, Pa., stood against Feehan for the presidency of district No. 5. Gibbons claimed the election of himself and the other candidates on his ticket, but when the returning board made its report to the annual convention, held in the Labor Temple last March, it held that Feehan had won by a large majority. Gibbons and his followers protested against the announcement of the annual convention from February to March of this year, and called a rump convention at which the rumpites went through the motion of expelling President Feehan and his adherents from the organization. Like action regarding Gibbons and his followers, was taken by the regular convention, presided over by Feehan one month later.

The international executive board recognized Feehan's election at its first meeting in April of this year, seating George Dagger, board member from this district, and rejecting the claim of the Gibbons representative. Then the Gibbons faction entered a suit in equity in the courts of Allegheny county seeking to have Feehan ousted from the presidency. This action was withdrawn when both factions agreed to submit their differences to the International Board,

(Continued on Eighth Page)

TOILERS NEED NOT APPLY

Another philanthropy has blown up. Forest Hill Garden, the Utopian Village of Homes being promoted by the Russell Sage Foundation, will not be an abiding place for poor toilers. The trustees have decided so. The Sage literal saying: "To him that hath shall be given," holds true in this case.

This body has been in session at the Labor Temple for the last three weeks taking testimony bearing on the question at issue and Tuesday afternoon the decision was reached.

Robert Gibbons, the insurgent leader, declared last night that the fight would be continued and the case carried to the International Convention in Indianapolis in January, although the agreement was that the arbitration should be final and Gibbons has not a ghost of a show or finding any favor in the International Convention.

BREAD AND OTHER RIOTS.

IN regard to the bread riots which have been witnessed lately at Paris, Vienna, London and other Old World capitals, one of the newspaper organs of capital says: "The food riots are as wrong-headed as all such popular movements inspirited by mob madness—but all the people must pay the bill."

In these days we are hearing a good deal about "mob madness." In France and Austria we have women looting stores for bread. In England we see women stoning the king's troops. In a Quaker community of Pennsylvania we see the people burning a negro. In Seattle we see a meeting of thousands hanging a federal judge in effigy. "Mob madness!" What is it?

It is very easy to sit in an editor's chair and declare that starving women are wrong-headed, for the editor is not hungry. But what is the "madness?" We have read an article by a distinguished educator who says it is a "moral lapse" on the part of the people, a sudden moral breaking down, resembling somewhat the taking of a staid old family horse.

But isn't it really simply despair of justice, and nothing else? The women in France had worked hard, but were starving. Those "mad" people in Pennsylvania and at Seattle had long been law-abiding but the laws had not resulted in preventing crimes and in punishing. It may have been desperation rather than madness, and it is hard to attribute to moral breakdown the acts of people who are starving for bread or for justice. Many a good dog has been slaughtered for hydrophobia that was only in agony from stomach trouble.

Of course all the people of France must pay the price for those riots. Neither in our own country is it the people directly concerned who pay all the cost of the "madness." Nor is it right that they should, for, in a republic, all the people are responsible for the condition.

UNCLE SAM AS EMPLOYER.

THE year 1816 there were approximately 6,377 names on the list of civil service, or about one to every 1,356 of the population. In 1911 there are 384,088, or one to every 240 of the population. Add 121,000 for the army and navy, 1,414 for representatives abroad and nearly 7,000 as employes of Congress itself and of the judiciary, and we have a total of 513,514, or one to every 150 population. Fourth-class postmasters employ on private account some 64,000 clerks, many of whom do other work besides.

Suppose that only the more plausible portion, even, of these schemes that are broached for extending the power and the functions of the Federal Government were put into effect. Suppose the half-million employes of Uncle Sam become a million, with the States, towns and cities increasing their pay-rolls in proportion. Should we ever fall into that dry-rot of officialism which in Continental countries hampers private initiative by turning the attention of the educated classes so largely to government employment.

And what would be the effect upon our political development of the interested support by ever-increasing thousands of the party government in power?

JOHN E. GILMAN, G. A. R. COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

BECAUSE he ran away from his job and his home to enlist in the army fifty years ago John K. Gilman of Massachusetts will preside as commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the encampment opening Aug. 21 in Rochester, N. Y. He was only sixteen years old, and his parents opposed his enlistment. Gilman joined the "Fighting Twelfth" of Massachusetts, but colonel being a son of Daniel Webster. He fought through many campaigns without a scratch, but on the second day at Gettysburg a Confederate shell shattered his right arm. The limb was amputated near the shoulder and the soldier left on the battlefield until near the close of the battle. Returning to Massachusetts, his old employers gave him a job. Later he was appointed to a position in the statehouse which he held many years. Commander Gilman's wife formerly was national head of the Woman's Relief corps.

TOO MANY DEATHS SAYS RODERICK.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 17.—That the great bituminous coal industry of Pennsylvania is suffering from a wasteful system of development is set forth in the annual report of Chief James E. Roderick of the State Department of Mines, which report has just been transmitted to the governor.

Among the adverse conditions confronting the industry, according to the report, is a cut-throat business policy, lack of adequate shipping facilities and an appalling accident and death rate. The loss of life in the bituminous mines last year was nearly 10% per cent greater than the year before.

The production of coal in Pennsylvania in 1910 was remarkably heavy, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory conditions that existed in many lines of business. The production in the bituminous region amounted to 144,770,855 net tons; in the anthracite region to 93,683,894 net tons, a total of 232,454,553 tons. The coke production for the year was 25,722,944 net tons.

In the Western fields, particularly in Allegheny and Washington counties, production was unduly stimulated by the enforced cessation of operations for about eight months in the Tryon field of this State and for six months in the Mississippi Valley States, caused by a strike. Also by the unusually large amount of coal shipped to the upper lake markets during the summer. In the Connellsville coking coal district the production was about the same as in the preceding year, while in the Clearfield, or Central Pennsylvania district the trade was decidedly unsatisfactory.

Car Supply Adequate.

The car supply was generally adequate to the demands, the operators reporting that the situation was better in that respect than for several years.

The labor supply was also fully up to the requirements, many of the miners from the Illinois and Southwestern fields seeking employment in Pennsylvania.

During the latter part of the year there was a large falling off in the activity of the important industries that consume steel, and this condition was so reflected in the coal and coke markets that in the latter part of December the mines and ovens were operated at only 50 to 55 per cent of their capacity.

The operators in the Central Pennsylvania district were not benefited by the short supply of coal in the Middle Western States because the mines in Ohio and in Western Pennsylvania served as a barrier to ship- ments from their section of the State.

The report continues:

"The operators in that district complain pretty vigorously about the conditions that surround their trade. They claim that they are not receiving fair treatment in the hands of the railroads in thy matter of transportation rates and that they also have to meet competition in the Eastern markets with the high-grade coals from Virginia and West Virginia, some of which are the most cheaply mined fuels in the United States. The burden of higher transportation rates and higher wages is naturally an obstacle to the satisfactory operation of their mines.

Great Growth of Tonnage.

"December 31, 1910, marked the first decade of the twentieth century, a decade of great achievement in all lines of business, and no better illustration can be adduced of the remarkable advancement of the country's industries than that offered by the growth of the coal tonnage during that period. The production for 1910 was double that of 1901 and there will probably be a constant, though not so great, an increase for many years to come.

"If the opening of new mines could be stopped and a check could be placed upon the unreasoning ambition of some of the producers to make a new tonnage record each year, two causes that operate against the success of the trade would be eliminated. That present productive capacity of the consumer, probably twice as great, and hence the opening of additional mines and the excessive production are things to be deprecated.

"It is a fact beyond dispute that there is a tremendous waste of investment in coal mining property, and that the business will never be as profitable or safe as it should be

(Continued on Eighth Page)

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Clearer Industrial Outlook--Threatened National Miners' Strike Postponed. Annual British Trade Union Congress and its Important Discussions--British Bartenders United--Railwaymen to Refuse to Work With Non-Unionists.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The immediate crisis in the coalfield affairs of the country has collapsed. The unofficial conference which it was proposed to hold at Cardiff today in connection with the suggested promotion of a strike policy in South Wales, for the purpose of securing a guaranteed minimum wage for all colliery workers, has been canceled. At a mass meeting of the workmen employed at the collieries in the neighborhood of Porth, Glamorgan, it was resolved to appoint a strike committee empowered to take steps to act on the lines of the railwaymen and seamen. "In accordance with the instructions of the meeting, all the lodges of the South Wales Federation were circularized and a ballot(o) was issued. About two-thirds of the replies received were in favor of a general strike of the following day, but a considerable minority declared that it would be premature at this juncture. Nobody knows what it would mean upon a strike lightly; but, just as certainly, no trade unionist could think of giving up the right to leave work if he believes there is just cah to do so. Of late years the policy in regard to wages and working conditions has been in favor of mutual agreements, board of Conciliation and the like. It could hardly be said that they had altogether commended themselves to actual working of the scheme. Looking back at the attitude taken up by the railway directors in the recent railway strike, one would think, said the President that we have been in the Middle Ages. The supreme folly of any body of employers of organized labor, demanding the right to not only dictate their own policy, but to tell powerful trade unions what they must decline to dally recognize them is almost beyond belief.

C. W. Bowerman, M. P., was found to be the only nomination for the general secretaryship of the Congress when the time closed for nominations last night. He therefore succeeds in the office occupied for the last few years by W. C. Steadman at a salary of $1,500 per annum.

The chief discussion at the Trades Union Congress on September 6 was on the resolution of the London Glassblowers for the establishment of a citizen army. Will Thorne, M. P., and the chief advocate of the proposal, and Jack Ward, M. P., its chief opponent. The latter described the

(Continued on Eighth Page)

ENGLISH STRIKE INQUIRY.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—After devoting nearly three weeks to taking evidence on behalf of the unions, the the Government to inquire into the differences between the railway companies and their employes, has commenced this week the hearing of the other side of the non-unionists, who constitute a large majority of the railway workers in the United Kingdom.

It did not take the non-unionists long to submit their case, as they were satisfied with introducing the testimony of half dozen men from the various lines, chiefly long-service employes, all of whom opposed the resolution of the unions, which they contended were dominated by extreme socialists, who kept up an agitation for their own purposes.

Railway officials who followed the non-unionists gave their reasons for not wishing to recognize the union. Sir John Charles Owen, general manager of the London and Southwestern Railway, whose road was the least affected during the recent strike, proposed legislation to make striking a penal offense.

Another official asserted that, while the leaders could make strikes, they were powerless to stop them, as had been proved in a number of instances in England. It will take some time for all to hear all the evidence on behalf of the companies.

Drop Injunction Against Carpenters

TRENTON, N. J., Sept 18.—Vice-Chancellor Walker today dissolved the injunction against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, obtained by Local No. 1787, of Newark, N. J., by which the national body was restrained from interfering with the members of the local in securing work.

The injunction was obtained from Vice-Chancellor Howell following the suspension of Local 1787 by the national body. Vice Chancellor Walker in dissolving the injunction said that there was not sufficient proof before him that the national body had done, or threatened to do any thing to prevent the members of the local from securing work.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

LIGHT SHED ON A GREAT MYSTERY.

Why God Permitted Sin and Death to Reign—Lord's Purpose Explained. Pastor Russell Interprets Question of the Ages—Divine Plan for the Salvation of Mankind Premeditated from the Beginning—Footsteps of Jesus Lead the Way to Divine Favor.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17.—Pastor Russell delivered two addesses here under the auspices of the International Bible Students Association—Local Branch. We report the one in which he discussed the permission of evil by the Almighty. He took no specific text although as usual he quoted freely from the Bible throughout his discourse. He said in part:—

The question of the Ages is, Why did the Almighty, orginally, permit Evil—Sin? And why has an Omnipotent Ruler such as He, for more than sixty centuries, permitted Satan to continue his reign of sin and death? Leaving out entirely the unscriptural theory so prevalent, respecting a purgatory of centuries, or a torment everlasting, and considering merely the trials, sufferings, sorrow and pain of humanity during the present life, how shall we account for their permission by an All-Powerful Creator, who knew the end from the beginning?

Why does He permit injustice, unrighteousness, headaches, heartaches, etc.? Why does He not deal with humanity graciously, kindly, lovingly, as a Father—as He deals with the angelic sons of God? Is it just or loving on the part of our Creator to bring forth millions of his creatures under these admittedly unfavorable conditions—beset by weaknesses and sinwardness from their birth and surrounded by others similarly weak, and beset by Satan and his minions—wicked spirits? Is it just that we should thus be in an unequal fight subjected to weaknesses and dying and imperfect conditions on account of the sin of our first parents and then, on the same account, be in danger of an eternity of torture with nine hundred and ninety-nine chances out of a thousand against us?

Our question is surely too deep for any human philosophy, and those who reject the Bible as of Divine inspiration may as well abandon all hope of an answer. God Himself, and none other, could tell us of His own secrets—why He did as He did. Truly we read, "The secret of the Lord is with them that reverence Him; and He will show them His Covenant" (Ps. xiv. 4.)

The light now shining upon the Word of God shows us that the Divine purpose in connection with mankind is a progressive one, embracing Ages and Dispensations. If we ignore these, we are thereby blinded to the true answer to our question. Accepting these, it is the privilege of Bible students today to see the light in God's Word—to see matters from the Divine standpoint, to understand the "Mystery of God, hidden from Ages and from generations, and now made known unto His saints," namely, that in the Ages to come, all the trials and difficulties, all the sorrows and tears of the past, will be more than compensated for, and proved to be a part of the great Divine Program which will work out to the glory of God and the enlightenment and blessing of angels and men.

MAN'S PRIMARY LESSON.

First of all, God chooses to have children possessed of a quality like His own—freedom of will. He therefore not only created man perfect in mind and body, but He gave to him a will, the power of choice—liberty to choose one course or another. God foresaw that giving man this liberty of will would lead to the seduction of Mother Eve, and to the disobedience of Father Adam, through his love for his wife. Adam's preference was to die with her rather than to live in harmony with God without her; for if he should disobey he would come under the sentence of death. Although Adam and the angels were perfect, they had not a perfect knowledge of their Creator, of His Love, his Wisdom, His Justice, His Power.

God, therefore, without interfering with Adam's liberty, permitted the great calamity of death to come upon him and his race. From the very beginning God premeditated the entire Plan of Salvation, as He has since been working it out; and He will completely accomplish the same ultimately through Messiah's Kingdom. The great lesson which will eventually come both to angels and men will show forth Divine Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power, fully coordinated. In no other way that we can imagine could this great Revelation of the Divine character be so well made. However, in order to comprehend this great Program, it is necessary that we follow strictly the Scriptural teachings, and avoid wholly the nonsense of our creeds, manufactured during the Dark Ages. We must see that "the wages of sin" is not eternal torment, nor purgatory, but death.

God allowed this reign of sin and death from Adam until Moses without so much as making an offer of terms of reconciliation and peace. Then an offer was made to the nation of Israel, and to no other nation. The offer of Israel's Law Covenant was, "He that doeth those things shall live." God, of course, knew that Israel could not keep perfectly the condition of that great and wonderful Law. The offer served as a lesson to that nation respecting the impossibility of any man's keeping the perfect Law; and the same lesson comes to us of this Gospel Dispensation. We see that what the Jew could not do we cannot do; where he failed we would fail.

Thus through the Law Covenant God taught a great lesson to Israel and to the Church; and He will ultimately teach the same lesson to the world and to angels—proving that by the deeds of the Law no fallen flesh could be recovered and re-instated in Divine favor. Four thousand years passed from man's creation, and death reigned from Moses to Christ as thoroughly as it had previously reigned from Adam to Moses. The Law Covenant did not stop the reign of sin and death. Something more than a Law is necessary. The Divine Program demands recovery from sin and death, and the Divine Program purposes this recovery.

Nearly nineteen centuries have passed since the first advent of our Lord, and still the reign of sin and death is in progress more than ever. The increase of knowledge has brought increase of sin; increase of population has brought increase of death; until today the world is in a terrible condition of mental, moral and physical dilapidation, and ninety thousand go into the tomb every twenty-four hours.

But a Remedy is in sight. It was foretold through the Prophets, but it began to operate in Jesus. His miraculous birth, His faithfulness and consecration and exaltation to the right hand of the Majesty on High, are all essential to man's recovery—essential to the overthrow of this reign of sin and death over our race.

We see still further developments and preparations. The Scriptures inform us that it is the Divine purpose to have a multitudinous Messiah, of which the glorious Jesus is the Head and the Church the Body.

We perceive that God for nearly nineteen centuries has been calling and drawing a special class of mankind to constitute His Elect, the Bride Class, to be joint-heirs with His Son in the Kingdom of Glory which will finally vanquish sin and Satan and deliver the willing and obedient of mankind into the full liberty of the children of God—freedom from sin and death, and into the enjoyment of life everlasting and Divine favor.

THE DARK AND NARROW PATH.

This special class is required to walk by faith and not by sight—to walk in the "narrow way" of self-denial and opposition to the world, the flesh and the Adversary, in the footsteps of Jesus. Ignorance, selfishness, sin, death, all go to make up the deplorable condition in the world and to constitute the way a narrow one in which this Elect class is required to walk, in order to demonstrate their full loyalty and obedience to the will of God—even unto death. Evidently no such narrow way could have existed had God not permitted evil—sin. Evidently, therefore, this Elect class could not be developed and tested except by the Divine permission of sin. The very essence of their character development is associated with the Divine promise that 'all things shall work together for good to those who love God, to the called ones according to His purpose."

It seemed wise to our Heavenly Father that our Lord Jesus should learn obedience through sufferings and be tested in respect to His willingness to endure suffering for righteousness' sake. How appropriate it is that the same Father should make similar arrangements for all of the Church, whom He will receive from amongst the race of Adam to be members of the Royal Priesthood under Jesus, the High Priest of our order.

We see a necessity for this, not only as respects our own testing and a thorough proof of our own heart-loyalty to the Lord, but additionally we see a wisdom on God's part in thus preparing a priesthood of the future. A priest, as recognized amongst the Jews, was not merely one who offered sacrifices, although every priest was of necessity a sacrificer. The special mission of the priestly tribe amongst the other tribes was that of instructing, helping, healing, teaching. And so God is preparing a Royal Priesthood for the Messianic Age to bless, to heal, to teach, to uplift all the willing and obedient.

The royalty of the priesthood signifies that it will no longer be a sacrificing class, for all sacrificing will be at an end. It will be a glorious class, royal, of the divine nature, and representatives with our Lord Jesus of the Divine power. As priests who will have to do with judging and chastening, healing and helping humanity, how much sympathy do we suppose that these Royal Priests should have? Are they not to be on the Divine plans of glory, "members of the Body" of Messiah?

SIN'S LESSON TO HUMANITY.

Humanity is learning a great lesson through the permission of sin. Present experiences teach the lesson that "the way of the transgressor is hard;" "The wages of sin is death;" "The soul that sinneth it shall die." The exceeding sinfulness of sin is thus being demonstrated to humanity. Few profit by the lesson in the present life, and these are chiefly such as are called to the heavenly calling. The great majority of mankind learn to know sin, evil, only. Even God's provision for the future of mankind is obscured from the masses. "The god of this world hath blinded the minds of them that believe not, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of God's goodness should shine into their hearts."

But with the dawning of the New Dispensation of Messiah's Kingdom, the true light of the knowledge of the glory of God's character will shine everywhere. "All the blind eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped." Messiah's gracious reign, the manifestation of Divine mercy, will be for the very purpose of uplifting these poor, fallen members of our race—the masses. During the thousand years of Messiah's Kingdom, the whole world will have full opportunity for learning the great desirability of righteousness, as now, for a few years, they have the opportunity of learning the undesirability of sin.

By the close of the Mediatorial reign what wonderful lessons respecting God and evil mankind will have learned. Then will come their final testing. After full knowledge of both good and evil, Which will they choose? God urges all to choose the right and its reward of life eternal. Nevertheless, He will not coerce; He will allow each individual to take his choice, to mark out his own course, whether in harmony with or contrary to the Divine arrangements. Such, however, as come to the point of loving righteousness and hating iniquity, shall be accounted worthy of a place in the glorious Kingdom of Messiah.

THE LESSON OF THE ANGELS.

God's dealings with humanity constitute a great object lesson to the angels. They perceive the inflexibility of Divine Justice—the decree of God. "Dying thou shalt die" has been unflinchingly executed against Adam and his race for six thousand years. They perceived, further, the Love of God, which passeth all understanding. They perceive, further, the Love of God, which passeth all understanding. They perceive the Divine provision that the Son of God should die, the Just for the unjust, to bring mankind back to full harmony with the Creator. They see the breath of the Divine character exemplified in the great reward given to our Lord Jesus Christ for His obedience to the Father's will, even unto death—an exaltation to the divine nature, honor and immortality.

They perceive, too, a still greater manifestation of Divine goodness, in God's invitation to the Church to become joint-heirs with Christ in His glory, honor and immortality, on conditions of obedience and walking in the Master's footsteps to the extent of their ability. Who could have dreamed of such "Love Divine, all love excelling," which stooped down, not only to redeem the race, but also to invite some of the members thereof to these exceeding great and precious things which "God hath in reservation for them that love Him."

Next in order the world will receive Divine mercy, extended through Jesus, by the Father's arrangement, to Adam and every member of his race, no matter how degraded, no matter how mean. The redeeming blood has been shed. "The Just for the unjust," for the sins of the whole world.

DIVINE POWER AND WISDOM.

While Divine power is manifested in all the realms of nature and creation, a still greater Divine Power was manifested in the resurrection of our Lord Jesus from the dead, after He had been deceased three days. But even the power manifested in our Lord's resurrection seems small in comparison to the further works of resurrection which the Scriptures assure us our dear Lord's death insures. It will be a still more miraculous work to resurrect the Church to glory, honor and immortality, after many of them have been in the power of death for centuries.

And still more stupendous is the resurrection work which God proposes for the world of mankind—thousands of millions to be awakened, and restored to the same conditions they formerly enjoyed—conditions, however, of imperfection, from which they will be gradually released and uplifted by Messiah.

This resurrection work for the world, which will be gradually carried forward during that thousand years, will all be accomplished by the Father's power, through the Messiah, the Mediator of the New Covenant. It will be a continuous miracle of awakening and uplifting the race.

DIVINE WISDOM YET TO BE SEEN.

Not until the close of the reign of Messiah and the complete uplift from sin and death of all of Adam's race willing to return to Divine favor, will the Wisdom of God be manifested in its full, clear light. Already some may see, partially, obscurely; some of God's Wisdom, but the majority are still inquiring, Why was evil permitted? These have not yet seen the Divine Wisdom in connection with the permission of evil. Ultimately this shall be clearly seen—by the saints, by the angels and by the world of mankind. Well does the Revelator exclaim;—

Who shall not glorify Thee, O Lord! when Thy righteous dealings are made manifest!" "All nations which Thou hast made shall come and worship before Thee!" (Revelation xv, 4.) As now, "Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge, and there is no place where the voice is not heard"—the voice of Nature, acclaiming her God—so, eventually, "Every creature in heaven and earth and under the earth shall be heard saying: "Praise, glory, honor, dominion and might be unto Him that sitteth upon the Throne, and unto the Lamb forever." All this will be the result of God's permission of sin—of His permission of the reign of evil, sin, death. The key is found in the Plan of the Ages—showing the work which each Age is to accomplish, and the grand climax, eventually, of evil.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Indiana, Sept. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find M. O. for renewal of the Tribune. I desire to thank you for the way you publish Pastor Russell's sermons, which with the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box, are appreciated very much by us.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. W. F. WEYERBACHER.

New York, Sept. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I see by the tab on the wrapper of my paper, that my subscription expired on the 5th of this month. I do not wish to miss a single number of so valuable a journal. Enclosed find remittance for another year.

Very truly yours,
R. S. GANOUNG.

Pennsylvania, Sept 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please send me as many extra copies of your September 7th issue of the Tribune containing Pastor Russell's sermons "Salvation Free to All Mankind," as inclosed money will buy.

In this connection permit me to say that I am appreciating the dear old friend, the Labor Tribune, more and more, as it brings to our home those precious Truths, made understandable, by our bloved Pastor Russell. In all the land I think the Labor Tribune is No. 1, among newspapers of its class.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. JAPVERT.

Ohio, Sept. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I just sent my subscription to the Bible House for this next year. I certainly enjoy Brother Russell's sermons. You print with such clear type. May God bless and keep you is my prayer.

BEN BAUMANN.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have this day renewed my subscription for another year for your valuable and esteemed paper.

Esteemed because its clear, fearless and forcible manner in which it presents all the news, and especially the Glad Tidings of Great Joy which shall be unto all people, as it is set forth by our beloved pastor and chief servant of the household of faith to whom the Lord has committed all his goods, to be disposed during this harvest time of his presence in this His day of preparation for the dashing to pieces of the present order of things, civil, social and ecclesiastical that the new order may be set up, the Kingdom of Righteousness, through which all the families of earth will be blessed (not cursed) as is the general thought. The poor human race has been groaning under a curse of death for six thousand years, what it needs, yea, and desires now, is deliverance not more curse, and thank God, the time of deliverance is just at hand. May God richly bless you for the fearless manner in which you are trying to perform that portion of the harvest work that he has committed to your care is my sincere prayer.

Sincerely yours in Christian love and hope,
R. B. TUTTLE.

Massachusetts, Sept. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Ever since I became a subscriber to your interesting paper, it has been my intention to let you know how much I appreciate the way in which you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. The Question Box and Sunday School Lessons are wonderfully helpful and instructive also. The September Overland Monthly (San Francisco, Cal.), says truly "Pastor Russell's standing in the world of letters and theology is of the highest, and his powerful sermons are known and appreciated at home and abroad." I also enjoy the labor news for I love my fellowmen and am interested in the wonderful progress of humanity toward a better condition. However, while the Bible assures us that every effort man makes to better himself morally and physically is commendable, yet he needs the assistance of a power outside of himself altogether to bring about his complete deliverance from sin, superstition and degradation which has held him down for 6,000 years. But now, as this time of trouble in which we find ourselves at the present moment, grows worse, it will surely serve God's purpose of causing mankind to look for and up to this very power for assistance and God who has waited to be gracious (Isa. 30: 18. Exodus 22: 17), will hear the cry of His creatures, man, and will answer him and will send the Great Deliverer. Ro. 11: 26, who will deliver him from the power of sin and Satan.

Then men shall build houses and inhabit them and they shall plant vineyards and the fruit of them, they shall not build and another inhabit, they shall not plant and another eat, they shall long enjoy the work of of their (own) hands. Isa. 65: 21, 22.

Of all the eight papers I am subscribing to yours is the best of all, especially because of the good clear type and so much space devoted to the good things, so uplifting and beneficial. Wishing you all success, dear, sir, I remain,

Yours truly,
WALTER J. THORN.

Ohio, Sept. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I still enjoy your paper very much and value it very high, especially because of Pastor Russell's sermons.

Thanks to you also for the Sunday School Lesson and Question Box feature.

Find enclosed subscription for one year.

Yours very truly,
BAIN MATHEWS.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I value your paper very much, particularly for the sermons of Pastor Russell's, the Question Box, the International Sunday School Lessons which makes your paper so interesting to me. Would be glad to see still more features added to enlighten those who have ears to hear and hearts to appreciate the Truth.

Thank you for your prompt correction and for your prompt way of sending your paper.

Respectfully yours,
ANNA W. MARTIN.

Maryland, Sept. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

We renewed our Labor Tribune through your agent here at our delightful convention, and found a salutary sentiment in its favor, as also the good wish for its extension far and wide by some special clubbing.

I am sure a space for "Convention Impressions" would be rich with interest all around: Our own "testimony" embraces a deep gratitude for the furthering of our spiritual sight while we behld the King in his beauty—not as a "Tormentor" with diabolical motives, but as mankinds' holy comforter and joy-bringer, laden with everlasting blessings for the sin-sick and weary ones. All hail such a Savior and lover of righteousness.

Yours in the Good Hope,
JOSEPH GREIG.

THE SECRET OF ADJUSTMENT.

Socrates declared that his work in life was to help the growing mind to express its ideas. By skilful questioning he first learned his pupil's point of view, then by raising equally skilful objections he compelled the young mind to defend itself, and so deliver its full message. Thus was born into full life among the Greeks the method which is now the pride of what we call the New Education. And thus was outlined a philosophy which Henry Ward Beecher summarised in these words: "Find out the way God is going, and then go in that way." The best thought of our time recognises this philosophy as the essence of wisdom in all our relations with life.—Dresser.

PERILS OF THE IMAGINATION.

Imagination has been described as our private picture gallery, where we sit alone and quietly gaze upon the pictures which we have painted. Some of them very beautiful and we would gladly share them with others. Some are foolish and fanciful, mere air castles which amuse us for the moment, but which really waste our time. There are others which we would be ashamed to show to any one, because we know they are evil, and should have no place in our thoughts.

Imagination, therefore, may be a blessing or a curse, according to what it contains. And since each one of us paints his own pictures, and spends more or less time in looking at them, it is important that we realize the influence which imagination has upon our character and conduct.—H. W. Pope.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

R. S. Ganoung, New York.
Max F. Dresselow, New York.
W. H. Bergherm, North Dakota.
M. B. Wills, Washington.
L. H. Thayer, Washington.
Mrs. E. T. Taylor, Washington.
L. B. Lonquist, Washington.
C. A. Imhoff, Washington.
Miss A. Alstrup, Minnesota.
W. E. Harrison, Minnesota.
Thomas Foulkes, Ohio.
H. K. Hammond, Pennsylvania.
E. B. Tassell, Pennsylvania.
A. Lyle, Tennesse.
Wm. A. Nealy, Indiana.
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A. W. Thompson, Michigan.
John L. Rotzell, Pennsylvania.
A. H. Anderson, Maryland.
William Barrett, Pennsylvania.
T. J. Cartwright, Virginia.
Daniel Helmer, Ohio.
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S. W. Helms, Tennessee.
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Mrs. J. M. Wisber, Ohio.
C. S. Sears, Ohio.
A. M. Caswell, Washington.
F. W. Chandler, Washington.
Bain Matthews, Ohio.

Familiarity breeds neglect and impoliteness. Is there any reason why one should not be as courteous to a brother, a mother, a wife, as to a stranger?—Dresser.

The San Francisco Housesmiths' union defeated the proposed amendment to its constitution that would have compelled all members of the union to secure work only through the business agent.

A resolution introduced at the annual convention of the longshoremen at Toledo, O., calling for the adoption of the principles of the Socialist party by organized labor was defeated by a vote of 4 to 1.

At Schenectady, N. Y., the electrical workers have secured the union shop after a year's struggle.

The United Brotherhood of Operative Potters will receive an increase of one-half per cent beginning October 1.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Postoffice Department at Washington continues to advise all periodicals admitted to the second-class mail privilege that they must comply strictly with the postal laws affecting subscribers. As these laws forbid carrying delinquent subscribers, the National Labor Tribune is compelled to repeat its notice that it cannot continue sending the paper to subscribers in arrears. Your tab shows whether you are paid up or not. If you are behind kindly remit at once.

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WHAT OTHERS SAY OF THEM

Under the caption "Rich Man Fined: Poor Man Jailed" in La Follette's Magazine for June 26, Gilbert E. Roe has this to say:

"On the 20th of July last an incident occurred in the Federal District Court in New York City which was widely commented upon by the press of the country as tending to prove that there was one law for the rich man and another for the poor one in the Federal Courts. It so happened that at the time in question, two men were sentenced for the crime of smuggling. Both sentences were imposed on pleas of guilty. One was a poor man, far gone with consumption, whose frauds on the government had been trifling. The other was a rich man, a member of a large importing firm whose frauds on the government had run well over the million mark, and whose goods were sold to the fashionable trade throughout the country. The former received a prison sentence: the latter was merely fined twenty-five thousand dollars. I quote from one of the numerous editorials on this subject.

"On July 20, while he (the Federal Judge sat) in the United States District Court in New York, two men were brought up for sentence for smuggling. One was a comparatively small offender. He pleaded guilty to frauds on the government in the weighing of importations of figs and cheese. The other was one of a syndicate of smugglers whose known and proved smuggling amount to $1,400,000 worth of gowns and millinery goods. The little smuggler was sentenced to three months in prison. The big smuggler was discharged with a fine of $25,000, a fraction of what he had swindled from the government. The United States District Attorney protested, 'I would rather see the defendant get one day in jail than be let off with a million-dollar fine. He visited my office and crawled on his knees and tried to kiss my hand in his efforts to get me to consent to a fine.' In addition to being a leader of a gang of rich smugglers, this defendant was a bail jumper."

THE TOLL OF DEATH

One of the most beautiful passages in the English language, that well-known letter of Abraham Lincoln to Mrs. Bixby, condoling her on the sacrifice of her five sons in the fight to preserve the Union, is recalled by a recent fatality in Pennsylvania. Industry exacts sacrifices, but the mothers are not offered such exquisite consolation.

From the Railroad Employee we learn that Flagman James Mealing of the Jersey Central, residing at Mauch Chunk, was killed in the switchyard. Such an accident is common enough, but he was the last of six sons, all killed in railroad work. His aged mother is prostrated, nor is there any one to offer her the tribute to Mrs. Bixby in "the solemn pride that must be hers to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

Is the sacrifice any less real or pathetic? Work is a better thing than war, and the transportation industry of the country must be conducted even with this frightful toll of death. Doubtless we waste lives which could be saved. Our prodigality in that respect horrifies the student of industrial problems. Are we fatalists, and are the workers themselves incapable of applying lesson after lesson?

We can only repeat that all the legislation enforcing the use of safety appliances passed into law in the past ten years is absolutely worthless, so far as its chief object is concerned, without the co-operation of the individual. Our corporation managers should search their hearts deeply to see if they themselves have left anything undone. They owe at least this poor consolation to Mrs. Mealing.—Wall Street Journal.

Muck Bar.

A few inquiries for muck bar have appeared, but in the absence of any important sales, we continue to quote muck bar unchanged from $28.50 to $29, delivered, Pittsburgh, with a premium of $1 a ton for all pig iron muck bar.

HOLD ON TO THE GOOD

BY

VOTING FOR THE NINE

Every interest in Greater Pittsburgh should unite in making a still greater Pittsburg by voting to continue the present forward movement in government.

Cut this out and take it with you to the voting place for reference:

Edward V. Babcock
Robert Garland
John M. Goehring
William A. Hoeveler
James Purdy Kerr
Peter J. McArdle
Enoch Rauh
William G. Wilkins
Samuel S. Woodburn

Let us all get together to keep up the good work so well begun by retaining the present nine councilmen who have so successfully started it.

Is Pittsburgh going to rise to her present opportunity of continuing and making permanent and secure, her present advance in government?

Is she going to hold on to the great gain she has already made, and keep on moving forward, in the same line?

The universal sentiment of all the people is that she should and that she will.

They recognize that the city stands upon the edge of magnificent possibilities and that the present is a crisis in her history.

All parties and all classes want to see the movement a success, to go forward and to take no chances of going backward or of losing the gain we have already made.

This is an admirable spirit and an admirable sentiment. It only remains to be carried out and to convert that spirit and sentiment into votes, and our career of good government will be safely launched.

The way lies plain before us. It is to select, to succeed themselves the present nine councilmen, who have so thoroughly shown their ability, capacity and willingness to conduct the government along the lines which the people approve and make it a government of honesty and efficiency and in the interest of all the people.

To be sure to do this voters must vote with care. The names of the present nine councilmen are printed on all the ballots, Republican, Democratic and Keystone, but they are distributed alphabetically among a large number of other names. Few voters will remember all the names, therefore, the only safe way to vote correctly and have your vote count for the Nine and all the Nine is to take a list of their names with you into the voting place and mark your ballot from it.

Do this and you will vote right and your vote will count. Be sure and concentrate your vote on the Nine. Do not scatter it and do not trade, with the idea that the Nine will have enough votes any way.

VOTE FOR THE NINE. VOTE TO MAKE PITTSBURGH GREATER AND MORE FAMOUS. VOTE FOR THE SECURITY OF YOUR HOMES WHICH GOOD GOVERNMENT AFFORDS. VOTE FOR THE GOOD WE HAVE AND FOR GREATER GOOD THAT IS TO COME THROUGH THIS FORWARD MOVEMENT.

VOTE for the NINE

Has Made Fine Record as County Poor Director

JAMES McB. ROBB.

James McB. Robb is seeking re-election for the office of county poor director. His nomination papers which were filed last week bear the signatures of hundreds of voters from all sections of the county. Realizing his fitness for the duties of the office, Mr. Robb was appointed by the judges of this county to succeed the late J. W. Guy four years ago. The following fall election he was elected for the term which expires Jan. 1. He has established for himself an enviable record for the capable and business-like manner in which he has conducted the affairs of his office.

In order that he could devote all his time in looking after the interests of the poor and needy of the county Mr. Robb retired from the hay and grain business with which he had been identified for so many years. He made a careful study of the conditions of the poor of the county as well as at the home at Woodville. One of his first moves was to establish a city office for the convenience of those who had business to transact with the poor directors. This was established in the jail building where there is some one in attendance throughout the day and the people can have their interests looked after. He also set out to secure better and more congenial quarters for those at the home. His object was to make the surroundings for those who, through misfortunes in their early life, have been thrown upon the county, as pleasant as possible. Old dilapidated buildings were soon torn down and replaced with modern fireproof and sanitary buildings, a new water system was installed furnishing absolutely pure water in abundance, the grounds surrounding the home beautified; in fact, during the past four years there has been a transformation at Woodville. Allegheny County's home for the poor ranks with the best in the world and there need be no longer dread for the "poor house across the hills." If adversity were to face any of us and we were to be thrown upon the county as charges there is the consoling thought that our last days will be spent in comfort and well looked after. The buildings are modern in every detail and nothing which would tend to make the place as cheerful and homelike as possible was overlooked by Mr. Robb.

He was born and reared in North Fayette township, this county, in 1847 and received his early education in the country school there.

Mr. Robb served four terms in the legislature where he also established for himself an excellent reputation and served his constituents faithfully.

Why He Went to Market.

It usually happens in this way:

"Jim," says Mrs. Mann, "I see that the best butter is 3 cents cheaper at the market than it is out there at our grocery store. This is market day. Would you mind going down there on your way home and getting me two dozen eggs and some corn and a few"—

"Oh, I'm awfully sorry, dear," breaks in Mr. Mann, "but this is going to be my busy day. I won't be home till pretty late, and there are a lot of extra things that I simply must attend to, and"—

"Never mind, dear," says Mrs. Mann. "I'd just as soon do it myself, but I haven't any money, and if you will leave me a ten dollar bill I'll"—

"Come to think of it," breaks in Mr. Mann right there, "I won't be so very busy today. I was thinking about next week. I'll go to the market for you very gladly."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Gulls and the Black Crickets.

When the Mormons first settled in Utah black crickets came in myriads from the mountains and would have destroyed the crops had it not been for the gulls that came by hundreds and thousands from the surrounding lakes. At that time the settlers at Salt Lake regarded the advent of the birds as a heaven sent miracle, and ever since the gull has been esteemed almost as a sacred bird by the Mormons. About the beet and alfalfa fields when they are being irrigated the gulls still collect and feed largely on field mice that are so destructive to crops.—Success Magazine.

Man's Consumption of Air.

In one minute, in a state of rest, the average man takes into his lungs about eight liters, or 48.8 cubic inches, of air. In walking he needs sixteen liters, or 97.6 cubic inches; in climbing, twenty-three liters, or 140.3 cubic inches; in riding at a trot, thirty-three liters, or 201.3 cubic inches, and in long distance running, fifty-seven liters, or 347.7 cubic inches.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

IN A DEN OF LIONS

Daniel vi—Sept. 24

"The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them."—Psalm xxxiv, 7.

AT the time of this study Daniel had been long in service, wise and faithful in his administration of the government entrusted to him. He had seen the Babylonian Dynasty perish. In its place came the empire of the Medes and Persians. By these also Daniel's grand character was recognized—his loyalty to principle, his faithfulness as a public servant, his obedience to God and the principles of righteousness.

That which will specially mark Messiah's Kingdom will be that it will not only have perfect ideals in respect to human government, but that it will be backed by Divine Power, before which, eventually, "Every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess."—Philippians 2, 10, 11.

Prayed Three Times a Day.

A man like Daniel, in so important a place as that which he occupied as one of the three supervisors of a great Empire, was sure to be in the way of grafters—a hinderer of their schemes. And for this reason his fellows in office were desirous of getting rid of him. Realizing that he could not be deposed, the endeavor was to secure his removal; but the man's integrity and uprightness gave no hope in this direction. Finally, however, the scheme was concerted.

The conspirators approached the king with a project which they assured him would help to make strong and united the various parts of his empire. It was this: The king should be recognized for a month as the only channel of mediation or access between his subjects and their gods. King Darius felt flattered and agreed to the arrangement and issued an order to that effect—never thinking of what might be the result in the case of Daniel, and never suspecting that his counselors were seeking to entrap him and to accomplish the death of his most trusted officer.

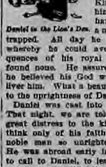
Prayed Three Times Daily

Daniel heard of the decree but altered not his custom of praying three times daily before a window of his house which looked out toward Jerusalem. Morning, noon and night he remembered his God and his vows of faithfulness to Him and called to mind the gracious promises respecting the Holy Land, that it would yet be the center of the whole earth and of God's holy people; that eventually, through these, Divine blessings would be extended to every nation, people and tongue.

Unquestionably the best men and women in the world are those who pray, and pray regularly, who bow the knee, as did Daniel. Unquestionably it is impossible to live a consecrated life in neglect of prayer. What would Daniel have been without his praying time! How would his loyalty to principle have maintained itself in the midst of corruption had it not been for his communion with his Maker? To the Christian this privilege is still further enhanced by a realization that "We have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the Righteous."

Jehovah Sent His Angel

The conspirators were on the lookout. They had witnesses ready to testify, not that they had seen Daniel do anything wrong, but that he had violated the edict which the king had been entrapped into making and signing. The matter was laid before the king. King Darius felt himself bound hand and foot and ensnared—trapped. All day he sought means whereby he could avert the consequences of his royal mandate, but found none. He assured Daniel that he believed his God was able to deliver him. What a beautiful testimony to the uprightness of Daniel's life!



Daniel in the Lion's Den.

Daniel was cast into the lion's den. That night, we are told, was one of great distress to the king. He could think only of his faithful officer, the noble man so unrighteously treated. He was abroad early in the morning, to call to Daniel, to learn whether or not he were still alive. His joy of heart was great when he learned that he was still safe, that his God had sent His angel to stop the lions' mouths. Daniel was soon lifted from the pit. The king now made another decree—that those counselors who had thus sought the life of a faithful man should themselves be cast into the den of lions; and this, in their case, meant destruction, as the result proved.

Oh, that every Christian would live as high above the world's standards as Daniel did, so that their enemies might see that they have no ground for charges except those to their credit; and so that their superiors in the walks of life might discern that their God whom they serve is indeed the true God, the living God, the God of all Truth.

The Lesser Bore.

"Why do you insist on asking that young man to sing?"

"Because," replied Miss Cayenne, "when he's singing he isn't trying to converse."—Washington Star.

Q.—Since the Apostle clearly explains in I Corinthians xv, 35-38, that the body will not be resurrected, what does he mean when he says: "So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption," etc. (I Corinthians xv, 42-44.) What is meant by the expression "it?" What is resurrected?

Answer.—We answer that "it" is the soul that is restored or resuscitated. What was it that died? The Scripture reply is—"The soul that sinneth 'it' shall die." The living, intelligent, sentient being is to be raised up by Divine power in the time of resurrection—"when all who are in their graves shall come forth." A phonograph with recording cylinder, furnishes an excellent illustration of the resurrection. The cylinder placed in the machine will have impressions formed upon it by sounds produced by the voice or by some other means. After the cylinder has received its full impression it is laid away and preserved for some years while the phonograph is destroyed. Bye and bye the cylinder is taken from its place and put into a new phonograph, where the original sounds are reproduced. Thus it is with the individual. His character is formed by the impressions received in the daily experiences of life. His body corresponds to the machine. In course of time he dies. The body is destroyed and the character or identity is preserved by the Lord, we know not how nor where. In the resurrection the character (wax cylinder) will be placed in a new body (machine) and the original thoughts, memory, etc., will be reproduced. A fine "record" will be placed in a high class machine. A poor record (if not destroyed because of worthlessness) will be placed in a lower grade instrument.

Q.—In Proverbs xi, 31 we read: "Behold the righteous shall be recompensed in the earth." Does this Scripture apply now, or will it ever have an application?

Answer.—The Scripture cited does not apply now. In another place we read: "And now we call the proud happy; yea, they that work wickedness are set up; yea, they that tempt God are even delivered." (Malachi iii, 15). Our experience teaches us that this Scripture has a full application at this time. It is true that the righteous now have more real happiness than any one else, but at this time those who are rich and haughty and proud, as the Scriptures declare, "we call happy," but in fact they are not happy. The true Christian finds that he has a harder time now than the man of the world. The one who strives to be righteous in business finds it difficult to succeed. But we are assured that in the Age to come, during the reign of the great Messiah, the righteous shall be recompensed in the earth. We understand that these righteous will be those who become so during Messiah's reign, those who will dwell on the earth, and not the spiritual class. Then will be fulfilled the declaration of our Lord, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." Such is the glorious time for which our Lord taught His followers to pray: "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." Under the Messiah's reign the righteous shall be rewarded; as the Lord declares, "Judgment also will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet." (Isaiah xxviii, 17). Then will be fulfilled the Scripture which declares "Then judgment shall dwell in the wilderness, and righteousness remain in the fruitful field. And the work of the righteous shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever. And My people shall dwell in a peaceful habitation and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places."—Isaiah xxxii, 16-18.

Q.—In the thirteenth chapter of the Gospel of John, the sixteenth verse, we read: "The servant is not greater than his Lord," and in the next chapter we find these words: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on Me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto My Father." What are these "greater works," and if the servant can perform greater things than his Master does this not prove that the servant is the greatest?

Answer.—Our Lord during His earthly ministry performed a large number of miracles, healing the sick, awakening the dead, stilling the tempest, and changing the water into wine, etc. We are convinced that none of our Lord's followers have ever succeeded in accomplishing greater works than these along the same lines. However, they have achieved greater things along another line—namely, the spiritual one. All will agree that to heal the spiritually sick, to raise the spiritually dead ones, and to calm the tempest of the soul, is a much greater work than that along merely physical lines. And to this our Master's words doubtless had reference. The Lord's followers could do these more important works, only after they had received the holy Spirit, which was bestowed upon them when the Lord Jesus had ascended to the Father, as the last words of the verse quoted show. As the servants could accomplish the greater works only by the power or Spirit of the Lord, they would not be great of themselves, and hence were not as great as their Master.

Q.—Please explain this Scripture: "But every one shall die for his own iniquity: every man that eateth the sour grape, his teeth shall be set on edge."

Answer.—The Prophet is here describing the condition that will prevail during Messiah's Mediatorial reign. Prior thereto conditions have been different. Adam, the father of the human race, sinned and was sentenced to death, which judgment or sentence of death passed by inheritance upon all men. (Romans v, 12.) Figuratively speaking, Adam ate the sour grape and his children's teeth were set on edge, but since Jesus has redeemed the human race from that judgment of death He will try all mankind for life during His reign (Acts xvii, 31); all who then disobey Him He will destroy (Acts iii, 23; 2 Thessalonians i, 9). Those who then die will not die because of inherited sin, but they shall be cut off as individual sinners (Isaiah lxv, 20).

Q.—Please explain this Scripture: "Death and hell were cast into the lake of fire, this is the second death?"

Answer.—The first death came upon Adam because of sin, and death has been reigning in the earth since, and men have died because of inherited sin. Death is spoken of in the Scriptures as a great enemy. Under the reign of Christ the dead shall return from the land of the enemy, the tomb, the death condition. (Jeremiah xxxi, 15-17; John v, 28, 29). All those who have become Christ's in this life receive their trial now. Those who have had no opportunity to accept the Lord will be given a trial then, and if obedient will be rewarded with eternal life on the earth. The reign of Christ is for the purpose of restoring all that was lost in Adam (Acts iii, 19-22) and as the Scriptures declare: "He must reign till He hath put all enemies under His feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death" (I Corinthians xv, 25, 26). In the Scripture quoted in your question, "hell" is from the Greek word "Hades," meaning the tomb. Death means the result of the curse that came upon Adam. The words used by our Lord were figurative. The "lake of fire" is a symbol of complete destruction, here called the "second death," therefore the second death refers to that death from which there will be no resurrection.

Q.—What did Jesus, who preached peace on earth and was called the Prince of Peace, mean when He spoke to the multitude saying: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth, I am not come to send peace but a sword" (Matt. x, 34); and again: "Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell ye nay, but rather division."—Luke xii, 51?

Answer.—Jesus was here speaking directly to the Jews. The message He announced was, "The Kingdom of heaven is at hand." He was announcing that He was the long-promised Redeemer of the human race, and He would be the great King. This message did not bring peace to the Jews as a nation, but on the contrary brought divisions and trouble. A few Jews accepted our Lord as the Christ, but the great mass of them rejected Him. Those who accepted Christ suffered great persecution at the hands of their brethren. The same has been in a large measure true throughout the Gospel Age, and is particularly true at this time. Some members of a family accept the Lord's message of truth and obey it, and for this cause are persecuted by members of their own family. Our Lord really becomes the great Prince of Peace when He shall take unto Himself His great power and reign. (Revelation xi, 17.) Then He will rule in righteousness, bring order out of chaos, destroy wickedness and establish peace on earth and good will toward all.

Q.—Does man go to his reward at death; or does he remain dormant until the second coming of Christ?

Answer.—Perhaps the most effective way of answering this question would be to present a series of questions with the inspired answers from the Scriptures.—(1.) Are the dead conscious or unconscious?—"The dead know not anything."—Ecclesiastes ix, 5; Psalm cxlvi, 4; Isaiah xxxviii, 18, 19. (2.) Are full recompenses, either rewards or punishments, to be expected before the resurrection?—"Thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."—Luke xiv, 14; Revelation xi, 18; Matthew xvi, 27. (3.) Have the Lord's people been praising their Creator all along during the past Ages?—"The dead praise not the Lord."—Psalm cxv, 17; vi, 5; Ecclesiastes ix, 6. (4.) Did the Apostles expect glory at death or at the Second coming of Christ?—"When Christ who is our life shall appear, *then* shall ye also appear, with Him in glory."—Colossians iii, 4; I John iii, 2. (5.) Were the ancient Prophets rewarded at death?—"These all died in faith, *not* having received the promises; * * * that they without us should not be made perfect."—Hebrews xi, 13, 39, 40. (6.) David was one of the holy Prophets; was he rewarded by being taken to heaven?—"David is not ascended into the heavens."—Acts ii, 34. (7.) How many had gone to heaven up to the time of our Lord's ascension?—"No man hath ascended up to heaven but He that came down from heaven, even the Son of Man."—John iii, 13.

A Friendly Call.

Little Tommy—Mamma, may I go over and play with Mrs. Nextdoor's children? Mother—You have never cared to play with them. Little Tommy—But my ball went over into their yard, and they threw it back to me, and it was all sticky. I guess they've got some candy.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Labor's General Officials Arrange a Great Moving Picture Show for Benefit of McNamara Defense Fund--Secretary Frank Morrison Speaks Against Some Profit-Sharing Plans -- Grosscup, a Longtime Enemy of Labor, About to Resign.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Trades unionists and the general public throughout the country are going to have an opportunity to witness the production of a motion picture that is said to be a masterpiece in that line of entertainment known as "the world in motion." It will be produced in the leading theatres and moving picture houses and will prove interesting and instructive.

The principal parts have been played by representative labor men with a national reputation, and the picture will be a true and correct representation of the incident that stirred the country, when a citizen was dragged from his home and friends and spirited to a distant part of the nation contrary to law and the traditions of our Republic.

The McNamaraWays and Means Committee have perfected arrangements with W. M. Seely, of Dayton, Ohio, to manufacture and distribute reels of motion pictures portraying the principal events in the life of John J. McNamara, and particularly the most important incidents relating to his kidnapping from Indianapolis, Ind.

The sale of tickets will be under the direction of a committee of representative labor men, appointed by the central bodies, and councils of the Building, Metal and Label Trades, where they exist, on the request of the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

During the week of October 8-14 inclusive the initial production will take place at the American theater, Cincinnati, under the title of "A Martyr to His Cause."

The officers of the American Federation of Labor will immediately announce the cities in which the reels are to be shown and request the appointment of local committees, submitting therewith literature and data as to the means of handling the show. A specially designed ticket has been provided, which will be issued by Secretary Morrison to the joint committee having charge of local arrangements in each city. This will be distributed as soon as the cities are selected where the reels are to be displayed.

Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor lauded labor organizations and flayed the trusts in St. Joseph, Mo., recently. The following excerpt from Secretary Morrison's address appeared in the St. Joseph Union:

"Morrison saw in the hostility of employers of labor not a bad sign of the day, but rather an indication of the necessity of organization of the wage workers. He condemned the dividend dividing and profit sharing schemes of the sugar trust and the steel trust. He said that if the roll was called of corporations using the scheme that not one would be found employing union labor. He said in those concerns the man had nothing to say about the hours of employment, the wages or the conditions under which the men must work.

"There are some misconceptions of organized labor to which I would like to call your attention," said Mr. Morrison. "The unions are not opposed to organizations of employers. They welcome such organizations, because with them they are able to make terms which bring about peace. But the unions will oppose to the death organizations of employers which are organized solely to destroy organized labor.

"It is a mistake to assert that the unions provide that a poor man shall be paid as much as a good man at his trade. The unions set a minimum rate, the smallest amount a union man is entitled to receive. There is nothing to prevent an employer from paying any amount he wants above the scale. The fact is that the employer takes the minimum scale provided and makes it his maximum. Organized labor legislates for the majority.

"Organized labor is not opposed to labor saving machinery. While organized men are not begging for machinery they do say that they want shorter hours, so that more men can be employed, and that labor saving machinery will be a blessing and not a curse.

"Some say that labor is a trust. The definition of a trust is an organization of a few persons to control an industry so as to control prices, the profits of the business to be divided among a few men. Organized labor welcomes every wage worker into its ranks and wants to make the organization as big as possible."

United States Circuit Judge Grosscup of Chicago a learned and brilliant jurist, who has never indicated any sympathy for labor, after a career of nineteen years as a member of federal judiciary in the northern district of Illinois, has announced that he will send his resignation to President Taft shortly after the meeting of the United States Court of Appeals on October 3. The able jurist has given to the public the reason for his coming resignation the following:

"The reason for my resigning at all is that I wish more freedom, not only as an individual, but as a citizen. The world politically is trying to catch up with the world's radically changed economic conditions. The 'informative' period is approaching. Next year's presidential election, will, I believe, be the last one on the old lines. And the settlement for the future will come not through the courts of law, but through the court of public opinion. I wish no office, but I wish greater freedom than the bench gives to do my part in this court of public opinion."

CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE REPORT.

In summarizing the legislative phases of its seventh year's work, the forthcoming report of the National Child Labor Committee will call attention to improvements in child labor laws enacted since January 1, in thirty states.

The eight hour day, exclusion of all children from night work and dangerous occupations, and elimination of minor boys from the night messenger service have been the main objectives of the National Child Labor Committee's legislative campaign, and the committee has also attempted through exhibits, publications and in co-operation with all national and local agencies interested in child welfare to develop a keener interest in law enforcement and in revision of educational methods to meet the needs of our industrial civilization.

Without attempting to outline in detail the new laws enacted in thirty states, the chief features of these may be briefly grouped. The eight hour day for children under 16 was established in Colorado, Missouri and Wisconsin. In California and Washington the eight hour day was established for men and girls.

Reduce Hours of Labor.

Other states made important reductions in the hours of labor for children; Massachusetts, a fifty-four hour week for males under 18 and all females in manufacturing and mercantile establishments; Missouri, an eight hour day and fifty-four hour week for all females; Utah, a fifty-four hour week for boys under 14, girls under 16.

North Carolina and Georgia both reduced the working hours from sixty-six to sixty per week, and Indiana established an eight hour day for children under 16 with the exception that upon application of parents children may work a nine hour day and fifty-four hour week. There are now ten states and the District of Columbia which forbids the employment of children under 16 for more than eight hours a day.

Colorado, Indiana, Missouri, New

(Continued on Eighth Page)

MINE INSPECTOR RODERICK'S DEMANDS.

We are thoroughly at one with our contemporary the Pittsburgh Press in its remark that the point on which the public is readiest to agree with Chief Mine Inspector Roderick's annual report is his demand for more effective regulations to protect the lives of the miners. The loss of life in the bituminous mines of Pennsylvania in 1910 was nearly 100 per cent larger than in the year preceding. And yet, appalling as the aggregate is, one must guard against jumping to conclusions. A careless reading of the Roderick report might lead one to think mine accidents in the state were becoming more numerous and destructive. The truth is otherwise. The number of lives lost last year was nearly 100 per cent larger than in the year preceding, but the number of men employed was 111 per cent larger. The number of employes was 193,488, as against 92,000 the preceding year, showing the astonishing gain of 101,983 employes or 111.45 per cent. Relatively, therefore, the number of fatalities due to mining showed a decrease. The number killed per 1,000 employed was 2.78, a decrease of a little over 1 per cent. On the other hand, the number killed per 1,000,000 tons produced was 3.62 as compared with 3.53 in 1909, an increase of about 2.5 per cent. This is an exhibit which ought to secure earnest consideration for Mr. Roderick's demand that there be legislation which will lessen the hazard of life and limb in mining.

On another phase of the state's coal production the chief inspector's judgment will meet with more dissent. He inveighs very eloquently against the "senseless rivalry" among operators to break records for production. If he is to be believed, this "cutthroat competition" is proving ruinous. He hints that the law should be changed to encourage the capitalists in the coal industry to form pools and combinations to curtail production. This certainly is not the view the public is taking nowadays.

It may be, of course, that the so-called overproduction of coal hurts the weaker operators, but presumably it helps the larger ones who find that the larger their output the smaller the producing cost per ton. Of this reduced cost (while free competition continues) the consumer gets the benefit. Mr. Roderick's plea for curtailment of production, which means raising of price, is not a plea which takes into account the paramount consideration of the greatest good of the greatest number. Pennsylvania's cheap abundant coal has won the state its manufacturing supremacy. If there is wastefulness in technical methods, let the methods by all means be corrected. But to regard mere striving for large output per unit of machinery or labor as 'wastefulness,' and to recommend restriction of competition as the "remedy," seems indeed a curious misapprehension of the best means of promoting public welfare.

POSTAL BANKS HELP OTHE BANKS.

Investigations which have been made by periodicals published in the interest of banks verify to the fullest extent the claims which were made on behalf of the postal savings bank system before its establishment. The postal banks, in other words, are merely drawing money from hiding places where it was hoarded. The new banks have not injured previously existing savings institutions. Bankers who are keeping close watch of the trend of the labor agitation and general unrest have been curious to find out whether some of the unsettling factors have alarmed any savings bank depositors into withdrawing their money from the savings banks and putting it into government institutions. Up to the present time not the slightest evidence of any such shifting of funds has been noted.

On the other hand not a few of the little private banks in the foreign quarters of the large cities have been hard hit by the action of depositors in withdrawing funds and putting them into the government's keeping. This is regarded as a gratifying development and in the interest of sound banking. During and following the panic of 1907 a great many of these so-called banks, which were really nothing more than money change agencies without any financial standing, went to the wall or their proprietors took to the woods with all the money of their depositors. Since the postal banks were opened this class of bankers has experienced a very sharp falling off in deposits and business. The advocates of the postal banks may accordingly feel that they have been abundantly vindicated by the experiment thus far.

LET HER CAN, ANYHOW!

The housewife who is putting up preserves today is probably losing money by it, because the Sugar Trust has raised prices by $1.82 per hundred pounds since July 7.

But shall mother quit putting them up? We say, no sir!

First, because mother puts into those pears, those peaches, those jams without number something—we never could find out what—that can't be got in the raw article or in any old blasted factory stuff we ever saw. This is our personally selfish reason.

Secondly, there never was a kid who enjoyed life wholly without a chance to hang around and smear himself, inside and out, with the tail end of the juices, sugars, jellies and jams that mother was putting into those cans or jars. There's some personality in this second reason, too.

Thirdly, mother thinks she's saving money by preserving those things, and it is a glorious thing to have her think so. Oh, yes! you can sit down and, with paper and pencil, figure out to her: Jar 5 cents, sugar 2 cents, fuel 10 cents, mother's labor 20 cents; total 37 cents, and you can buy a jar of the stuff at the store for 25 cents. Do you fease mother? Not at all. She just knows she's saving money. The blisters on her fingers prove it. The crushed fruit on her elbows, the daubs on her apron, the parings on the floor, the odors that fill the neighborhood—all prove it. Best of all, the joyous, loving, generous spirit of mother proves it. Her smile, her happy activity, her pleasure in doing things for you prove that she's saving money.

Drat the Sugar Trust! Let mother save all that money, anyhow!

FRANK MORRISON, LABOR FEDERATION SECRETARY.

One of the most energetic advocates of trade unionism in the United States is Frank Morrison, who for fourteen years has been secretary of the American Federation of Labor. With President Samuel Gompers of the federation and John Mitchell he was sentenced to jail by Justice Wright of the District of Columbia as an outcome of the struggle over the boycotting of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, but the supreme court reversed the lower court as to the jail sentence. Former Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1904, is counsel for Mr. Morrison and his associates in the contempt proceedings still pending. Secretary Morrison is a native of Canada. He began his career as a printer. He is a graduate of the law school of Lake Forest university, Chicago.

$281,000 for Support Of Miners' Orphans

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 23.—Children left fatherless by the Cherry Mine disaster of 1909 have fared well since the mine catastrophe, which made 170 widows. Vice Chairman J. F. Williams, of the Cherry Relief Committee, yesterday issued a report covering the first year's work which shows of the 445 children left as public charges only six died. When Mr. Williams began to compile the report in June this year, the total resources placed at the disposal of the committee were $281,538 of which $100,000 was appropriated by the Illinois Legislature.

Some Benefits Paid By This Union

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is a militant and benevolent institution, as the following items of disbursement will show: From August 1, 1908, to August 31, 1911, it paid for strike benefits $84,610.62, and for sick benefits, $73,293.73. In the same period it issued 1,491,966,090 union labels.

The Dock Laborers' Union at Hull, England, has submitted to the Local Federation of Transport Workers a proposition instructing all members of the federation to refuse to handle all product of the Messrs. Jamesons' Rope & Hemp mill. About 200 girls and boys employed in the mill are on strike for an increased wage scale.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Results and Lessons of the Recent Strike Movement in Great Britain--Further Unrest Amongst Railway Workers. Trouble Brewing in Building Trade. Federation of Trade Unions Condemns Labor Member's Bill for Compulsory Arbitration.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 21—The concluding sessions of the British Union Congress were marked by the carrying of a resolution which aims eventually at the closer union of the three central organizations, at present controlling the British Trade Union movement. In the first place there is the permanent Parliamentary Committee appointed at the annual convention of British trade unions; then there is the Labor party which sits in the House of Commons as a definite political party, but consisting mainly of trade unionists and altogether pledged to put labor measures first; and finally there is the General Federation of Trade Unions, our nearest to the American Federation of Labor. On the whole the same men can be found figuring on the Parliamentary committee of the trade union convention, the Labor party, and in the Council of the the General Federation of Trade Unions.

It seems at first sight, therefore, that it would be a good thing to get rid of apparent overlapping, save clerical expenses, and secure greater force by getting practically one body to replace these three. The resolution carried on the last day of the trade union congress, September 9, approached this question but it is clear that there are serious difficulties in the way.

The most prominent of these difficulties is concerned with the question of direct industrial trade union action versus political action. The Labor Party in Parliament is of course wholly political and it has a tendency to tell the workers that politics will "do it all." Against this the organized workers have seen during the current year that actual direct material gains have taken place in the way of increased wages and shortened hours and more has been done in a few days by the general strike than was ever before thought possible. The extraordinary way in which the Labor party in Parliament ignored this, the greatest and most successful strike movement on record in this country, until the very last moment, has been widely commented upon and the believers in direct action made a very strong show in the trade union congress just concluded. The successes of the recent strike movements have undoubtedly made a great hole in the belief until now held by the British unionists in the effectiveness and omnipotence of Parliamentary action and it is this anti-political feeling that will stand in the way of a direct amalgamation of the Labor party with the trade union congress.

Of course, the believers in direct action are not blind to the lessons of history and they perceive that in 1911, just as in the early 'seventies and in 1889, trade unionism boomed, and great sectional strikes occurred, contemporaneously with great trade prosperity and record low unemployed figures. In 1872 unemployment in British trade unions sank to 1.2 per cent the lowest recorded figure in history. The fitters and other workers in the machine shops and allied workers had just concluded their great struggle for a nine-hour-day and a wave of trade unionism swept over the country reaching even the farm laborers, whose union expanded within a single year to a membership of nearly 100,000. In the 1889 period the unemployed figure was two per cent. Unskilled labor suddenly asserted its power and the first London dock strikes proved at once the solidarity and strength of the dock and riverside workers.

Within twelve months over two thousand men had been unionized from the ranks of unskilled labor. After both these periods trade unionism declined and lost power, prestige and members.

Believers in political action point to these and urge, therefore the necessity of supplementing trade union effort with permanent and consistent Parliamentary pressure by means of an independent Labor party. But it can be pointed out that in the two earlier periods Parliamentary action had not been tried; nor it has been tried for five years and the result is a distinct revulsion in favor of direct trade union effort. All over the country unions have increased in membership just as they did in the early periods but to a greater extent than ever before experienced and the solidarity of the workers has been expressed in a record fashion. In two ways the new union movement differs from the old ones.

In the first place the services affected were the transport ones and were vital to the continuance of industry. In the second place the sympathetic strike has arisen as a definitely organized and universal feature. We all know that the sympathetic general strike is not a new idea. As far back as 1830 it was preached by early far-sighted labor enthusiasts. While there is, however, nothing particularly new in either the conception of the sympathetic general strike of the paralysis of the transport services the present year has shown a wider and more conscious application of the ideas than ever before known. Even the leaders have been startled at the strength of the forces that have been set in motion and they have found them difficult to control. They have, however, had to recast their ideas and to recognize that events are moving more rapidly and that a working class

(Continued on Eighth Page)

STEEL NOT TO BE DISSOLVED.

A sensational drop in the price of United States Steel stocks and bonds last week was accompanied by reports that the government was about to compel dissolution of the corporation. Attorney General Wickersham on Saturday denied that any government suit against the company was pending, and now it is said the disturbance in the stock market is due to preparations of the company to reorganize and divide itself into three big underlying companies—one handling the ore business, another the steel-making end, and the third the selling. There are also reports that the corporation is going to readjust wages. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

"A feature of the bond market was a break in the price of United States Steel sinking fund 5s which touched par. If the corporation should dissolve the bondholders would only be entitled to par for their holdings. These are the bonds which were issued in exchange for the preferred stock that was retired some years ago. They are really about equivalent to an issue of first preferred stock, as interest upon them may be suspended for a fixed period without default, but before that would happen dividends on the 7 per cent preferred stock would have to be passed and it is much to the credit of the management that the dividends on the preferred stock have been paid in full in dull times as well as in more prosperous periods and except for the possibility of a dissolution of the corporation there does not appear to be any probability of the preferred dividends being 'interefered with, in which case the interest on the bonds is well assured. The attack on United States Steel was assisted by reports of impending reductions in wages at steel mills. Steel men were said to have abandoned hope of a stiffening of prices this fall, and to have decided that a substantial lowering in wages was inevitable. Steel prices now average about seven dollars a ton below the rates prevailing in 1907, and the reduction has been made with no corresponding change in the scale of wages."

Pastor Russell's Sermon

DRUNKEN WITH FALSE DOCTRINES.

Man Worships Pleasure Rather Than Reveres God—The Day Dawn is Upon Us—Pastor Russell Proclaims the Rising Sun of Righteousness Will Soon Scatter the Clouds and Reveal the True Character of the Creator—Divine Justice and Love Will Be Made Clear to Human Vision.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept 24.—Pastor Russell's address at the Opera House was the event of the day. As usual he had the closest attention and a crowded house. His text was, "**Lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof. From such turn away.**"—2 Tim. 3: 4, 5. He said:—

Our text could scarcely apply better to present day conditions if St. Paul had written the words this very day. The world seems to be going pleasure-mad. Very evidently we are in the "perilous times" mentioned in the context. It is proper that we investigate this tendency toward pleasure and formality as respects religion. What is the cause of this condition? It is not because mankind have naturally more desire for pleasure than for God. On the contrary, Phrenology shows us that the very highest organs of the human mind are those which relate to spirituality and reverence. Under normal conditions, therefore, all mankind might reasonably be expected to have their chief pleasure in spiritual things in harmony with a proper reverence for their Creator and His will.

What has changed this natural condition and turned the hearts of men away from reverence for God and spiritual things to more sensuous pleasures, with merely an outward form of piety? The answer is that man's reverence for his Creator and for spiritual things has been taken advantage of by Satan. God has been pictured to men's minds as All-Powerful and devilish. These false doctrines, St. Paul declares, are "doctrines of demons" (1 Timothy iv, 1.) These misconceptions, formulated into multitudinous creeds, became their idols. Each idol creed contained a little nucleus of truth, around which monstrous errors were aggregated. For a long time we blindly and stupidly worshiped our creed-idols, fighting for ourselves and against others. Contributing our money to the point of sacrifice and self-denial, we built costly temples, each party for his own idol.

We were kept so busily engaged in thus fighting and working and building, that we did not stop to carefully notice the horrible outlines of these idols, nor to consider their blasphemous misrepresentations of the true God of Justice, Wisdom, Love, Power.

THE DAY DAWN IS UPON US

The Apostle says, "They that sleep, sleep in the night and they that are drunken are drunken in the night." Many thus have been asleep and have dreamed terrible things respecting the future which our Heavenly Father has ordained for His creatures. Various hallucinations and nightmares have afflicted us. Many have been drunken with the wine of false doctrines, mentioned in the Apocalypse, which tells us that this "drunkenness" or stupefaction of error has extended to all nations of Christendom (Rev. xviii, 3.)

We may well thank God that "the night is far spent and the day is at hand." "The Sun of righteousness shall rise with healing in His beams" (Malachi iv, 2.) The result will be the complete scattering of darkness, superstition and error, which for so long has more or less beclouded the minds of many of us to the true character of our God and the true teachings of His Word. It is because we are in the dawning of the New Day that we are beginning to see, as never before, the horrible features of our creed idols.

The majority of Christians have not yet discovered the real character of the Almighty. They are in a transition state. They no longer worship their idols as formerly, yet they still worship them. We can direct them to worship the true God, but the idols so monstrously misrepresent the God of all Grace that the worship is necessarily faint and half-hearted; or, as the Apostle declares, it is merely "a form of godliness," without the power, the force, the strength which should accompany the worship of the true God, rightly understood and properly reverenced.

A REVULSION OF SENTIMENT

The dawning of the light of the New Day of Messiah begins to waken us from the nightmares of the Dark Ages. We have begun to doubt our creed idols. Many have ceased their worship altogether. Many others respect them merely as fetishes of the past. Some are afraid that if the masses cease to worship the idols all reverence for holy things will pass away and the world will lapse into heathenish darkness. We should remember, on the contrary, that we have been in heathenish darkness, and are merely now escaping from it. The heathen has had his idol of wood and stone while we have had more ethereal ones. The heathen's idols are ugly enough, yet far less horrible than the creed idols of civilized lands. No excuse will longer maintain idol worship of any kind.

LOOKING FOR THE TRUTH

The great difficulty with the masses is that, repudiating the idols, they are lapsing into agnosticism—doubt. They know not what they believe. They are looking for the Truth. They find the leaders of the creeds still bowing formally to the idols, but privately repudiating them. Such leaders are unworthy of confidence and only partially honest. Hungry and thirsty for something to satisfy the craving of their hearts, the famishing people are turning toward pleasure. "They are lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God."

Comparatively few any longer believe in purgatory or everlasting torment, but they believe that these doctrines have a Scriptural foundation, which they proportionately discredit, and charge with being the source of all their ignorance and superstition in the past. With faith in the Bible gone, the masses know not where to go nor whom to trust respecting enlightenment regarding the future. They are reaching the conclusion that everything is a big guess, and that they may as well do their own guessing as to pay a minister to do it for them.

The situation is a deplorable one. As we have already intimated, humanity is so constituted that religion holds the very highest place in his mental organism—the seat of power and control in all the affairs of his life. With no fixed conviction, men are drifting. The learned are going into infidelity, under the more refined name of Higher Criticism. The poor and less learned are going into doubt respecting any intelligent Creator or Supervisor. As a matter of fact they are saying not only there is no God who would torment mankind eternally, but apparently there is no God who takes any interest in humanity.

In this frame of mind Socialism appeals to them. They propose to bring about "Paradise Restored," by the power of Socialism. They say to themselves, "We are without a God, without a future hope, and without confidence in our former views, 'let us eat, drink and be merry'—let us enjoy life—let us get all that we can of pleasure out of present existence, for we are hopeless respecting a future one." Is it any wonder that the Apostle foretold that, under these conditions, the masses would become more and more pleasure-mad?

Thus we account for the great lament that is going up from all churches that the pews are empty, and the collection-boxes empty, and that the system would go down except for the benevolent wealthy, who really do not believe in the creed idols, but who desire that others shall believe in them and worship them. In a word, the crowds which once flocked to the churches, with their nickels and pennies, now make for the theaters and crowd the hard, rough "bleachers" of the ball grounds. They have become lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God, because the representations of God in the various creeds are too repulsive, too irrational, too devilish, to be longer believed in or worshipped. What the people need is a general smashing of all the creed idols and the unanimous return to the study of the Bible, and to the worship of the true God, which the Bible sets forth.

PREACHERS ARE IN PERPLEXITY

No men in the world are to be more sympathized with than the preachers. The creed idols have been richly endowed by well-meaning votaries of the past. The interests of the clergy are all wrapped up with the interests of the creed idols—not only their financial interests, but their honor, dignity, titles. The question with the clergy today is, How can we smash the creed idols? How can we destroy them without ourselves perishing with them? If we tell the common people plainly what we believe, they will all leave the creed idols. They will ask us, How long is it since you came to this conclusion? If we tell them that we have not believed in our creeds for many years, will they not call us hypocritical and lose their confidence in us? And, besides, what could we offer them instead?

It is no secret that the great majority of the educated clergy are total unbelievers, not only in the creeds which they profess, but also in the Bible—they call themselves "Higher Critics" and "Evolutionists." They have nothing that they could teach the people, except their doubts, their misunderstandings. Having lost faith in the creed idols, they are seeking for the true God, in whom the masses believe little enough as it is. They are bound to God and religious things by a very slim cord composed of three strands—ignorance, superstition and natural reverence. The ignorance and superstition will soon break, and all that will be left will be man's natural reverence. Now is the time for replacing ignorance with knowledge, and superstition with loving obedience to the true God.

"A FAMINE IN THE LAND"

When I was in Boston last June the largest opera house of that great city, seating thirty-six hundred, was crowded; four hundred more were behind me on the platform besides those who stood, and I learned afterwards that hundreds were turned away from the doors. The next day, the editor of a religious journal called on me. His leading question was: "Pastor Russell, how do you explain the fact that the people of all creeds, and of the world, come in such crowds to your meetings? I was present yesterday at the Boston theater and witnessed that vast concourse of intelligent people. As I looked at them I asked myself the question I am now asking you, 'How is it that such crowds attend your services, even in this sultry, summer weather, when the summer resorts and seashore pleasures would call them elsewhere, and while many of our leading and able ministers, supported by talented choirs, have small attendance—twenty, forty, fifty or so? What is your explanation?' "

I replied, "My brother, I believe we are witnessing a fulfilment of the Scripture which says: "There shall be a famine in the land! Not a famine for bread, nor a famine for water, but a famine for the hearing of the Word of the Lord' (Amos viii, 11.) The public are getting their eyes too widely opened to ever again respect the God whom Brother Calvin pictured—a God, All-Wise and All-Powerful, but thoroughly unloving, who foreordained and predestinated a saintly handful to glory, and the unsaintly thousands of millions to an eternity of torture. We once believed those things, but the new morning God's grace in Christ Jesus is gradually scattering the darkness.

"Neither can we longer believe with Brother Wesley that our God is good and loving, and would like to save everybody if He could, but was unwise in His creation of man, and is lacking in power to direct the matter now. The people are hungering for something better—for something consistent and rational and in accordance with the Bible declaration, that Divine Justice, Wisdom, Love and Power are co-ordinate—that God is Love, and is as just and wise and powerful as He is loving. The people need to be shown a theology which will accord with this Divine character and with the Divine statement that known unto the Lord are all His works from the beginning of the world;' and again: 'My Word that goeth forth out of My mouth shall not return unto Me void, but shall accomplish that which I please,' saith the Lord, and shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.'"

BIBLE DOCTRINE OF ELECTION

Christian people need to believe the Bible doctrine of Election, but must see it in a different light from that which Brother Calvin threw upon the subject. They must see the election from the Bible standpoint—the election of a saintly Church, a 'little flock,' "a royal priesthood, a holy people" to be the Bride of Christ, and His joint-heirs. They must see that this "elect" Church with the Redeemer is God's appointed channel for the blessing of the non-elect world. They need to be shown clearly that the saintly few, gathered first from the Jews, but subsequently completed by additions of those of saintly character of all nations, are with Christ to become the great Seed of Abraham, the great Messiah. Abraham's spiritual Seed, "like the stars of heaven." It must then be shown why this spiritual Seed has been "called," "elected," selected from amongst mankind—that it is for the very purpose of blessing the non-elect, the masses of Adam's race, in harmony with God's promise to Abraham—"In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

St. Paul refers to this spiritual Seed, saying, "And to thy Seed, which is Christ," and "If ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's Seed and heirs according to the promise" (Galatians iii, 16, 29.) All these are Heirs of the great promise that has not yet been fulfilled. The fulfilment waits until the completion of a foreordained number, an elect 'little flock" of the saintly few. Then these, changed by the power of the First Resurrection, from human nature to divine nature (II Peter i, 4), will constitute the glorious Kingdom of Messiah. The Kingdom blessings will go first to Abraham's natural seed, and through them to all nations.

God's character is so great, so grand, that, if seen by men, it would be reverenced. God's Plan of Salvation is so grandly beautiful that, when rightly understood and comprehended, it proves more fascinating than any novel.

The world has been kept away from God and from the Bible by the machinations of the Adversary. He has had much to do with the formation of our creed idols. Seeing men breaking away from error, in the Reformation time and groping after the Truth, Satan presented himself "as an angel of light" and misguided our fathers into the formation of their various creeds. This is corroborated by St. Paul's words, "The god of this world hath blinded the minds of them that believe not, lest the glorious light of the goodness of God, as it shines in the face of Jesus Christ our Lord, should shine unto their hearts" (II Corinthians iv, 4.) The Adversary did not wish us to see with "the eyes of our hearts" the glorious character of our Creator, His love for mankind and His glorious provision for us. He wished, on the contrary, to blind us with prejudice, to turn us away from God and from the Bible. And surely his plan has been measurably successful.

Nevertheless Satan has gained no real victory, he has in no way hindered the finding of the "elect." Rather, we may assume that these various, blinding influences and stumbling stones have but served to prove, to test the love, loyalty, faith and obedience of the "called and chosen and faithful."

If we have seen why the world is going pleasure-mad and if we have seen the steps which should be taken to guide the well-intentioned into the ways of the Lord, let us, my beloved hearers, not only be faithful ourselves to the Lord's way, but let us lift high the Royal Banner of our God and of our Savior, and "show forth the praises of Him who hath called us out of darkness into His marvelous light."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Tennessee, Sept. 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I still appreciate the Glad Tidings as set forth in the Tribune, it gets better all the time. The Lord will surely bless you for your labor.

Yours for the Truth,
L. M. HAMILTON.

Massachusetts, Sept 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please allow me to again express my appreciation for your paper. I am very thankful that each week you continue to print those Bible lectures, they must be very helpful to all who have a longing to know God, and His plans and purposes concerning mankind. Wishing you success, I remain.

Yours truly,
IDA J. LESLIE.

Iowa, Sept. 22

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am writing you to express my appreciation of the grand work you are doing in co-operation with the many other Harvest workers the dear Lord has laboring in His vineyard at this time, what a glorious privilege to sow the seeds of Truth, that will soon begin to bring another crop of fruit unto eternal life. Could anybody be engaged in a more noble or blessed work?

Surely the great God of heaven, whose wonderful love is now being made manifest to his children, will reward those, who during this evil age stand for righteousness, far beyond anything they can ask or think.

May you continue to publish our dear Pastor Russell's sermons and the Brooklyn Tabernacle Studies together with Everybody's Bible Question Box, and may the Lord bless you.

Yours in the name of the Lord.
G. R. HUGHART.

Ohio, Sept. 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Inclose mony to renew my subscription for the Tribune which is a most welcome visitor to my home on account of Pastor Russell's sermons. Trusting your progress will still continue.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. BELLE REINHART.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am thankful for the return of the National Tribune, also for the back numbers which I received a few days ago. I enjoy the reading of Pastor Russell's sermons. I hope you may receive a blessing for your deep interest in publishing the Truth. It contains the Sunday School Lesson and the Question Box and these appeal to me as being more reasonable and Scriptural than the views usualy presented. I hope this will be a permanent feature of your paper.

This is a scene at Rock Branch, North Carolina, a railroad station where some of the residents believe the restitution spoken of in Acts 3: 21, has begun. The atmosphere is more mild and even than most of the Northern States. This summer the hot weather in New York and Pennsylvania reached 107, while it did not rise above 100 in North Carolina. There are no mosquitoes or malaria at Rock Branch and the nights are cool and many Northern people are locating permanent homes there. One farmer raises 40 bushels of wheat per acre, another 86 bushels of corn. Cotton is extensively raised and yields from $20 to $100, and one man at this place says he raised onions from black seed at the rate of 1,100 bushels per acre.

Yours in the interest of the Truth,
MRS J. B. KUNKLE.

Canada, Sept 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am pleased to add my testimony once more to the many you receive from those who love the Lord and His glorious Word of Truth in appreciation of the way you are publishing the sermons of Pastor Russell, and also the Sunday School Lessons and Bible Question Box. The Tribune is now a very welcome visitor, bringing with it as it does, many clear unfoldings of Divine Truth, which to the Lord's children is as refreshing as cold water to a thirsty soul. As a result of the addition of the Sunday School Lesson and Bible Question Box feature I have two new subscriptions for you today. I am enclosing your money for which please send the Tribune for one year from date, to Mrs. Jas. Gibson and Miss Rose Gibson.

I would like if you would publish the following little poem:

PATIENCE.

'For ye have need of patience, that after having done the will of God, ye might receive the promise"—Heb. 10: 36.

We sometimes wonder why our Lord doth place us
Within a sphere so narrow, so obscure
That nothing we call work can find an entrance;
There's only room to suffer, to endure.

Well, God loves patience: souls that dwell in stillness
Doing the little things or restful quite
May just as perfectly fulfil their mission,
But just as useful in the Father's sight.

As they who grapple with some great evil,
Clearing a path that every eye may see;
Our Savior cares for cheerful acquiescence
As much as for a busy ministry.

And yet, He does love service when 'tis given
By grateful love that clothes itself in deed,
But work that's done beneath the scourge of duty,
Be sure to such He gives but little heed.

Christ never asks of us such heavy labor
As leaves no time for resting at His feet,
The waiting attitude of expectation
He ofttimes counts a service most complete.

He sometimes wants our ear—our rapt attention—
That He some sweetest secret may impart;
'Tis always in the time of deepest stillness
That heart finds sweetest fellowship with heart.

Then seek to please Him, whatsoe'er He bids thee
Whether to do, to suffer, to lie still,
'Twill matter little by what path He led us
If in it all we sought to do His will.

With best wishes, dear editor, I am yours in the service of the Truth.
F. G. HAMMES.

Michigan, Sept 19.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I being a subscriber to your good paper and wish to thank you for the share you are taking in spreading the good news contained in Brother Russell's sermons and the Question Box, another grand feature, and the clear large type we get them.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. WHITTLE.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is a pleasure to Jesse H. Bechtel to receive the Labor Tribune. I, Jesse Bechtel, ever since I left the Socialist party, I believe, been looking for a valuable paper to tell me how the world is drifting. I know from the information that I receive from the Bible House, Brooklyn, N. Y., the time is at hand when a great change shall, and I thoroughly believe, we shall see a change, which will bring peace, among nations and in nations. Now when I read a paper, the plutocrats, as they are called, are as I understand, condemned for what goes on. I myself do not condemn them, for what they are doing, neither do I wish to see any one traveling in a rut which helps them to be unhappy.

I am very thankful to the brother who showed me the Labor Tribune, as it is just the paper I have a good word for.

I close, wishing you success and if you are running for the crown, I hope you to be able to find it, which will bring peace and happiness, that knows no parting.

Your friend,
JESSE H. BECHTEL.

New Hampshire, Sept. 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

As my subscription ends this month please find money order for renewal inclosed for the ensuing year.

I look forward weekly to the arrival of this welcome visitor, containing the sermons of Pastor Chas. T. Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle, N. Y., also the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons.

May our Heavenly Father from whom all blessings flow, bless you in spreading these Glad Tidings which shall be to all people, for the part you have taken.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. G. BUTLER.

Oregon, Sept 21.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Having recently subscribed for your paper upon the recommendation of a friend, I find it more than satisfactory in that it contains a feature both rare and valuable and sure to be far reaching in its effects. I especially refer to the clear presentation and way of handling the knotty theological questions which have puzzled all thinking people for many centuries past. Yet in hope they sang "Light Will Greet Thee By and By," and how truly and really we who are now living may enjoy its first welcome rays and be benefited beyond what we have known to even hope for. Surely the press is taking the lead in present day advancement and its influence is felt and appreciated as timely when the management is reaching for the best and highest to be obtained. Wishing you continued success in your labors for right and truth, I am very gratefully yours,

MRS. ISAAC HAGEN.

New Jersey, Sept 21.

Editor National Labor Tribune.

While at the convention of the I. B. S. A. at Mt. Lake Park, Md., I subscribed to your excellent paper, the first issue of which I have just received. I was induced to subscribe to the Tribune chiefly because of the liberal amount of space you give to Pastor Russell's sermon and other matters in connection with "Present Truth." I wish to say also that your paper is an excellent one for all Bible students because in its pages we find many "signs of the times."

The dear Lord will reward you in due time for your part in helping to spread the Glad Tidings unto all people.

Very truly yours,
GEO. A. TATEM.

Maine, Sept. 16.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find renewal for subscription to the Tribune. I very much appreciate reading Pastor Russell's sermons in your excellent print. You are doing a grand work in giving so much space to so good a cause and I am sure you will receive a blessing for doing it.

Respectfully yours,
E. L. WHITE.

Massachusetts, Sept. 21.

Editor National Labor Tribune

By the Bible class which I am a member, I have been selected to send you a word of appreciation for the National Labor Tribune. For ten years an employe of the General Electric Company and for as many more years interested in Plants and Trees, I have derived much help from your paper which has been coming to me during the past three or four years. I find many articles in the Popular Mechanics Column of your paper which are helpful to me in my study of the application of electricity to plant life and my delight is unbounded at the thoughts which I gather from Pastor Russell's sermons in regard to "the times of Restitution" which are surely coming when the Lord will replenish all the trees which are now dying around us by the hundreds through the work of the destructive insect pests which were so clearly spoken of in the prophecy of Joel. Your paper is becoming better with each issue and I am glad I have come to know it and to appreciate it so much.

Yours truly,
EDWARD M. INGALLS.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am enclosing herewith subscription for Tribune for one year. I wish to say that I am subscribing solely on account of the sermon, Sunday School Lesson and Question Box features. Surely the Lord is using the newspapers wonderfully in circulating the Glad Tidings of Great Joy which shall so soon be unto all people. How glad we are to be able to realize that the time is at hand for the setting up of the Kingdom, the Kingdom which will satisfy every longing heart, and which will be the desire of all nations. Undoubtedly the great Creator is preparing a feast of fat things, which will astound his creatures and be exceedingly abundantly beyond what they could reasonably ask or expect. We appreciate your part in the harvest work and think your paper is second to none in type, etc. Kindest wishes,

Yours in the service of the Lord,
MRS. W. M. RUSH.

Nebraska, Sept. 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the way that you are publishing these sermons. This is a great work and you surely will receive a reward that you know not of at the present time. I surely hope you will continue to publish the sermons. You can count on me for a regular subscriber as long as you publish the sermons.

Yours truly,
W. D. DICKERSON.

Illinois, Sept. 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I desire to acknowledge my growing appreciation of your good paper.

Subscribed for no other reason than to get Pastor Russell's sermons, for I like the manner in which you publish them, the type being so clear.

These Glad Tidings of Great Joy shall soon be for all people. Hoping you may continue the good work.

Yours truly,
C. B. HAWES.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

H. Bennett, City.
Samuel Watson, New York.
F. Schultz, New York.
Mrs. George Grant, Maine.
F. Grusel, Kansas.
Mrs. H. M. Rush, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. C. E. Miller, Florida.
Mrs. Margaret Way, Washington.
Mrs. Jennie E. Robinson, New York.
M. J. McCready, Scotland.
Emil K. Berglund, Massachusetts.
Mrs. James Gibson, Canada.
Miss R. Gibson, Canada.
Harry L. Bellis, Indiana.
D. J. Sinclair, Ohio.
Charles G. Butler, New Hampshire.

16 TRUTH SERIES POST CARDS 10c
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Send Cash or P. O. Order.

IRWIN MINERS WILL WIN FIGHT

In Westmoreland county, the longest strike on record still drags on. A. S. Crapsey has finished a complete investigation and makes a thrilling report in the American Magazine.

It is a coal strike, and it has been going steadily on since March 10, 1910. On one side are the operators, and on the other side are the United Mine Workers of America. The operators are organized, but they object to the unionizing of the men. The quarrel started over that point. The question of pay, conditions of labor and so on, became involved.

But it is the cost of the quarrel that is most interesting now. The United Mine Workers have actually paid out a million dollars in cash to the men who are on strike. The operators have spent half a million for extra police protection. Untold millions are the loss through limitation of output and increased expenses.

Twenty lives have been lost, and unspeakable suffering incurred. Dalton have been born in the tent fields where the strikers camped out. Sickness has abounded. Drinking has increased. Moral degeneration has set in. Physical weakening of the men has taken place. It is a terrible story.

Exhausted Their Resources.

The war is coming to a close because the miners have exhausted their resources and must give up. Mr. Crapsey, who writes in great fairness, says, in conclusion:

"No one could be with these men for any length of time without feeling for them a pathetic admiration. They were sacrificing their immediate comfort for a future good. They were fighting for a cause. They were convinced that they were battling for two primitive rights of man; the right of a man to own his home, the right of a man to own his job. Most of them had come from Eastern Europe allured by promises of freedom and plenty. They found slavery and starvation awaiting them. One Italian said to me, pointing at his hand across his neck, 'I came live like a man. I catch nothing.'

"These men were living on starvation allowances. The union gave each man two dollars and a half a week, with a small additional sum for each child. They were limited to the simplest food; bread and molasses was a luxury. They would march every afternoon a distance of five miles to and from the mines, and go supperless to bed; and yet they fought on. There is a wistful look in their faces as if they didn't understand, as if they were asking of this great country: 'Where is the freedom you promised me? Where is the plenty?'

Condition is Unbearable.

"The condition of the women and children in the shacks that the labor unions have built to shelter them is not bear description. They are herded without any regard for comfort or decency; they live in their own filth; they are eaten of vermin; they are half starved; they are driven to the cast-off rags of others; they are the innocent victims of a great social wrong.

"The strikers are beaten, but only for a time. In my judgment, we are on the eve of a great industrial struggle in the coal fields upon the issue of which the existence of organized labor will depend."

Ten plate boys are on strike at Swansea, Wales, and girls at Ovenfile are also engaged in an industrial struggle. About 300 boys and girls are out and 3,000 more will have to stop soon unless an early settlement is reached.

Under an agreement entered into between the London (England) Engineers' and Allied Trades' section and the Engineers Employers' association of Birmingham and District, the scale of prices, hours and conditions has been increased from 42 to 43.25 a week, and the scale of the pattern makers from 43.40 to 44.72 a week. Ten thousand men are affected by the increase.

There was no Labor Day parade in Chicago on September 5. The members here of the unions decided to dispense with the parade and send the money usually spent on such demonstrations to the custodians of the McNamara defense fund.

Five hundred delegates, representing all the railway men's societies of Vienna, Austria, have decided that a demand for 20 per cent increase in wages shall be made on the government. The high cost of living it was declared, made the increase necessary.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers is steadily advancing and increases in wages are the order of the day. The wages of the operators employed by the Denver and Rio Grande railroad have just been increased by from 5 to 10 per cent.

The San Francisco Housesmiths' union defeated the proposed amendment to its constitution that would have compelled all the members of the union to secure work only through the business agent.

Cork cutters and lightermen are on strike and business is paralyzed at Adelaide, Portugal. Cavalrymen are patrolling the streets and many persons have been injured.

The Dominion steel works, of Bristol, Penn., closed down for months on account of a strike of the employees, has resumed operation, the workingmen winning their strike.

The Washington (Pa.) tin mill, which has been closed down almost a year, will be put in operation in October, giving employment to over 500 men.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Robert G. Woodside

FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER

George L. Ayres

Two terms are enough for any man.

We are Regular Republicans, but belong to neither the Magee nor the Oliver faction.

If you elect us we will give you a faithful administration of our respective offices.

Robert G. Woodside

Geo. L. Ayres

CURRENT SPORT NOTES

An English curling team will visit Canada this winter.

Eddie Hanlon, ex-lightweight pugilist, wants to take up refereeing fights on the Pacific coast. He is twenty-five years old.

Sydney, New South Wales, has forty-four baseball clubs, including fifteen school nines, playing the national pastime of the United States.

Tommy Dewar, the Scottish-born university athletic trainer, believes that Reidpath, the crack quarter miler, is able to outstrip any of the college cracks at that distance.

It has been announced that a winter meeting of a hundred days will begin at the Juarez (Mexico) race track Dec. 1. More than $250,000 in stakes and purses will be hung up for competition.

Ernie Johnson, for many years one of the best players of the Wanderer hockey team of Montreal, has signed a contract to play hockey in Calgary, Canada, next winter at a salary of $2,000.

PREFER TEAM WORKERS TO RECORD HOLDERS.

A ball team is not helped by players who have in mind their individual records and overlook the welfare of their team. It is because John McGraw discourages such tactics that his team has been a success this season. The same is true of the Cubs and the Athletics. Ball players have to be valuable to a team need not have remarkable records. They need not be leaders, but if they work for the best interests of their team they bring much desired results.

Unfortunately, the player who works for his team and not always gets the credit he deserves, while the clap who is out to make a record for himself frequently receives applause which he should not be given.

No Hit Games Numerous.

There have been twenty-seven no hit games pitched in the major leagues since they were organized.

BENDER PRAISES PELTY.

Says Browns' Pitcher Would Be Wonder if With a Strong Team.

Big Chief Bender says that the finest curve pitcher in the American league is Barney Pelty of the St. Louis Browns. He says that Barney has a curve that sweeps and breaks at the same time, if there be such a physical cataclysm. "I've watched Barney pitch," said the chief, "and I never saw anybody who could touch him for a curve. When I'm behind on the count, I take a look between a look, a fadeaway and a flashy curve, all rolled into one.

"If Barney had a real team, a winning team, with that curve and his change of pace, he'd make 'em all go some to lick him."

Henriksen Speedy Runner.

Empire Billy Evans says that Olaf Henriksen, the new pitcher the Boston Red Sox recently purchased from the New England bushes, is the smallest and fastest player that has broken into big company in many months. Evans says the player with the Swedish name can run down to second from the infield bag as fast as Ty Cobb. In view of his size, the indicator holder thinks that Henriksen's sprinting feats are wonderful.

RECORDER

Ask for a Keystone Ballot and Vote for

William J. Knox

Unanimously Recommended to Voters of Allegheny County by Keystone City Comm. of McKeesport.

Primaries

Sept. 30, 2 to 8 P. M.

WAGE EARNERS —OF— ALLEGHENY COUNTY!

On the second page of this issue the National Labor Tribune prints the names of the men who stand for the interests of the people in this campaign.

They are the Anti-Magee, or in other words, the Anti-Machine ticket.

They Are Your Candidates—Vote for Them.

FOUR IN OLD PERU.

The Mystic Number About Which Centered All Their Beliefs.

The Peruvians cared nothing for any of the supposed mystic properties of either three, five or seven. To them the four was sacred, and around it they invested the main features of all their religious ceremonies and queer beliefs. They believed the earth to be a square divided into four parts and surrounded by four oceans, one at each of the four corners. All of their cities were guarded by four principal streets running from a square in the center. They held four annual feasts in honor of the moon, the "silver sister of the sun."

To them eternity was to be divided into four periods of time, each composed of four times 4,000 years, and at the end of each of these cycles the sun was to be blotted out of existence. They prayed to the four winds, or to "ye gods that dwell at the four corners of the earth." To them the rainbow came from four enormous heavenly curtains that remained dampness, and the four winds from the lungs of the four gigantic carnivalite which stand at the four cardinal points of paradise. The stars are all a small portion of the four alluded to in the legends of the Incas.

OLD SAMOAN MATS.

Precious Heirlooms That Are Treasured by the Natives.

Among the curious customs of the Samoans is that of making heirlooms of mats. He whose ability proves of rescuing the mat has come to be identified with the family, so the hearth need not have remarkable records. They need not be leaders, but if they work for the best interests of their team they bring much desired results.

Unfortunately, the player who works for his team and not always gets the credit he deserves, while the clap who is out to make a record for himself frequently receives applause which he should not be given.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDIES.

SET AS A WATCHMAN

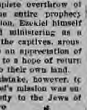
Special to The Tribune.

Lesson No. 2.

"Hear the Word of My mouth and give them warning from Me."—Ezekiel iii. 17.

EZEKIEL ranks amongst the great Prophets. Most realistic were his visions and power fully described. A portion of his prophecy was written before the final serious troubles upon the kingdom of Judah, which resulted in the overthrow of Zedekiah's kingdom. The remainder of the book was written after the complete overthrow of the kingdom. The entire prophecy was given to Babylon. Ezekiel himself residing there and ministering as a Prophet chiefly to the captives, arousing their hopes to the intervention of their situation and to a hope of return in God's set time to their own land.

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that Ezekiel's mission was entirely or even chiefly to the Jews of his time. Rather we are to understand, through St. Peter's statement, that he, with other Prophets of old, spoke and wrote more for us than for themselves and the people to whom they delivered their messages—things which God did not understand—things which were revealed to them, that not unto themselves they ministered unto us.



Ezekiel prophesying.

Ezekiel stood until after the giving of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost—things which would be "meat in due season" for the spiritual Israel throughout this Age.

For instance, when Ezekiel tells the people, "Your fathers, they shall surely die," he was delivering a truth applicable to the Gospel Church during this Age, but not applicable to the world, which is applicable to the whole world during the Messianic reign, but which was not applicable to the Jews of his time, for they were all under sentence of death already through Adam's disobedience, and they could have no hope of trial for life, individually, until first they should be redeemed from the Adamic condemnation.

The blood of bulls and goats could never take away sin from the Jews; the redemption could come only in the Divinely appointed way—through the death of the Savior; and the Spirit had not yet come, to be sent through life and immortality to light through the Gospel. And so Israel's Law Covenant, it was merely typical of the New Covenant of the future.

"Times of Restitution"

In the 14th verse of Ezekiel's prophecy the declaration is clearly set forth that in the Divine Plan a great difference there is to exist which will affect not only Israel and the living nations of Ezekiel's time, but also the living of this Gospel Age. The 40th verse onward the Prophet describes the certainty of God's promise to recover stones is traditionally sacred among the Saxon race.

The Samoan mats are really fine specimens of art. The people esteem them much more highly than any article of European manufacture, and the older they are the more they are regarded. Some of them have names known all over the Samoan group. The oldest is called Moe-Fuli-Fuli or "The man that slept among the creepers." It got this title by reason of the fact that it had been stored away for years among the creeping contrivance that grows wild among the seashore. It is known to be 200 years old, as the names of its owners during that period can be traced.

The possession of one of these old mats gives the owner great power—in fact, it is a title deed to rank and property, from the Samoan point, says Harper's Weekly. It is no matter if the mats are tattered and worn out. Their antiquity is their value. Next to some of the most cherished of them large sums of money would be refused.

A Bitter Controversy.

The Shakespeare-Bacon controversy formed the subject of debate at a well known theatrical school not long ago. On both sides the orators were would be actresses, and pro and con the discussion was feminine and furious. It seemed at first that the ardent partisanship of the fair opponents would preclude the possibility of harmonious conclusion. But the last speaker, in the nervousness of her first public speech, suggested common ground.

"Ladies," she said, speaking rapidly, "I think there has been much misapprehension as to the real truth of the Baconian theory. I stand ready to show that the great plays we know so well were written not by Shakespeare or by Bacon, but by Bacon and Shakespeare in collusion."

Amid laughter and applause the debate was declared a tie.—New York Tribune.

Walnuts as Food.

The ancients held the walnut in high esteem. Mortals could and did exist on acorns, but walnuts were as delicious in taste and flavor, so palatable and nutritious, that they were revered as food only for the gods to dine upon. Modern investigation and modern customs have popularized the uses of the walnut to such an extent that it is now regarded not only as a luxury, but as a food of great nutritive value. A chemical analysis of the nut shows that it is six times as nutritious as meat. No vegetable or fruit, with the possible exception of the olive, can be compared with the walnut as a strength giving and fat producing food. All nuts are possessed of elements of nutrition, but the highest in rank is the walnut.—Manchester Guardian.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS ANSWERED WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

Q.—Why should we pray, "Lead us not into temptation?" Are we to suppose that the Heavenly Father would tempt any one to do evil?

Answer.—The Apostle assures us that "God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth He any man"—James i. 13. But as the Apostle explains, "Every man is tempted, when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed."

The Divine character of the Almighty God, composed of the four attributes of Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power, is revealed in the Holy Scriptures, forms a guarantee that no one could be tempted of the Lord to do evil. All of the Lord's arrangements are designed to influence men towards righteousness and away from evil. He is ever ready to assist those who are enduring temptation through the weakness of the flesh, the allurements of the world, and the wiles of the Adversary, if they will but petition Him for help in every time of need, as the Apostle instructs—"God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way of escape, that ye may be able to bear it." (I Corinthians x. 13.) The Lord does not take us out of trials and temptations, but gives us the necessary grace and strength to overcome them. The Lord Jesus' words as quoted in the question would more properly be translated from the Greek as follows—"Abandon us not in temptation."

Q.—In Deuteronomy xiv, 26, we read that Moses directed that the Israelites should spend their money for "wine, or strong drink. Does this mean that God has commanded to use intoxicating liquors?

Answer.—The preceding verses of this chapter disclose that this was a Divine command through Moses; that at certain times the Israelites should eat and drink before the Lord, as the Lord chose. Evidently the place designated required some to travel a long distance, carrying their food for the journey with them. The Lord commanded, "If the way be too long for thee so that thou art not able to carry it, etc., then shalt turn it into money." After a long journey the people would be much worn, sick and exhausted and might require some wine or some strong drink to revive them. The words "dainty" and "tenderly" in the text above are properly rendered, "To long for" and "demand." Their system might demand some stimulants as medicine.

Q.—Why did the Lord, speaking through Moses, say, "An eye for an eye, etc., and yet the Lord Jesus in His teachings said—"Resist not evil," apparently in contradiction to the words of Moses?

Answer.—To have a proper understanding of the matter it is necessary to take a large view of the teachings of the Scriptures. Two parallel ages are distinctly now outlined in the Bible. The first of these was the Jewish Age, and the other is usually designated in the Gospel Age of the Christian Era. Two classes of people have been dealt with by the Lord in these two Ages—the Jews and then the Christians or followers of Christ.

The Apostle Paul (Hebrews ii, 5, 6) tells us that the distinction between these two classes, the first, Moses and the Jews, constituted a house of servants while the other, Christ and His followers, are a house of sons. From this standpoint then we can see why the Jews were ordered and commanded as servants to do the things contained in the Law. The principle of justice was the dominating feature of that Law given to the Israelites—"An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," etc., while to the Christians, "The sons of God," the law of love is their rule of procedure. Those do not have to be commanded not to refrain from stealing, murdering, etc., but are merely admonished to walk in the lines of love and kindness—"Resist not evil, do good to those who persecute you." "Love your enemies."

Q.—Do we properly understand Matthew xxiv, 29 and Mark ix, 43, 48 to teach that the finally impenitent will live eternally? If so, then will not sin continue eternally and in that event would not God be responsible for the eternal continuance of sin?

Answer.—The Lord declared through the Apostle: "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." (Romans vi, 23). His results ultimately will be life and death means the opposite of life, and none get eternal life except by and through the merit of Jesus. So the Scriptures also declare that the "righteous shall go away into eternal life." It follows then that the Scriptures do not teach that sin will continue eternally, and that the unrighteous will be destroyed. The greatest punishment for sin is the loss of our hope of eternal life, and that the unrighteous will be destroyed. The greatest punishment for sin is the loss of our hope of eternal life, and that the unrighteous will be destroyed. The greatest punishment of the wicked will be to deprive them of life—destroy them. (Psalm xcvii, 20; Acts iii, 23). The Scriptures cited by you agree with this. We quote from the Emphatic Diaglott, recognized amongst scholars as one of the best translations: "And they shall go forth to the everlasting rotting off; but the righteous to everlasting life."

Q.—Can you help me understand and harmonize these Scriptures: "Joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth more than ninety and nine just men that need no repentance," and "All have sinned, all come short of the glory of God," "There is none righteous, no not one," "There is none that doeth good, no not one," "There is none that seeketh after God," "All we like sheep have gone astray," "All we like sheep have gone astray." The good shepherd, seeking his sheep, represents Jesus leaving His heavenly glory and coming to earth to redeem mankind. This began with His first advent. Then He "laid down His life for the sheep." As He said He would do. Since His resurrection and ascension into heaven He has been preparing a Kingdom class and a place for them, and His second coming is for the purpose of setting up His Kingdom and recovering all of the human family (lost sheep) that are obedient to Him. Such will be "times of restitution, foretold by all the Prophets." This is represented in the sheep returning to the fold of the shepherd. The obedient angels have always rejoiced in the progress of God's Plan, and when it is finished and the race of Adam redeemed, the Scriptures show that there will then be great rejoicing in heaven (Revelation v, 11-13).

Q.—If God has all power, why does He not establish peace in the earth?

Answer.—God has all power and could destroy all sinners and thus secure peace on earth. But that would be a very poor way for Him to do humanity; it would destroy nearly all of the race, not many of whom have the Master's spirit and are peace makers. The majority, because of inbred sin, are more or less in sympathy with selfishness, strife, hatred, envy, malice, works of the flesh and of the Devil. God could have exercised His power so as to make such a race impossible, incapable of wrong-doing. But God did not please to have creatures of that kind. The Father seeketh such to worship Him as worship Him in spirit and in truth" (John iv, 24). And to have such a liberty of choice as respects right-doing, well-doing, implies an equal choice or opportunity for wrong-doing. God chose, therefore, to create man perfect, to permit him to sin and to suffer the bitter fruit of disobedience; then to redeem him, and by and by to give all fallen opportunity of reconciliation, obedience and everlasting life through Christ, or finally disobedient and rebellious in the "everlasting destruction" of the second death. When we understand the Divine Plan thus, it commends itself to us as being the very wisest of methods—the salvation of mankind will worship and serve God intelligently and voluntarily; approximating the fact that His love of righteousness and mercy are the right ways. They will to all eternity be loyal to principle, and greater results cannot be attained than by any other process of which we can think.

Q.—For a long time I have desired to know more about the deep and secret things of God, but I am somewhat discouraged when I read in my Bible that, "The secret things belong to God" (Deuteronomy xxix, 29). Does this mean that we cannot find out anything about God's secrets?

Answer.—From the beginning God's Great Plan was a secret. He spoke in parables, and Jesus Christ was the first to "dark sayings and parables," because it was not His due time for man to understand. Jesus Christ was the first to understand God's Plan. In Revelation we have a beautiful picture of the opening knowledge of His Plan to His Beloved Son. The "Book" there mentioned represents the Divine Plan, kept secret, sealed. None were found worthy to be intrusted with the opening and execution of the Divine Plan. Jesus Christ, described there as "The Lion of the Tribe of Judah," by His faithfulness unto death, proved His worthiness. God had revealed to Him, for a reward, much of His Plan, but now the glorified Christ is entrusted with the whole thereof. Since Pentecost those who have fully consecrated themselves to the Lord have been given a measure of ability to understand some of the deep things of God. The Apostle says, "The mystery has been hid from Ages and generations, but is now made known unto the saints" (Colossians i, 26). It is yet a mystery to the world, only the saints, the fully consecrated Christians, having an understanding of the secret things. If then we would have an understanding of the deeper things of God, we must approach Him in His appointed way through Christ Jesus, having faith in His Word and in His Word, which is written for the man of God (Romans xv, 4; II Timothy iii, 16, 17).

Archer Beasts of Record.

Jimmy Archer of the Cubs is proud of a feat which he thinks to be a world's record. When playing with the Atlanta Southern league team he caught three men napping at first, second and third base in one inning. The bags were filled and Jimmy picked off one at a time.

Rich Fit Name.

An Irish M. P. once decried with fine solemnity, "Mr. Speaker, I cannot sit still here and keep silent without rising and saying a few words."—London Telegraph.

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Frank Muncey, the Great Publisher, Declares the Elevation of Labor Must Come Through the Unions--Some Samples of New Zealand's Method of Protecting Workingmen--Affairs of Machinists' Organization in Very Satisfactory Condition.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—While in London, England, Mr. Frank Munsey was interviewed by a representative of the Evening Standard and the St. James Gazette regarding the situation in the labor world. The statement of Mr. Munsey is an endorsement of organized labor and is reproduced in part: "This reformation that is going on is vividly manifest in every phase of endeavor in the thought world, the educational world, and even the religious world. Everything elsewhere is being reformed on new lines, new theories and new conclusions. We can never settle the labor problem before getting into it. We have got to go through with it and prices of labor must of necessity be adjusted to meet the higher cost and better conditions of living today.

"The old standards of living are not only yielding to better standards in the upper levels of life, but in the various levels below as well. This readjustment of the wage scale of labor can only be brought about by labor unions, and while the latter will in the very nature of the case make mistakes, and in the flush of victory and power go too far, yet the result in the end will be an uplifting of labor and the general citizenship of the nation. The standards worth while in a nation are the standards of the average citizenship, not the standards of the few.

"To my mind the best citizen, the best patriot, is the man who makes himself a part of progress that he may influence it in the right direction, rather than the man who concedes nothing and stands to the bitter end for what has been. There is no standing still in any phase of life, and this is as true of nations as of anything else. It is either progress, retrogression or death."

The battle of the trades union for the eight hour day and better shop conditions is surely justified. Writing in the Survey Dr. Emery Hayhurst has this to say: "The age statistics are really startling. Out of 1,751 brass foundrymen only seventeen over fifty years of age were found, and a bare 260 over forty years of age. When asked the cause of this, officials invariably stated. 'They get too old, they can't turn out the work they should every day.' But what sort of an industry is this in which nearly six-sevenths of its followers are old at the age of forty. Workmen claim they 'are knocked out by the brass fumes.' These age statistics from Chicago workmen are no different from those Sir Thomas Oliver gives in his book of Dangerous Trades: 'Only ten brass workers of 1,200 casters in Birmingham, England, were found living beyond sixty years. A superannuation insurance for brass founders to begin at fifty-five years of age had only three applicants in a period of some ten years.'

"The present rate of mortality of the brass foundryman is two and one-half times that of the farmer. Respiratory diseases, particularly consumption, account for the difference. Comparative tables based on sickness and invalidism, if obtainable, would show even greater differences."

According to President O'Connell's report members of the I. A. of M. have been on the firing line 730 days in the past two years. They have engaged in 152 strikes, a majority of which have been won. They are now striking at forty different points for increases in wages, reductions in the hours of labor, and better shop conditions.

In two years the general office has paid in strike benfits the sum of $585,400.29, while contributions from the local lodges to pay non-beneficial members on strike have probably amounted to as much again.

One hundred and ten new charters have been issued during the past two years, and today there are few points in the United States and Canada, where machinists are employed, where lodges of the I. A. of M. cannot be found.

Since the last report made, 73 great railroad corporations, and 80 contract concerns have signed agreements with this organization, and its power has been so far-reaching that even Haiti, in Hawaii, has a firmly established local union.

In death benefits it has spent $93,325.00, and its local unions have paid, on a conservative estimate, $100,000, for sick benefits.

The following from the Daily Consular and Trade Reports will show how the Government of New Zealand legislates for the toilers: "In accordance with an act passed in December, 1910, the Government of New Zealand is now putting into operation a plan for the sale to workmen, in cash installments, of dwellings especially suitable to their use.

"The act makes some important changes in a former workers' dwelling act passed in 1905, which it repeals, chiefly by doing away with the tenancy and lease methods of disposing of houses and substituting sales on very easy terms, including an in-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

THE HARRIMAN STRIKE.

IN consequence of the refusal of the Harriman railroads and the Illinois Central to recognize the Federation of Labor in their workshops, the long threatened strike is on at last. Should the strike order issued on Saturday last be generally followed it will involve some 30,000 employes. It will affect the Harriman System from the Missipi River to the Pacific Ocean, and the Illinois Central from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, extending over two-thirds of the United States.

But this formidable movement in appearance may not turn out as badly as it looks, in that it does not include the conductors, locomotive engineers, brakemen, switch-tenders, operators in the telegraphic and signal services and the other employes connected with the movement of trains. In the strike are the workmen in the railroad machine shops and roundhouses, the locomotive and car builders and repairers, the boiler makers, the blacksmiths, painters and others. As the rolling stock is constantly in need of repairs, the interruption of traffic will be disastrous to many interests should the strike result in a general closing of the workshops. The question is, will it go to this extreme?

Other questions are whether the railroad companies have been well-advised in refusing to recognize this Federation of Labor, and whether the employes have been justified in precipitating this strike upon a denial of their demands. These are matters of controversy with which the public is not directly concerned. What the country, the principal party in interest and the greatest sufferer from such a strike demands is that arbitration and all other means of conciliation should have been exhausted by the railroad companies to prevent this movement. So far from it, the evidence is not wanting that the managers of these great corporations in denying recognition of this union of labor arbitrarily insisting upon absolute rule in their own house, and refusing to arbitrate, occupy a ground that is anything but likely to enlist public sympathy and support. In regarding themselves as absolute masters of the situation they may prove to have made a great mistake.

WORKINGMEN DENOUNCE WAR.

DURING the past week Italy has gone to war with Turkey, and it is not yet certain that the Morocan situation will not bring about a clash between Germany and France. If there is one thing that should preserve the peace, it is the rising protest of the working classes against not only war but armaments. They have to pay the bills, and tremendous bills they are.

Italian Socialists, who include 339,000 voters and an unknown number of non-voters, threaten a general strike if the Government persists in its plan for the conquest of Tripoli.

German Socialists and others to the number of more than 100,000 gathered in Treptow Park, Berlin, recently to protest against the German imperial policy of threatening war in Morrocco to secure concessions in Africa.

The workingmen of Barcelona, Spain, rose in fierce riots in 1909 as a protest against the Riff war, in which Spain was prodigally wasting men and treasure for the benefit of a few exploiting mine-owners.

Germany's African possessions have been only an expense to her, costing $110,000,000 in a single little aggressive war on natives producing nothing. Tripoli costs Turkey much more than it brings her in revenue or trade. Spain clings at heavy cost to a corner of Africa mainly to soothe her grandees' pride because Britain keeps Gibraltar.

The workingmen of Europe in opposing war are better statesmen than their aristocratic rulers. They learn their statesmanship in the hard school of experience. They pay the taxes. They furnish the "cannon-food." Europe will be happier and wiser when her governments pay heed to them, and kings who do not wish to lose their crowns will reduce their armies.

Hodcarriers at St. Cloud, Minn., have secured an increase of 25 cents a day.

JOSEPH W. FOLK, WHO HAS A REAL BOOM.

THE Missouri Democratic league has started the ball rolling to nominate former Governor Folk for president or at least to give him Missouri's vote in the Democratic national convention. When Folk withdrew from the senatorial contest last year it was understood that he was to have this honor. He had been a candidate for senator against William Joel Stone in a previous election and after one of the most hotly contested fights in the history of the state was defeated by such a narrow margin that Governor Hadley proposed to investigate Senator Stone's election and had some peppery correspondence with that gentleman in regard thereto. Joseph W. Folk was born in 1869 and first came into political prominence as circuit attorney in St. Louis, when he broke up the political ring and sent several prominent politicians to the penitentiary. Since that time he has been governor of Missouri and is now one of the most popular lecturers on the Chautauqua circuits.

PROGRAM FOR MINERS' MEET.

A preliminary program has been prepared for the National Mine Safety Demonstration, to be held in Pittsburgh October 30 and 31, at which President William H. Taft and members of his cabinet and about 30,000 miners from all parts of the United States, will be present. The demonstration will be held while the president is in Pittsburgh on the occasion of the centennial celebration of steamboat navigation.

The officers of the Board of Managers for the demonstration are H. M. Wilson of the United States Bureau of Mines, Dr. M. J. Shields of the American Red Cross society, S. A. Taylor of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' association; John Laing, representing the State Mine Inspectors, and Thomas B. Dills of the Industrial Department of the Y. M. C. A.

H. M. Wilson is chairman of the general committee and the rest of the committee is made up of officials of the Bureau of Mines. Dr. Holmes, head of the Bureau of Mines, will make the address at the opening of the demonstration in Arsenal Park at 9 o'clock on the morning of October 30. Then will follow tests of various kinds, with mine gas and explosives. There will be a series of events, each selected with great care to bring about the clearest possible understanding of the mine rescue and safety work now being fostered by the government. The visitors will also be taken to the experimental mine at Bruceton for tests there.

The events of Tuesday will be at Forbes Field. Here there will be a demonstration and contest of "First Aid" work of miners and every form of first aid to injured miners under all conditions of accidents within a mine.

This meet of coal miners from all over the United States will be the first national event of the kind ever held in the history of the mining industry in America. It is expected that the miners from every coal mining state in the country will be represented with teams. Each team will bring its own equipment for doing the work. The Pittsburgh district will be the strongest represented. Many of the mine workers' leaders will take an active part in the proceeding.

15,000 RAILROADERS ARE ON STRIKE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Reports up to this afternoon indicated that the order for a strike by shopmen on the Illinois Central Railroad and Harriman lines had been generally obeyed. With many points not heard from approximately 15,000 men in the chief cities were known to have left their work to enforce demands for recognition of Federation of shop men.

When the four thousand shopmen employed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company at the Burnside shops reported for work at 7:30 o'clock this morning they did not bring dinner pails with them and declared that they would obey the strike order of their union and lay down their tools at 10 'clock. The shops at Burnside are surrounded by a 10 foot board fence surmounted by a wire screen. Policemen were stationed at every entrance and none but railroad officials and workmen were admitted.

Although no violence is expected today reserve forces of policemen are being held at the Woodlawn, Kensington and Grand Crossing stations ready for immediate action in the event of trouble. The reserve force numbers 500 patrolmen and it is said the number will be increased.

Railroad officials worked all night preparing for the strike of shopmen by removing hundreds of locomotives and cars from the shops.

The strike order included all the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, sheet metal workers and other similar employes. The men were instructed to be orderly and refrain from giving the railroads grounds for injunctions.

As engineers, firemen and trainmen on the Harriman roads received increased wages recently, they probably would not consider going on a sympathetic strike, it was said. Traffic would not suffer were all the shopmen on strike, railroad officers say.

Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operations, will take charge of the situation for the railroads on his arrival from New York.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Industrial Unrest Spreading--Great Irish Railway Strike--Brutal Anti-Union Talk by One Rrilroad Magnate--Big Influx of Members Into British Trade Unions as the Result of Late Strike. Miners Discuss Abnormal Places.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Looking at the industrial situation generally there is considerable unrest, especially on the railroads. News comes from Ireland that the strike which commenced on Friday, September 15 at the Kingsbridge, Ireland, terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company by the refusal of the men to handle timber from a firm in the city whose men are on strike has developed at an alarming rate. Nathaniel Rimmer, the local organizing secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, said on Saturday, September 16, when acquainted with the decision of the Great Southern Company to refuse to recognize the right of the men not to handle traffic from firms in the city who are in dispute with their employes, "This is the gage of battle, and might mean another national strike."

With one exception, the Dublin South Eastern Company, all the lines are affected. The locomotive men held a meeting and decided to strike at once in sympathy with the men already out. Their decision covers drivers, firemen and cleaners. Numerous railway men along the lines have already left their work, and the action of the locomotive men appears to mean practically an entire stoppage on the Great Southern line. Clerks have been called upon in some instances to take the place of the strikers. Rimmer, the men's secretary for Ireland, has received a telegram from Walkden, the general secretary of the Railway Clerks' association, stating that instructions are being given to members of the association in Dublin not to "blackleg" work.

At the same time the Railwaay Commission is sitting. This is a representative body appointed by the Government in order to secure a quicker finish to the recent national railway strike in this country. Railroad men, union and non-union, and also railway magnates are giving evidence. Some of these latter do not disguise matters much.

The principal witness before the Railway Commission on September 15 was Sir Charles J. Owens, general manager of the London and South Western Railway Company, who took a most determined stand against the men's program, especially with regard to recognition. He stated that the companies might in future deem it necessary to organize the non-union men in their own defence, and suggested legislation to prohibit strikes and lockouts. Strikes should be made penal and peaceful picketing be abolished. Sir Charles also contended that by means of sympathetic strikes trade unionists sought a power superior to that of the Imperial Parliament.

It is well known that all British trade unions concerned in the recent great national and sympathetic strikes have vastly added to their membership as a result. To give one example, during the six weeks ended September 9 the London Carmen's Trade Union established a record. In that period they excelled 16,000 new members. At the end of July they were taking $250 per week in subscriptions. Their income from this source now averages $2,500 per week.

A joint conference between the representatives of the Coalowners and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has been definitely arranged for the purpose of considering the payment for work done in abnormal places and arranging a universal method of settlement of disputes with reference to the payment for such work. The question has been before the coalowners and the miners for several years. It was the cause of the prolonged dispute at the Cambrian collieries, as it has also been the cause of numerous stoppages in almost every mining district, and the object of the conference is to arrange, if possible, a method of settling such disputes, which will be applicable to every mining district.

An important scheme was adopted at North Shields on September 19, for the organization of the Tyne fishermen, who are outside all organization, when the National Fishing Industries Protective and Benefit Society was formed. Mr. Clifford Bailey, a former official of the Seamen's union, was appointed general secretary. All the east coast fishermen are being organized, the Tyne taking the initial step, and the movement gives great promise. Fisherermen are excluded from the Workmen's Compensation Acts by the fact that they work on the share system, and a demand was madt that this should be altered.

The one thousand five hundred unskilled workers who are on strike at Armstrong, Whitworth and Company's works at Manchester at a mass meeting adopted a resolution declining to return to work until their claims have been satisfied. The Strike Committee states that the men demand an advance in wages which will place them on the same footing as other engineer laborers. The management of the works have refused to recognize the men's representatives or any outside intermediary.

FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION RENEWED.

The delegates attending the convention of the International Association of Machinists in session at Davenport, adopted resolutions declaring for a strike on the Harriman railroads unless the demands of the Federation of shop employes are recognized.

The action was taken after a conference of the international presidents of organizations whose members will be effected by the controversy. At this meeting President Franklin of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers & Iron Ship Builders of America; President Ryan of the International Association of Car Workers; President Cline of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and President Sullivan of the Amalgamated Alliance of Sheet Metal Workers all declared in favor of a strike to compel the railroad companies to recognize the Shop Federation and its demands. President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists dissenting.

Immediately after the action of the convention had been announced President Cline of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers left for Chicago, where, it was said an attempt might be made to bring about a renewal of the negotiations with the officials of the railroads. Every honorable attempt will be made to avoid a conflict with the roalroads, but the rank and file of the different organizations appear determined to enforce the demands made upon the company.

Strike votes have already been taken by all of the organizations that will be effected and it clearly indicates that the men are ready to strike, if necessary. Many thousands of men will be effected every one of them skilled workmen, whose places it will be hard to fill.

McNAMARA RE-ELECTED

Positive of his innocence and sure of his acquittal the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union in convention at Milwaukee, Wis., have re-elected John J. McNamara as general secretary-treasurer of the organization.

The executive committee of the eighteen federated unions governing the shipbuilding trades of England has approved the movement for an eight hour day.

CARNEGIE ON LABOR UNREST.

In response to a request for his view of the meaning of the present world-wide labor unrest and its solution, Andrew Carnegie sent the following statement from Skibo Castle: "Replying to your question the present unrest of the working classes throughout the world is a healthy sign and a result not of ignorance but of increased knowledge. The unequal distribution of wealth and contrast between the lives of the rich and the poor passed unnoticed in early days and was therefore possible.

"Today the spirit of democracy is abroad and will have its way. What we of the educational classes have to do is to welcome such movements of the spirit and head and by regulated action change conditions. When such remedial changes come under the reign of law, the beneficial effects will be felt by all classes, not least by the millionaire class.

"The revolt in Great Britain against hereditary legislators is a phase of the movement. Agitation for improved conditions among the masses is another symptom of a great underlying cause, i. e., the good things of the world are not justly divided. This does not mean that the drunken, worthless man is to receive the reward due to the honest, sober workman, with his children at school and a happy home his refuge. Far from it. Merit must always count.

"Am I my brother's keeper? We must answer in the affirmative, yes; and we must treat him as such. The duty of the educated, leisured classes is to impress upon working classes the vital necessity for the reign of order under law. Impress them with this truth, that they will gain their end much easier and sooner by adherence to law than they can possibly do by its violation. Improvement under the reign of law should be the watchword."

The Domestic Workers' Union of Auckland recently protested strongly against the unfair competition involved by the practice of a system of importing colored boys into the dominion for domestic service. The minister of labor stated in the house of representatives that inquiries will be made into the matter, and if it is found that the importantation of this class of labor is likely to affect New Zealand workers, steps will be taken with a view to stopping the practice.

That the Massachusetts forty-eight-hour-a-week law applies to school janitors is the ruling of City Solicitor M. J. Griffin, of Holyoke.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

BUT ONE CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD.

Pastor Russell Solves a Perplexing Problem—The True Church Located—Great Preacher and Harmonizer Defines the Real Christian—Says He is Not Made by Denominational Rites, but by Taking Up the Cross and Following Jesus—All Who Desire to Serve God Will Receive the Divine Blessing and Enter the Promised Land—Academy of Music Crowded.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Pastor Russell preached in Brooklyn's largest and finest Auditorium, which was crowded to hear his discourse on "Which is the True Church?" It may not be strictly true to say that every person in the large audience went home fully satisfied that he had located the one true Church to which the Bible continually refers. It is not too much to assert, however, that the vast majority of those who heard were both pleased and convinced. No really great man is without his enemies, but it may surely be said that Pastor Russell is gaining many friends throughout the Christian world every week through the widespread reports of his sermons. The text for the occasion was, "The Church of the First-Borns, whose names are written in heaven."—Hebrews xii, 23.

CHURCH OF CHRIST ONE—NOT MANY.

He adverted to the Scriptural records which refer to the Church of Christ as one, not as many. Pastor Russell declared that in this matter the Church of Rome and the Church of England hold aloof from many Protestant denominations. They claim that to recognize them as churches would be unscriptural, since there is but one Church of the Living God. The various Protestant denominations started out with similar views, similar theories, though today they have abandoned them. The Church of England formed an organization separate from that of Rome, believing that the former had been the one true Church but had departed from the faith, and that it was the duty of the faithful to recognize her as Babylon, confusion.

The claim to be the true Church they applied to themselves. Similarly, Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Adventists, Disciples, etc., have withdrawn, and many of these originally claimed to be the one true, loyal, faithful Church of Christ. Today, however, the pendulum has swung to the other side. Moreover, the narrowness of the past is rapidly giving way. All are learning that to be a Christian means more than merely to be immersed; more than merely to be sprinkled; more than merely to believe in the doctrine of Election; more than merely to believe in the doctrine of Free Grace; more than to believe in the doctrine of Transubstantiation or Consubstantiation. With this enlargement of mind Christians are indeed in danger of losing sight of the fact that the True Church is the custodian of "the faith once delivered to the saints"—which acknowledges "one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of all, and one Church of the living God."

ONE CHURCH IN MANY CHURCHES.

The key to the situation is found in our Lord's words: "Not all that say unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of heaven;" not all who call themselves Christians, with one denominational tag or another, are members of the one Church, the Church of the First-borns, mentioned in our text. As good, rich, milk is sometimes called cream, so all the members of Christian denominations are sometimes called Christians—in a complimentary sense, because not unsympathetic with true Christian principles. Nevertheless, only those in all denominations who have conformed to the conditions required of Christian discipleship, the saintly ones, constitute the True Church—"The Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven."

If we had a box of sawdust and scattered through it a paper of tacks until the latter were quite hidden from view, surrounded and covered in the sawdust, we know that we could take a magnet and, by passing it to and fro amongst the sawdust, the magnet would attract to itself every tack.

The tacks of this illustration represent a small class of humanity, zealous at heart for God and righteousness. The magnet represents the Gospel invitation which is now passed up and down, hither and thither throughout the civilized world, and to some extent, into the heathen world.

When we convince our hearers that the non-elect of this Age are not doomed to eternal torment but will have a blessing of inferior degree to that of "the elect," the effect should be to right our minds and to cause us to think carefully and critically of the stringent terms of discipleship which the Bible lays down as conditions for membership in the one true Church.

Heretofore, with the false thought in mind that all except the Church would be eternally tormented, we have all shrunk from making any reasonable application of the Scriptural texts regarding saintship, discipleship, the becoming members of the Church of the First-born. This was partly because of fear of ourselves, lest we might not come up to the standard of saintship, but especially was it because of our realization that the great mass of humanity in Christendom, as well as in heathen lands, came far short of the terms of discipleship laid down in God's Word. Today the matter comes close home to us all, for we realize that many who were very near and dear to us have died outside of the nominal church, and far outside the special line of conditions which marked the Church of the First-born.

Amongst other texts cited by the Pastor as showing the exclusive and high standard of the elect Church, we note the following. "If any man will be My disciple, let him take up his cross and follow me; and where I am there shall My disciples be also;" "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My Throne;" "Strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it" (Luke ix, 23; Matthew vii, 14); "Let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race set before us" (Hebrew xii, 1); "If these things be in you and abound (the graces of the Holy Spirit) they will make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord. * * * for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."—II Peter i, 8, 11.

LOOKING THROUGH THE TYPE.

St. Paul informs us that all the various features of the Jewish Law were types of still higher, still better things. In our text the expression, "Church of the First-born," has reference to a type instituted in the very beginning of Israel's history, when God brought that people, by the hand of Moses, the Mediator of the Law Covenant, out of the land of Egypt. To this type the Apostle refers in his expression, "The Church of the First-born." The entire nation of Israel, twelve tribes, God had separated from the other nations to represent those who would be a blessing to all other nations, under the Abrahamic Covenant. God's oath to Abraham was: "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

Pharaoh, King of Egypt, was holding back the nation from going into Palestine, the Land of Promise. One chastisement after another failed to move him to submission until finally an intense calamity availed. The tenth plague was the smiting of the first-born of Egypt, while the Israelites were protected, thus showing Divine interest in and care over Israel. Their first-born were miraculously preserved—to represent in type the Church of the First-born. The true Church of Christ are not all that will be saved, in the Divine Program, but merely, as St. James says, "These are a kind of first-fruits unto God of His creatures" (James i, 18; Revelation xiv, 4.) The after-fruits will come in due time, under the further development of the Divine Plane of the Ages—as the result of Messiah's reign of a thousand years.

Some time after their deliverance from Egypt, by Divine direction, the first-borns of all the families and tribes of Israel were exchanged, person by person, for the one tribe of Levi. The Levites thereafter represented the First-born of the Church—they alone represented the first-borns of Israel passed over in that night. Subsequently the tribe of Levi became the instructor of the nation in religious matters and from them was chosen one family for the Priesthood—Aaron and his sons.

The Scriptural picture is plain. In the antitype we are still in the night of passing over. Soon the Morning of the New Dispensation, under Messiah's reign, will begin, and all desirous of serving God and having His blessings will be delivered from the oppressing power of Satan and his hosts, typified by Pharaoh and his army. God intends to deliver the whole world from Satan's power. Satan shall be bound for a thousand years, during Messiah's reign, and is ultimately to be destroyed, and the people of God—all who desire to worship the Lord and to enter into the glorious Land of Promise—will be led forth. The first-born of these is the Church of this Gospel Age, which will be associated with Christ in His heavenly Kingdom—"the Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven."

PRIESTS AND LEVITES ANTITYPICAL.

The entire tribe of Levi was especially consecrated to the Lord, and specially separate from the other tribes and was given no inheritance in the land. Thus the entire Church of Christ are begotten of the Holy Spirit to a superior, heavenly nature; they will have no inheritance with mankind in general in the earthly blessings—restitution to human perfection and participation in the blessings of the world-wide Eden to be. The promise under which they are now being developed is a heavenly, spiritual one. Their change will be a glorious one from earthly nature to a heavenly nature—they will all be like Christ. "They will neither marry nor be given in marriage, but will (in this) be like unto the angels; neither can they die any more."

But as from amongst those first-borns of Israel the family of Aaron was selected to be the priests, so from this Church of the First-borns God shows us that He is selecting a Royal Priesthood—a "little flock." Aaron and his sons were few in comparison to all the tribe of Levi, so only a saintly few expect to attain to glory, honor and immortality with Christ. These are referred to in the Scriptures as "members of the Body of Christ," even as the under-priests, Aaron's sons, in the type, were members of Aaron. Under another beautiful figure this Priestly few are styled the "Bride of Christ," and His joint heirs in His Kingdom and work.

CHOSEN TO BLESS THE PEOPLE.

As these Levites, including the priests, were elected, or selected, for the purpose of being the instructors of Israel, so we perceive the Scriptures to teach that the Church of the First-born, when glorified, will be associated with Messiah in His great work of blessing and instructing all the people—all the families of the earth. The knowledge of the Lord at that time will be made known to all mankind; all the blind eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped. All the Levite class will share in the work of blessing, which the Lord for so many centuries has declared through the mouth of all the holy Prophets.

The merit of the death of Jesus, the Just for the unjust, when applied on behalf of the whole word, will be efficacious for the cancelling of the sins of the world, and their full reconciliation to the Father. It will be Divine mercy, however, which will prevent mankind from being at once turned over directly to the Father, as soon as the satisfaction for their sins shall have been tendered and accepted at the close of this Age of dealing with the Church. Instead a New Law Covenant will be sealed and made operative with Israel, and under that new Covenant the whole world will be privileged to come into relationship with Messiah and the blessings of His Kingdom, which will represent to them Divine mercy, power and opportunity for returning to human perfection and an everlasting earthly home—or, rejecting this grace, they will die the Second Death, from which there will be no recovery.

The effect of the New Covenant will be to bring the willing and obedient of all the people of earth fully back into harmony with God; and this, attained at the end of Messiah's reign of a thousand years, will prepare the way for the surrender of everything to the Heavenly Father, that He may be all in all, and that the world thereafter may be dealt with as perfect beings, along the lines of absolute justice and without any further need of a Mediator or other merciful provisions.

THE PITH OF THE ARGUMENT.

This is the pith of St. Paul's argument in our text and context. He points us down to the consummation of this Age—to the time when the Church of the First-born shall be completed on the plane of glory—to the time when Israel and the world of mankind will reach the place where God will introduce the New Covenant, typified in the Law Covenant. As the latter was introduced by the shaking of Sinai, in a general time of darkness, thus, the Apostle intimates, the New Covenant is about to be inaugurated, in the end of this Age, by a time of most awful trouble, of which that at Sinai was merely a symbolic picture or type. God's voice then shook the earth, but in the antitype He will shake everything that can be shaken. Things which are absolutely just, true and righteous will remain unshaken, and we, the Church of the First-born, the antitypical Priesthood, will receive a Kingdom which cannot be shaken.

THE TRUE CHURCH'S GLORY.

In the past we failed to see who would be members of the true Church because our eyes of understanding were beclouded by error. Similarly, we have failed to see the grandeur, the honor and blessing which God has promised shall be the portion of the one true Church, the "little flock." We mixed heavenly things with earthly things. We confounded the blessing of Restitution to human perfection and an earthly Eden with the spiritual blessing. We appropriated to ourselves the promises made to the faithful of Israel, that they should "build houses and inhabit them, and plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them, and should long enjoy the work of their hands." In general we were confused.

Now as we come to see God's great Plan and the different features of the same, we are able to discriminate and to apply properly the Scriptures relating to each class. The Royal Priesthood are to be joint-heirs with the Redeemer, partakers of the divine nature and sharers of their Lord's glory, honor and immortality (Romans ii, 7.) The larger company, symbolized by all the Levites, aside from the family of Aaron, are to be the honored servants of the Royal Priesthood; and the world of mankind are to have the glorious opportunities and blessings of earthly restitution.

Only the consecrated and spirit-begotten can have any share in the selection and salvation now in progress, and these must all be tested as to loyalty to God, to the Truth, and to the spirit of righteousness and the spirit of love. The "little flock," the priestly few who are to share the divine nature, will be composed of such as have demonstrated their loyalty to the Lord most satisfactorily. They will be copies of His dear Son, their Redeemer and Lord. This is the one, true Church. To membership in it is our "high calling." The spirit which every member of it must have is the Holy Spirit. The faith accepted by each member in it is "the faith once delivered unto the saints;" the baptism to which every member of it must voluntarily submit is the baptism into Christ's death. "If we be dead with Him we shall also live with Him."

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Indiana, Sept. 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription for another year for your excellent paper through the Bible House office.

I desire to say again that I highly appreciate the Tribune especially our dear Pastor Russell's sermons, and the newly added feature the Bible Question Box, also the Bible Studies. In fact the giving of so much space to such valuable and instructive reading on the Scripture has greatly increased the value of your paper in my estimation. The Lord will not fail to reward all who stand firm for the Truth.

Very truly yours,
MISS BELLE A. POWERS.

New Hampshire, Sept 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

For some time I have been wanting to write to you telling of the great help received from Pastor Russell's sermons which are being published in your paper. I feel it is impossible for you to realize the amount of good that is being done by those sermons among a certain class of people who are still holding fast their confidence in God's Word—the Bible—and who are earnestly desiring and seeking to come to a better understanding of the things therein written.

I know what those sermons (and other writings by Pastor Russell) have done and are doing for me, and mine is by no means an isolated case, for "there are others" thousands of them, who are hungering for just such knowledge as is now coming to us through the medium of the newspapers publishing those sermons.

I earnestly hope you will continue to share in the work of publishing such Good Tidings and if so the blessed promises of Matt. 10: 42, Matt. 25: 40, Heb. 6: 10, etc. I trust may be yours.

These sermons surely come to me as a cup of cold water to a thirsty soul."

I cannot close my letter without expressing the pleasure and profit I receive from the Sunday School Bible Lessons, and last, but not least, Everybody's Question Box, in which I am very greatly interested.

Thanking you heartily for the blessing I am receiving from the religious department in the Tribune, I am

Very sincerely yours,
MRS. C. H. BURKE.

Mississippi, Sept. 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I subscribed to your paper and I am very glad indeed of it. I never want to be without it for I receive many blessings from Pastor Russell's sermons and the great light he has thrown upon God's words. Surely the dear Lord will bless you for the part you are playing in spreading the Glad Tidings. The Question Box is just fine, also the Sunday School Lesson at Brooklyn Tabernacle, all of which are very helpful and encouraging to one living in the time when darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the people. I am glad of this opportunity of showing my appreciation to you for upholding the standard of truth to so many people through your paper. We shall be glad to know if every intelligent person subscribed for your paper.

Yours in Christian love,
MRS. S. M. GRIFFIN.

Maryland, Sept 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

While attending the Bible Students' convention at Mt. Lake Park, a brother spoke to me in reference to becoming a subscribed to your paper, showing me a copy as he did so. I was favorably impressed by the appearance of the paper and especially was I delighted by the way you print Pastor Russell's sermons the Sunday School Lesson and questions answered. I at once subscribed for the paper. I received my first paper last week and I assure you it is exceedingly welcome in my home.

Yours respectfully,
H. H. ATKINSON.

Illinois, Sept. 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We appreciate your paper very much, especially the new features, the Bible Question Box and the Sunday School Lesson and Pastor Russell's sermons. May your circulation continue to grow.

Yours,
J. HAMBUSK.

Ohio, Sept. 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I again wish to express my appreciation of your wonderful paper. Everything it contains is up-to-date for keeping anyone posted on all questions and subjects, especially the religious questions, the Sunday School lessons and Pastor Russell's sermons. My wife and I certainly appreciate them and the fearless way in which you publish the Truth and also the large space which you give for that purpose. You certainly will receive a great reward for doing so great a work for the Lord when the time comes for him to reward his servants and for the blessing and uplifting of all the willing and obedient ones of all nations, kindreds and tongues to a condition of love and peace, joy and happiness such as was enjoyed at our last convention, and more, for is it not written, Rev. 5: 12, 13, that every creature which is in heaven and on earth and under the earth and such as are in the sea and all that are in them heard I saying, blessing and honor and glory and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the lamb for ever and forever, praise his holy name, won't that shut satan and all evildoers out altogether for they will not praise the Lord neither any that were suffering eternal torment. No thank God there is no such place mentioned in these verses. Now when this great rewarding and blessing time comes may the dear Lord bless you, dear editor, for all your labor of love in the great harvest work.

Yours in the same hope,
J. O. FAULK.

Illinois, Sept. 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

More and more do I appreciate the weekly visits of your excellent paper, especially the Pastor Russell sermons. The additional religious features are also helpful and are surely bringing the knowledge of God and his precious word to many hungry souls. Trusting you may continue this noble work, I remain

Yours most respectfully,
MRS. S. HARTNIKER.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Will you please change my address as we do not want to miss any of your valuable papers. The sermon is fine and the extra features, Question Box, is very interesting. Wishing you much success, I remain

Yours truly,
NEWTON M. WEAVER.

Illinois, Sept. 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am glad to renew, through the Bible and Tract Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., my subscription, for the fourth year, to the Labor Tribune, which has been as faithful and welcome a visitor at my home, because of its bringing weekly, those grand discourses on God's Holy Word, as expressed by Pastor Russell of Brooklyn, N. Y., and London Tabernacles. Additionally, I wish to state I appreciate from Pastor Russell's pen the Bible Question Box and the International Sunday School Lessons, also the various letters of appreciation from those who are likewise interested in the study of God's Work, I enjoy reading very much.

We pray let the good work go on and eventually may you be richly rewarded for your every effort put forth through the columns of the Tribune to spread these Good Tidings of Great Joy which shall be until all people.

It is my intention to subscribe for the Tribune so long as it contains such rich spiritual food as referred to in the foregoing. Thanking you for your many favors, I remain,

Very respectfully,
MRS. THOS. VIMONT.

New York, Sept 28.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I appreciate your paper more and more and hope that you will continue to publish the Glad Tidings that very soon all people shall understand the love of our Heavenly Father. I enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons very much.

Sincerely yours,
J. FRIEND.

Canda, Sept. 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have just received your issue of September 14. Pastor Russell's sermons are the grandest thing going. Hoping you will continue to publish them and the Scripture studies and Question Box, I remain,

Yours truly,
EDWIN C. ROBINSON.

Canada, Sept. 27.

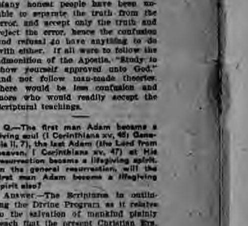
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I very gladly express my appreciation of the noble work you are doing for humanity and the Truth, by giving so much space and such spendid treatment to the sermons, Question Answers and Bible Studies of Pastor Russell of Brooklyn. I am very glad to have your paper come to me, and will be pleased indeed to recommend and "boost" for it as I have opportunity. I am sure you deserve every encouragement that can be given you for the work you are doing. Let Honesty and Truth prevail. I am,

Very sincerely yours,
WM. HOWIE.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Postoffice Department at Washington continues to advise all periodicals admitted to the second-class mail privilege that they must comply strictly with the postal laws affecting subscribers. As these laws forbid carrying delinquent subscribers, the National Labor Tribune is compelled to repeat its notice that it cannot continue sending the paper to subscribers in arrears. Your tab shows whether you are paid up or not. If you are behind kindly remit at once.



Q.—I know a great many good and honest people who do not even claim to be Christians; why don't they believe on the Lord Jesus Christ?

Answer.—The Apostle Paul declares that "By faith ye are saved." Some people cannot exercise the quality of faith. The Apostle also declares that faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God, which means in order to have faith one must study the Word of God and believe it. The Apostle Paul answers this question when he declares that the God of this world (Satan), manifested in this present evil order of things, has blinded the minds of those who do not believe (II Corinthians iv, 4). The great Adversary, Satan, is the author of so many false doctrines that many good, honest people have become greatly confused by them. One system has taught one doctrine, another class, equally honest, another doctrine, until we have in the world more than three hundred different denominations, all having some truth mixed with much error. Many honest people have been unable to separate the truth from the error, and accept only the truth and reject the error, hence the confusion and refusal to have anything to do with either. If all were to follow the admonition of the Apostle, "Study to show yourself approved unto God," and not follow man-made theories, there would be less confusion and more who would readily accept the Scriptural teachings.

Q.—The first man Adam became a living soul (I Corinthians xv, 45; Genesis ii, 7), the last Adam (the Lord from heaven, I Corinthians xv, 47) at His resurrection became a lifegiving spirit. In the general resurrection, will the first man Adam become a lifegiving spirit also?

Answer.—The Scriptures in outlining the Divine Program as it relates to the salvation of mankind plainly teach that the present Christian Era, from the time of our Lord's first advent to the time of His second coming, has been set apart for the purpose of selecting and developing a special class, the members of which in the resurrection will be changed from fleshly to spiritual conditions. In this present life these are said to be begotten of the spirit, then quickened of the spirit and finally born of the spirit in the resurrection morning. These are to be like their Lord and see Him as He is, changed from mortal to immortal conditions. All others, Adam included, are to be awakened unto a resurrection by judgment (John v, 28, 29—not damnation. See Revised Version), a raising up to perfection as human beings, and these are to inhabit the earthly plane of existence. Only the Lord Jesus and His joint-heirs, the Church of Christ, will inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, the heavenly or spiritual honors and blessings, while the world of mankind in general will obtain blessings and life eternal as natural or fleshly beings. See I Corinthians, xvth chapter.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

C. F. Duwe, Ohio.
Walter F. Fry, New York.
John M. Roach, Arkansas.
Mrs. T. T. Miller, Missouri.
Otto Anderson, Massachusetts.
Carl Andre, Massachusetts.
Harriet N. Keay, Massachusetts.
Dobert Larson, Massachusetts.
George Beason, Sr., Ohio.
E. W. Fairbanks, Washington.
F. Schultz, New York.
R. B. Tuttle, Pennsylvania.
W. B. Brooks, Virginia.
Ward W. Williams, New York.
J. R. Brode, Pennsylvania.
S. Squire, London.
D. J. Hibblewhite, Canada.
L. A. Cross, Canada.
W. A. Skelton, Canada.
Andrew Oldfield, Canada.
A. H. DeMara, Canada.
Mrs. Wm. D. Weaver, Pennsylvania.
George M. Hancher, Missouri.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

HYDRAULIC MINING.

Modern Methods Require an Immense Force of Water.

The largest hydraulic gold mine in the world is that in Trinity, Cal. There the owners are engaged in tearing away great sections of Oregon mountain with immense streams of water, says the Scientific American. Now, to displace hundreds of tons of earth and to roll immense bowlders about as if they were marbles requires, it is needless to add, a great force.

The operations at the Trinity mine extend over an area of between 2,000 and 3,000 acres. It was demonstrated from the first that gold was present in paying quantities in this mountain, but the difficulties in the way of getting at it were very great. There was no water available in the vicinity of the proposed mine, and water—a lot of it—was necessary. So it had to be brought through a pipe line from a point thirty miles away. A part of this line goes through a tunnel in the side of a mountain. This tunnel is a mile and a half long, and its construction consumed a period of two years. The water is forced into a huge reservoir on the top of Oregon mountain and is conducted from this to the nozzles of the hydraulics.

From one of these nozzles a stream eight inches in diameter rushes out. The dislodged earth is carried through races and sluices prepared to receive it. Nearly 10,000 cubic yards of earth are turned into these sluices every day. Once a month the sluices are drained of the water and the gold is gathered. Its weight carries it to the bottom of the heap. The gold obtained at these monthly intervals ranges from $15,000 to $40,000 in value.

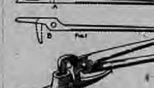
As the mine is about fifty miles from a railroad, one can easily understand how great is the expense of transporting machinery and supplies. The cost of the tunnel and pipe line, too, was large, so that before a dollar's worth of ore was taken from the mine quite a fortune had been put into it.

HOLDS PICKS SECURELY.

Tongs Specially Designed For Handling Pickaxes.

In piecing picks with steel, when they have become too short and are worn down a common pair of tongs will not hold them steady, and they will slip back from the taper on the pick while it is being hammered, says the American Blacksmith. A pair made like those shown in the sketch will give satisfaction, as it will hold the pick firmly and securely, no matter how much hammering is done on the metal.

The lower part of the tongs in the jaw part is first made in a ring (A,



DETAILS OF PICK TONGS.

Fig. 1), which should be large enough when closed together to form a rectangular opening through which the end of the pick will pass all the way up to the eye. This is bent down at right angles, and the other part, B, is forged as in the ordinary pair of tongs, after which it is bent down to go inside of the eye of the pick. The manner of holding a pick is shown in Fig. 2. The smith who has much of this kind of work to do will be well pleased with a pair of these tongs.

FINER THAN SILK.

Remarkable Threads Spun by Certain Species of Spiders.

The cultivation for scientific uses of certain species of spiders, solely for the fine threads they weave, has an important bearing upon astronomy, says the Scientific American.

No substitute for the spider's thread has yet been found for bisecting the screw of the micrometer used for determining the positions and motions of the stars. Not only because of the remarkable fineness of the threads are they valuable, but because of their durable qualities.

The threads of certain spiders raised for astronomical purposes withstand changes in temperature, so that often in measuring sun spots they are uninjured when the heat is so great that the lenses of the micrometer eyepieces are cracked.

These spider lines are only one-fifth to one-seventh of a thousandth of an inch in diameter, compared with which the threads of the silkworm are large and clumsy.

NOSE BAG FOR HORSES.

Arranged to Prevent the Waste of Grain in Feeding.

Any person who has watched horses eating their noonday meals along the streets cannot fail to have noticed how much of the feed was wasted when the animals tossed their heads to get at the oats in the bottom of the bags. A Massachusetts man has designed a feed bag which saves all this waste

IMPROVED FEED BAG

and in addition makes the horse eat slower, so that he gets all the benefit of the food.

The bag is made in two sections, one for the animal's head and the other for the feed. An opening at the bottom allows the oats to flow into the compartment in which the horse has his head, but only as fast as he eats them. He does not have to toss his head about, and even if he does there is no waste, as the compartment containing the feed is closed at the top. By eating slowly, too, he is satisfied with less feed than if he bolted it. When not in use the bag can be folded up and carried in the tool box or under the seat.

Animals That Do Not Drink.

There are several kinds of animals, points out Cosmos, that have never swallowed water. Among these are the llamas of Patagonia and certain gazelles of the far east and a considerable number of reptiles—serpents, lizards and certain batrachians—that live and flourish where there is no moisture. A kind of mouse of the arid plains of western America also exists where moisture is said to be unknown. In the London zoological gardens a parrakeet lived fifty-two years without drinking a drop, and some naturalists believe that hares take no liquid except the dew that sometimes forms on the grass they eat. Even cows and goats in France, in the neighborhood of the Lozere, almost never drink, yet they produce the milk from which is made the famous Roquefort cheese.

Plant Respiration.

Professor H. C. Gore, assistant chief chemist at the bureau of foods of the department of agriculture, Washington, has recently been conducting experiments into the respiratory activity of the various fruits used as food. He found that bananas give off so much heat that it is hard to determine their rate of respiration. In cold storage or any cold place respiration of fruits is reduced. Consequently ripening is held down with the temperature. That is why fruits keep when they are put in the icebox. Fruits and berries that develop rapidly breathe rapidly. Citrus fruits and all those that develop slowly have a low rate of respiration.

Turbine Water Meters.

In the Revue de Mecanique Mr. Dariau publishes a detailed monograph on turbine water meters, or so called speed meters. These are somewhat less sensitive, but, on the other hand, cheaper, than those of disk construction.

The turbine water meter consists essentially of a vertical shaft provided with blades and contained in a chamber into which the water is admitted through oblique orifices. The momentum of the water sets the shaft rotating, and a system of toothed wheels connected to an indicator registers the number of turns.

MAKE YOUR EXPLOSIVES

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Are you sure you're using the one particular explosive that is best suited for your work? Are you sure that your people are posted on the best modern explosive practice? If there's a doubt, why not let our experts help you out? Their advice is free.

Send for HIGH EXPLOSIVES CATALOG NO. 123 which will be issued in about thirty days.

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Q.—In I John iii, 8 we read: "The Son of God was manifested that He might destroy the works of the devil." Will this result in a final salvation or a final destruction of all the wilfully wicked?

Answer.—The Scriptures show us that because of Satan's deception of our Mother Eve, sin entered into the world, and that death followed as a result; therefore we could properly say that the works of the devil have been sin and death. The reign of Christ will result in the destruction of all who work wickedness, and so our Lord declared in one of His great parables, "Depart from Me ye cursed into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels" (Matthew xxv. 41). The language here used by our Lord symbolically represented a condition of destruction. Other Scriptures declare that only the righteous will be preserved, as we read: "The Lord preserveth them that love Him, but all the wicked will He destroy" (Psalm cxlv. 20). This destruction includes Satan himself and all that are in sympathy with his evil methods (Hebrews ii. 14).

Q.—In Matthew xviii, 18 we read, "Whatsoever ye bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; whatsoever ye loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." Do we understand from this Scripture that the Lord meant to turn over his arrangement to the Apostles and be governed by what they did?

Answer.—This Scripture does not teach that the Lord would yield his prerogatives and become obedient to the dictates of the Apostles, but it does teach that they should be so kept, so guided, by the Holy Spirit, that their decision in the church, respecting what things should be considered obligatory and what things should be considered optional would be proper decisions; and that the church in general thereafter might know that the matters were fixed and settled, and that the conclusions arrived at were the Lord's decisions as well as those of the Apostles. This was a guarantee of Divine supervision in the organization of the Church. Jesus assured them that they should be guided by the Holy Spirit, and for this cause we may be assured that the writings of the Apostle in the New Testament are for the benefit of the Church, having the Divine approval and constituting the message of God to the Church.

RIDING A CAMEL.

A Strenuous Task That Promotes a Love of Walking.

Riding a camel is by no means an easy or enjoyable method of locomotion, according to the description given by Mr. M. J. Randall in his book, "Sinai in Spring:"

"If asked 'How do you ride a camel?' I reply invent as many attitudes as you can and employ them all in turn; adjust and readjust the rugs and cushions on which you sit; ride straight; ride crooked; ride with stirrups made of rope; ride without them; hitch first your right knee round the front pommel, then your left knee; stretch yourself wide legged over the saddlebags regardless of the firearms, dates crockery, etc., which they contain until nature commands you to make a less obtuse angle; ride side saddle, if you can persuade your Bedouin that it is possible to do so without prejudice to the camel. Ride how you will and when you will, but, above all—walk. Not only is the sheik himself glad—at your suggestion, but not otherwise—to mount for awhile, but it is a lesson in graceful riding to watch him perched up there, heaven knows how, in some oriental way you have never dreamed of, and it is a lesson in courtesy to mark how at every turn of the road he offers to forego his pipe of peace—chibouk—and post of comfort and descend to the sand, leaving you to incumber his beast of burden."

LUGGAGE IN ENGLAND.

None of It Goes Astray Because the People Are All Very Honest.

Certain strangers within our gates have been wondering at our dealing with passengers' luggage—how much better the system of other countries, where you get a receipt and when the bag goes astray the official assures you it is impossible because there is the receipt. So you go to bed and get up and dress in your bit of paper.

Our method is insular and on the face of it chaotic. We throw our luggage to the mercy of some unknown porter. At the end of the journey we find a sort of lucky tub of portable property piled on the platform, and we plunge about and pick out what we want. You know the scene—a hundred people who have only to say "That's mine" to a strange porter in order to get it.

Thus badly stated the system looks like chaos and the invitation to a general scramble for other men's goods. In practice it works out well, for every one, from porter to passenger, is on his honor, and—this is the point—luggage in England is safer than in any other civilized country.—Westminster Gazette.

Tough Luck.

"Tough luck Jimson had."

"What happened?"

"In order to keep his cook he told her she might have the use of his touring car two afternoons a week."

"Well?"

"Yesterday she eloped with the chauffeur."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

"RIVER OF WATER OF LIFE"

Ezekiel xlvii, 1-12—Oct. 8

"Whosoever will, let him take of the Water of Life freely."—Revelation xxii, 17

IN this study also we find that the Lord through Ezekiel gives us a picture of the Millennial Age, very similar to the one given us in the book of Revelation, seven hundred years after.

Ezekiel's picture shows Jerusalem and the Temple of God as the source of the River of the Water of Life; so in Revelation. Ezekiel shows the river deepening and broadening from a rivulet to a mighty river. He pictures it as flowing down to the Dead Sea, and carrying life whithersoever it goes. He pictures the Dead Sea as being revived, recovered from its deadness, and full of fish. No such river has ever yet sprung forth from Jerusalem, nor can we imagine how the river would ever have its start in the mountain top and reach such proportions in the short distance. This description, picturing a great spiritual truth, is in full accord with the picture in Revelation. It represents beautifully, forcefully, the blessings of refreshment and restitution which will issue forth from the New Jerusalem, the Kingdom of Messiah, when it shall be established amongst men. Gradually the mighty influences of the reign of Messiah will extend blessings to all mankind, even to the submerged class, steeped in ignorance and superstition, fitly represented by the Dead Sea.

"River of water"

Revelation pictures this river as flowing from under the Throne, the New Jerusalem, clear as crystal, and having trees of life on either side of its banks, good for food. Ezekiel has the same picture in mind; he tells of the same trees, whose leaf shall not fade and whose fruit shall not fail, but which will bring forth good fruit every month, because the water which refreshes them comes from the Sanctuary. "The fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaves thereof for healing." Similarly, in Revelation, we are told, "The leaves of the trees will be for the healing of the people" and the fruit for the sustenance of everlasting life; and the Water itself will be for their refreshment. Then we are told that "the Spirit and the Bride" shall give the invitation—a world-wide invitation. "Whosoever will" may come, and he who hears the invitation may say to others, "Come, and drink of the water of life freely!"

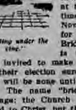
No Water of Life Now

We are certain in our application of these symbolic pictures, that they belong to the future and not to the present. Where is the Water of Life of Revelation now? Where have we anything corresponding to the life-sustaining trees and their healing leaves? On the contrary, *now*, we have the Lord's Word for it that "No man can come unto Me except the Father which sent Me draw him." In other words, there is a ministry of selection or election as respects the class invited to constitute the Bride, the Lamb's Wife.

But with the end of this Age will come the end of the elective process; then the Divine Message will be Free Grace, an offer and opportunity to every creature of Adam's race. All blind eyes will be opened so that all may see; all deaf ears will be unstopped that all may hear, so that the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth.

No Bride to Say, "Come"

The Revelation picture tells us that the Bride of Christ, as well as the Holy Spirit, will give the invitation to every creature to come and partake of the Water of Life freely. But how could the Bride give this invitation before she exists? That there is no Bride at the present time is manifest. Now is the time for calling the Bride class. Now is the time for those invited to make their "calling and their election sure," but Bride there will be none until the incoming Age. The name "bride" implies a marriage; the Church is already espoused to Christ, but the marriage is promised to take place at His second coming. Then there will be a Bride, and shortly after, the glorified Church, in association with her Lord, will be in Kingdom power, in the New Jerusalem—the heavenly. From that City, that new Seat of earth's Empire, will go forth God's Message, gradually deepening and broadening until every member of the race shall have had an opportunity to share in its blessing of life everlasting.



"Sitting under the vine."

Blessed thought! When the Prince of Life shall have put in force the laws of righteousness and equity with an iron rod, the masses of humanity will learn that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." And, ultimately, they will learn to love righteousness. All who refuse to learn and obey will be "cut off" from life.

His Last Residence.

Lawyer (to witness)—Now, then, Mr. Murphy, give us your last residence.

Murphy—Faith, sor, Oi dunno, but it'll be the cimitery, Oi'm thinkin'.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

Q.—In the present day enlightenment, if Christ were here in person as at the time of His first advent, do you believe the people would treat Him the same as they did then?

Answer.—There are representatives of Christ in the world today—not those who are merely professing Christians in name only, but the true, heart-devoted, sincere followers of the Master, and by considering the world's treatment of these we can safely approximate as to what would be the Lord's experiences were He to appear in the flesh as at His first advent. The saintly few who humbly walk in the footsteps of Christ, devoting their all in assisting the poor and in preaching the Gospel, are not held in very high esteem by the people, as a rule. And is not this in harmony with the words of our Lord and the Apostles? (Matthew v. 10-12; Romans viii. 17, 18; II Timothy ii. 12; I Corinthians i. 26, 27.) After all, the common people heard our Lord gladly and marvelled at the gracious words that proceeded out of His mouth. They wished to make Him their king on one occasion, and accorded a triumph to Him at the time of His entry into the city of Jerusalem. It was the Scribes and Pharisees, the religious leaders of that time, that opposed and persecuted the Lord, and finally induced the multitude to cry out against Him. It is even so now. Worldly people admire an upright Christian man, his sincerity and honesty, even though they might consider him foolish for striving to live up to his faith. But it is the modern Scribes and Pharisees who *hate* those that are setting forth the true teachings of the Scriptures. Therefore, in view of the foregoing, we have reason to believe that the Master would fare no better in the world today than at His first advent, were He to appear as then.

Q.—Why were the Jews called "God's chosen people?" Were the ancient Jews different from the modern ones?

Answer.—Abraham was the father of the Jewish people. God made promise to him, saying, "In thy Seed all the families of the earth shall be blessed." Jacob, the grandson of Abraham, had twelve sons, who became the head of the twelve tribes of Israel, or Jews. God made a covenant with this people, saying to them, "If ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people, for all the earth is mine; and ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and an holy nation" (Exodus xix, 5, 6). For more than eighteen centuries God's dealings were with this people exclusively, as he said through His prophet, "Ye only have I known of all the families of earth" (Amos iii, 2). Time after time God reiterated His promise that the Messiah should come to them, and when Jesus came the masses of the Jews were not heeding God's promises; being led by the Clergy class, themselves negligent of the promises, therefore blind, as Jesus said, "Blind leaders of the blind," they rejected Jesus Christ and were cast off from God's favor (Matthew xxiii, 37-39). The words of our Lord clearly imply that God's favor will again return to this people; He said "Ye shall not see me henceforth, *till ye shall say*, Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord." The Apostles point out that God there began to turn his favor to the Gentiles and when the requisite number have been selected from among these to constitute the Kingdom class, as promised, then God's *favor* will again be shown to the Jews as a people (see Romans xi, 1-5 and 25-29).

Q.—Were the six days of creation literal days of twenty-four hours each?

Answer.—The word "day," as used in the Scriptures, signifies a fixed period of time. We read of a forty year day; "the day of temptation in the wilderness," (Hebrews iii, 8, 9.) Again, we have the Scriptural statement that "One day with the Lord is as a thousand years." (II Peter iii, 8.) A year is frequently spoken of as a day; as, "I have appointed thee each day for a year." (Ezekiel iv, 6.) Furthermore the entire Gospel Age is called "The day of salvation."—II Corinthians vi. 2. When considering the statements of Genesis respecting the six creative Days or periods, or epochs, we should not limit our thoughts to a twenty-four hour day, but examine the subject and see what period of time is signified. Doing this, we find that a twenty-four hour day could not be meant, for the sun did not appear until the fourth of these creative days; hence, in the first three of these creative days there could have been no twenty-four-hour day period such as we now note. We would not, however, go to the opposite extreme and join with so-called Scientists in their claim that there were millions of years elapsing in the creative period.

We find satisfactory evidence in the Scriptures that one of these creative "days" was a period of seven thousand years and, hence, that the entire creative week would be 7,000×7=49,000 years. And although this period is infinitesimal when compared with some geological guesses, it is, we believe, quite reasonably ample for the work represented as being accomplished therein,—the ordering and filling of the earth, already in existence.

Q.—Did Ananias tell the first lie, and is that the reason why we often speak of an "Ananias Club" whose members are reputed to be notorious liars?

Answer.—The Lord Jesus declared that Satan told the first lie, saying, "He was a murderer from the beginning and abode not in the truth because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie he speaketh of his own, for he is a liar and the father of it." (John viii. 44.) The first lie told was by Satan in Eden when he said unto Mother Eve, "Ye shall not surely die." (Genesis iii. 4.) This was false because a contradiction to God's plain statement, "Thou shalt surely die." (Genesis ii. 17.) It may truly be said that all the false doctrines of "Heathendom" and "Christendom" have had their foundation in this falsehood told by Satan. Satan's falsehood was the cause of the disobedience of the first man which resulted in the sentence of Adam to death, and which death sentence by inheritance has passed upon all of his offspring. (Romans v. 12.) Ananias was an offspring of Adam. He was born under the condemnation of death, shapen in sin and brought forth in iniquity. (Psalm li. 5.) Therefore, the natural tendency was downward, hence all who would be honest and upright must fight against evil.

Q.—The Bible says "The earth abideth forever" (Ecclesiastes i. 4). How do we harmonize this with the conclusions reached by scientists that the solar system is gradually running down and that eventually the earth will become cold and lifeless?

Answer.—Even if the conclusions of scientists were realized as suggested above it would not be out of harmony with the Bible statement, for the earth would still be "abiding" although in a lifeless form. Various have been the speculations as to the ultimate fate of the earth. Some have conjectured that the earth would eventually drop into the sun and thus be consumed. Others have suggested that a collision would occur with some comet or with another planet, and in this way the earth would be disposed of. The suppositions of scientists have served to amuse a not too credulous public and, we believe, not many have taken them seriously as to their wild guesses. How reasonable and consistent the Bible teaching to the effect that the Creator formed the earth to be inhabited, and that while it is still in an imperfect condition as a habitation for mankind, yet eventually it is to be made glorious and perfect and in its beautified state will form an everlasting dwelling place for the regenerated human race! See Isaiah xlv. 18.

Q.—How shall we understand the Savior's words—"Let the dead bury their dead?" (Matthew viii, 21, 22.)

Answer.—When our first parent, father Adam, disobeyed the Divine commands the death sentence passed upon him, and in the legal sense and from the Creator's standpoint, he was dead although he lived for nine hundred and thirty years afterwards. The dying process began and was consummated when Adam passed into the tomb. The entire race was involved with Adam in this death sentence, as the Scriptures declare—"As by one man sin entered into the world and death by sin and so death passed upon all men." "As in Adam all die" (Romans v. 12; I Corinthians xv. 22). From this view of the matter we may understand the Lord's word, "Let the dead (the legally dead) bury their dead (the actually dead)." It is because all were condemned to death in Adam that all will be made alive in Christ (see Romans v. 18, 19). Corroborating the words of the Lord Jesus the Apostle says, "For the love of Christ constraineth us; because we thus judge that if one died for all then were all dead" (II Corinthians v. 14). Jesus, in the laying down of His life, was giving Himself "a ransom for all"—those under the sentence of death and those who have entered into the great prison house of death, the tomb.

Q.—Since Jesus is to reign until all enemies are put under His feet, and the last enemy to be destroyed is death (I Corinthians xv. 25, 26) would it not prove that Satan and his hosts would be destroyed before death is destroyed, and that both would be destroyed during the reign of Jesus?

Answer.—The Apostle's argument is so clear and convincing in this fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians relative to the reign of our Lord Jesus and the object or purpose to be accomplished by that reign, that there is but one answer to the question and that one in the affirmative. It is apparent to all thinking minds that Christ's reign has not yet begun, for the Scriptures declare that during the reign of the Lord, the great adversary of the race, Satan, will be bound, and that in the close of that reign he will be loosed for a little season. A single glance over the conditions existing in the world will serve to convince anyone that Satan is still a very active personality. However, conditions in the next Age, the period of Christ's reign, will experience a radical change as gradually the evil, selfish elements are eliminated. The last of the evil things that have so long afflicted the race, death, "and him that had the power of death" shall be destroyed (Hebrews ii. 14; Revelation xxi. 4).

A Help When Ironing.

A floor pad of newspapers, piled two inches high or so, will be the delight of the busy ironer. One side should be covered with floor linen, the other with carpet—the linen for summer and the carpet for winter. It is an unbelievable relief to tired feet.—Philadelphia North American.

Oct 14 1911

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

N Y Public Library 476 Fifth ave. Ideal

THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 48 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1911 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

President Gompers Back in Washington After His Tour of the Country--He Found Great Dissatisfaction and Unrest Among the Working Classes. How the Spending of $25,000 Would Have Saved 150 Lives Lost in Austin Disaster.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has returned to general headquarters here after an extended campaign on the Pacific Coast and in the Western States. On Thursday morning he was at his desk at headquarters, and although buried in a mass of correspondence found time to express an opinion on the signs of the times as far as the labor world is concerned. He said: "There is a feeling of unrest among the workers of the world. England, Ireland and the Continent of Europe have had their upheavals and the workers are awakening to a realization of their power in a manner that speaks in unmistakable terms of their determination to secure a more equitable portion of that which they produce.

"In our own United States the same feeling of unrest prevails and if the employers in this country continue their present policy and refuse to meet the representatives of organized labor, the battle for the uplift may be fought on a larger scale, than the conflict which has temporarily ended in Europe.

"I have been among the men who toil, every minute, since I left Washington on August 17. I have talked with them, and labored with them, and have found the measure of their dissatisfaction great. Continued refusals on the part of the employers to meet the representatives of labor will only aggravate the unrest of the workers and no one can foretell what the result will be.

"The workers in the West and on the Pacific Coast are conducting a magnificent contest. With a bold and determined purpose they are demanding that their rights shall be recognized. Their contentions are just and must eventually be conceded. It would have been a pleasure to me to extend my campaign on the coast, but my duties at headquarters and the intimation that Judge Wright would probably announce his decision in the proceedings for contempt which he has initiated on his own account this week made it imperative for me to return.

"While in Los Angeles I had an opportunity to talk with the McNamara brothers, and although I had to leave them in the gloomy jail, I left them with the firm conviction that a jury of their peers would soon proclaim their innocence, set them free, and remove from labor the stain that an unscrupulous organization of employers, the National Association of Manufacturers with its $1,500,000 fund to crush labor would feign fasten upon it. Before I saw the McNamara brothers in jail I was positively convinced of their innocence. After talking with them in Los Angeles I am convinced that they are the victims of one of the most diabolical plots ever hatched in our country.

"In Los Angeles every effort has been made to prejudice the citizens against the McNamaras. Detective Burns, his employers and satellites, have already tried them in the newspapers and magazines, but justice will prevail and the plots of the enemies of labor will fail. The people of Los Angeles are realizing more and more that an unholy effort has been and is being made to sacrifice innocent men so that a stain may be cast on the cause they represent. The American Federation of Labor will stand by the McNamaras. We know they are innocent. We have secured for them the services of the ablest lawyers who cannot be bought and I am convinced that when the trial is over and the plots of the enemies of labor have been disclosed, organized labor will be commended and praised for its position in the McNamara case."

According to a statement made by Edward Wegmann, the distinguished civil engineer, the disaster at Austin, Pa., caused by the breaking of the Bayless dam, could have been averted at a cost of $25,000. Failure on the part of the owners to provide this amount caused a fearful catastrophe in which the lives of over 150 men and women and children were sacrificed and all the earthly possessions of hundreds more were swept away by the death dealing flood. The following statement from Mr. Wegmann appeared in the Washington Herald:

"Mr. Hatton wrote me January 29, 1910, asking me to give some engineering advice on re-enforcement of the dam," said Mr. Wegmann today. "I agreed to do so and Mr. Hatton called upon me shortly thereafter at my office in this city. Mr. Hatton submitted to me the plans according to which he had constructed the dam at Austin, Pa., and stated that the dam had commenced to move, and was in a dangerous condition.

"Mr. Hatton said the base of the dam had already slid eighteen inches, and that the top of the dam was thirty-one inches away from its original position.

"The calculation which I made with reference to the stability of the dam showed that the profile adopted

(Continued on Eighth Page)

RAILROADS AND GENERAL WELFARE.

FRANKLIN K. LANE, interstate commerce commissioner, told the City Club of Los Angeles that "regulation of railroads is still experimental." He added: "It may fail. If it does, nothing is left but government ownership." Strange to relate his audience of 500 business men broke into loud and prolonged applause at the suggestion of this dire calamity! Regulation of rates may possibly succeed after a fashion. It never has yet, but conceivably it may. Even so, it must necessarily fail far short of achieving the best result of society and for this reason:

Under private ownership, railroads and all other public utilities are run primarily for private profit; under public ownership, they are run primarily for public service. The two ends are quite different, even incompatible. Imagine, for instance, the post office, fire department or common school conducted primarily as institutions for private profit. They might be regulated and held down to reasonable dividends on the actual investment, yet at the same time fail miserably to serve the people to the best advantage. As a matter of fact, we have found it pays society better to run post office, fire department and school without direct profit than to try to make money out of them. We get our dividends in the form of enlightenment, comfort, safety and the larger forms of prosperity.

There is a vast deal that railroads could do for the general welfare if conducted for service rather than profit. And "general welfare" looms large in our sacred constitution, while nothing is said about private profits.

Doubtless we are booked for a period of "regulation." It is a link in the chain of our evolution from the stage coach to government railroads. But, if the good of the people is the object of national policy, it is certain to prove an utter futility—just a way station on the road to our real destination.

STRIKE OF THE MONEY UNION.

THE Harriman railroad system is a money union, composed of hundreds of millions of dollars. It acts as a unit in dealing with the government, with the public, and, especially, with labor. This money union has been powerful enough to rule great states, to exert a potent influence in ruling the nation, and to say to labor, "This much shall you get and this much shall you work," or enforce a penalty of hardship and possible starvation.

Labor demands the same right to combine, to deal as an organized unit instead of unorganized individuals. The laborer cannot stand before organized wealth in his naked individuality. He will be crushed down to the lowest line of subsistence. It is only when he and his fellows combine as a unit, just as the Harriman railroads have done, that he can meet the consolidated employer on anything like equal terms.

The right of combination which the Harriman system claims for itself it denies to labor. In spite of laws and constitutions, it maintains the "closed" or union "shop" for itself and insists on the "open" or non-union "shop" for its employes. The issue of the railroad strike is to vindicate the right of labor to combine and deal with capital as a whole, precisely as capital insists on dealing with labor as a whole. The labor union is fighting for the right of decent existence; the money union, for the right to exploit human labor to the limit. In the end, labor will win because its cause is the cause of humanity. But the end may lie beyond the present strike.

DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE, MOST DISTINGUISHED WELSHMAN.

NO living Welshman is so widely known as is David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer in the British cabinet, who, it is announced, is coming to visit America soon. If you don't believe he's Welsh, just read this: His mother was Margaret Owen of Mynyddednyfed, Criccieth, and he was educated in part at Llanystymdwy church school. His address when at home is Brynawel, Criccieth, Carnarvon. Mr. Lloyd-George has held his present post since 1908. He it was who put through the famous budget which was the beginning of the downfall of the veto power in the house of lords. For this the chancellor is dearly beloved by the common people. He is said to be a most democratic person.

CRITICS PUT CARNEGIE ON HIS METTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Andrew Carnegie, having read in the Dundee Advertiser that his offer of $25,000 for branch libraries in Manchester (accepted by the city council) had been criticised on the ground that "the American Steel Trust called in detectives and militia to shoot down the men whom they employed when they ventured to strike against the conditions under which they worked," writes from Skibo castle, Sutherland, to the lord mayor of Manchester as follows (in reproducing the text of the letter Mr. Carnegie's spelling is as follows):

"May I ask you to inform your citizens that I was coaching in the far north of Scotland when the deplorable outbreak at Homestead occurred, and did not hear of it for two days after. I received the following cable. 'Kind master, tell us what to do and we will do it for you.—Workman's Committee.'

"It was too late. Two city guards had been shot and the governor of the state had cald out troops and was in possession of the works.

"Into the merits of the question we need not enter, tho I must say I found upon my return that my partners had offered most generous terms. The workers of Pittsburgh never refused the libraries and halls I personally bilt for them at the Carnegie works, nor others I bilt for the city, nor would the workers of Manchester if they inquired into my relations with labor for 20 odd years during which I was in control."

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Irish Railway Strike Not a Success--Tremendous Unrest Amongst British Miners -- Locomotive Workers On Strike--Steel Workers Secure Advance -- Proposed Amalgamation of All British Steel Workers' Unions.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 1. Very serious trouble has broken out in Ireland during the last seven days and traffic on most of the Irish railway systems is, if not at a standstill, at least seriously impeded. The origin of the trouble was in Dublin where two goods transporters refused to handle timber consigned by a merchant who had a dispute on with his own timber workers. The dismissal of these men was followed by a general strike and by the intervention of the officials of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the biggest union of railway workers of all grades in the United Kingdom. The newspapers are making great play with flaring statements to the effect that the national Irish strike projected as a result of the above trouble by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has been a failure. What has happened is really that the Irish lines have proved to be on the whole badly organized from the trade union standpoint and only a small portion of the men taking the island as a whole have come out. Still what has been done has practically paralyzed every system in Ireland and even the passage of the mails across Ireland to Queenstown. Some divided opinions appear to rule in the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants itself with regard to the advisability of a national strike over the whole of the Irish railways at a time when the Railway Commission is sitting in England to discuss all railway grievances.

Speaking at a meeting of the General Railway Workers' Union at Darlington T. Louth, the general secretary, said: "Although we have had a bit of flutter in this (recent English) strike, I think you may well prepare for another one. I am not going to incite you. I am not going to ask you to strike, but it is my duty to ask you to prepare. I believe the companies are going to put up a fight, and it is necessary that you should put up one as well. It is necessary that you should make all preparations possible because preparations for war are always made in time of peace. Now that we are at peace get on with the preparations as quickly as possible, because whenever war starts in the railway world all the railway companies are on—they all belong to the Railway Association."

Perhaps the most interesting trade union note of the moment is with regard to the general discontentment amongst English, Welsh and Scotch miners. For over a year now members of the miners' union have been restive.

The South Wales miners have just held a special convention to discuss the proposal to establish a minimum wage. South Wales, like Yorkshire, demand a minimum wage for coal getters of two dollars a day. Lancashire and Cheshire would agree to $1.75, while Durham does not ask more than $1.50. Derbyshire, where the local miners' union has thirty-eight members and a reserve fund of nearly two million dollars, is inclined to go the limit and demands the two dollars minimum. North Wales is a $1.75 country. It is this latter which will probably be the eventual united demand for all the English and Welsh miners.

The officials of the Bradford Woolcombers' union, which has a membership of 1,2,000 have resigned en bloc as a result of domestic differences. Since the members were on strike some months ago dissatisfaction with the officials has been shown by a section of the members. A ballot for the election of new officials will take place shortly. The retiring officials are offering themselves for re-election.

One thousand men at the London docks are on strike owing, it is stated, to the action of the owners of the dock, who, the men declare, have broken the recent agreement. The men's representatives are approaching the officials of the Board of Trade on the subject. Meantime, there has been no extension of the trouble.

There is a possibility of the dispute at the Lancashire and Yorkshire locomotive works at Horwich spreading. Twenty engines weekly are usually repaired at the works, and, as the non-union men in the running sheds are working double time to keep up with the repairs, steps are being taken to bring the remaining union men out. The management adheres to the position that the men must resume work before presenting the additional list of grievances. One-third of Horwich's adult male population is out. Seven hundred married men are receiving relief from the Men's Distress Committee. The education Committee fund for feeding school children is near exhaustion.

The strike at the Dowlais Steel works has been settled. An agreement has been arrived at with the general manager, providing for the recognition of all the unions involved and the raising of the rates of wages

(Continued on Eighth Page)

BIG VERDICT UNDER LIABILITY ACT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Mrs. Alma Johnson, who sued the Riter-Conley Company, contractors, for $50,000, for the loss of her husband, William Johnson, obtained a verdict for $15,000 today, after a trial before Supreme Justice Gavegan and a jury.

Johnson, who was employed by the defendant company at a salary of $5 a day, was killed by the falling of a derrick, and the counsel's table, during the trial, contained two elaborate models of the derrick standing several feet high, one supplied by each side. The contracting company endeavored to show that Johnson's death was due to contributory negligence.

Herbert Smythe, Mrs. Johnson's counsel, when the case came to trial on Monday last, furnished a surprise by asking Justice Gavegan to permit the complaint to be amended by making the amount of damages claimed $50,000 instead of $25,000, on the ground that since Johnson's death and the commencement of her suit, she has had three children to provide for instead of two. Justice Gavegan permitted the complaint to be amended.

The action was the first instituted under the new employers liability act, which compels the employer to prove contributory negligence if set up as a defense.

WORKERS' PEACE OFFER REFUSED

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Hopes that the strike of the Illinois Central shop employes might be brought to a peaceful conclusion by arbitration received a blow today. C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central, sent a message to Governor Noel, of Mississippi, who had suggested arbitration, in which he refused to consider such a course.

Mr. Markham refused to make public the contents of his message, but let it be understood that it was unfavorable. It was unofficially stated, however, that he told the governor that in the opinion of counsel for the railroad, the shop crafts' federation was a combination in restraint of trade, violating the Sherman anti-trust law and therefore that any negotiations with it would be illegal.

Despite the violence which has marked the strike in the South, officials of the Illinois Central and the Harriman lines declare that the walk-out is practically at an end. The railroad men assert that the strikers will soon come to terms when they recognize the hopelessness of their struggle.

AN IMPORTANT COURT DECISION.

Organizer labor in the State of Washington is rejoicing over a decision recently handed down by the Supreme Court of the state sitting in Olympia, which sustained the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation Act passed at the last session of the legislature. The beneficient legislation was secured through the united, continued and untiring efforts of the members of labor organizations.

In handing down the decision the court said: "A business that seeks a profit at the risk of the life and limb of human beings is subject to regulation, and that law is, or ought to be, a progressive scieme and the constitution must be construed in the light of our changed conditions."

The constitutional questions raised were that the law deprived individuals of their property without due process of law; that it did not apply to all alike and was class legislation, that it was contrary to the provisions directing uniform taxation and that it violated the right of trial by jury. The decision was written by Judge Fullerton and was signed by the full court.

McNAMARA'S DEFENSE WILL SEEK DELAY.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 9.—John and James B. McNamara, waiting the beginning of their trial here for alleged dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, have received assurances from their mother in Cincinnati that she will come to Los Angeles to attend the sessions. Mrs. McNamara will not arrive until the jury has been selected.

Attorneys for the defense and the prosecution are making final plans for the case. The attorneys for the defense will ask a two weeks' continuance. The prosecution asserts that if the delay is asked the prosecution will insist on an immediate trial.

The eight-hour law for women, passed by the recent session of the Washington legislature, was declared unconstitutional the other day by Superior Judge John F. Main, at Seattle. Physicians testified that it was not injurious for women to work nine or ten hours a day, but the court upheld the constitutionality of the law.

LOSS OF LIEE IN OUR INDUSTRIES.

In his article on Workingman's Compensation in Harper's for October, Robert W. Bruere presents some statistics which gives a startling view of the number of casualties in our great industries.

"The facts involved are gravely impressive. As in the case of our national birth and death rates, we have unhappily no accurate official information about industrial casualties. But our foremost authority on this subject, Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistical expert, computes the number of fatal accidents among occupied males in the year 1908 as between thirty and thirty-five thousand. These figures are exceedingly conservative. They take account of only a few more than twenty-six million persons in a population estimated at only eighty-seven millions. They omit from consideration our six million wage-earning women, and they do not include the millions of casual laborers, who, while not registered as employed, are not infrequently exposed to industrial hazards. Reviewing Mr. Hoffman's estimates in the light of later information, Mr. W. J. Ghent, a most scholarly student of our industrial conditions, declares that the 'annual death roll of American industry cannot be much below fifty thousand.' Both authorities are agreed in placing the annual total of non-fatal accidents in the United States at 'not much less than two millions'—a frightful commentary upon our civilization!"

The organization of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers in Western Louisiana and Eastern Texas, to remedy evils which have grown up in that work, mainly the company store and the "check" system of payment, has been met by the Southern Sawmill Operators' association by shutting down twenty-four of the largest plants and discharge of all men and the statement that other mills will be closed as fast as organizers get busy with the men. The men claim that the system employed by the mill owners is reducing them to a condition of peonage, and that now is as good a time as any to bring about a change.

Tenant farmers in the state of Texas, who, according to statistics, till about 80 per cent of the soil, have caught the organizing spirit of the times and have begun the formation of a renters' union, which will hold a state convention at Waco, Tex., next month. All land renters and farm laborers are invited to join.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

LOST PARADISE TO BE RESTORED.

Mankind to Be Redeemed Through Jesus' Sacrifice—Darwin Theory Crumbling—Pastor Russell Says Evolution Is Unscientific and Tends to Undermine the Verities of God's Word—Higher Critics Leading the People Into Error—Divine Provision for the Regeneration of Mankind Will Be Made Clear During Messiah's Reign.

MID-OCEAN, Oct. 8.—Pastor Russell made some startling statements in connection with his discourse on the Blood of Atonement. He chose for his text the words, **"For the life of the flesh is in the blood, and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an Atonement for your souls."**—Lev. 17: 11. He said:

All the trend of religious scholarship in recent years is away from the Bible and in line with the Evolution theory. The Bible sets forth that the first man was created perfect, in the image and likeness of his Creator, and that when on trial for life or death everlasting he was disobedient, and came under the sentence of death; and that all trouble, all sin and sorrow, pain and death, for the past six thousand years, is the penalty, the result, of that fall from obedience and harmony with God. The Bible teaches the necessity for an Atonement for sin, and this lesson was shown in the typical sacrifices of bullocks and goats, which Israelites for centuries commemorated, especially upon their Atonement Day, at the beginning of each year.

THE BIBLE AND EVOLUTION OPPOSED.

Evolution claims that man started as a cousin to the monkey, and that instead of falling into sin and death, an evolution process has been bringing him up, up to his present high elevation. This theory, having no place for sin or a fall, finds, of course, no place or need for a recovery, through a Redeemer, a Savior. The two theories are absolutely opposed. Whoever believes the Darwinian theory cannot, logically, be a Christian. Whoever is a Christian cannot, logically, hold to the Darwin theory. And yet the pulpits of Christendom are well stocked with Higher Critics and Evolutionists, and all of our colleges and theological seminaries are graduating others, all antagonistic to the Bible and its presentations. For years the fight has been conducted on the quiet. The unbelievers hold the best and most influential pulpits and professorships in Christendom, and insidiously, craftily, undermine the faith of those who are paying them their salaries.

It is time that the battle between truth and error should come out into the open, because the majority of those who are being misled do not realize the situation until their faith is entirely undermined—until their minds are so entrenched in error that the verities of God's Word, including the words of Jesus and the Apostles, have passed with them into the list of absurdities, amongst these, the stories of Jonah and the whale, Noah and the flood, etc., endorsed by Jesus and the Apostles.

HIGHER CRITICISM MEANS HIGHER INFIDELITY.

Today every college, every theological seminary throughout the whole civilized world, is teaching what is commonly known as Higher Criticism of the Bible—though the proper name for it would be higher infidelity—infidelity amongst the higher ones of all Christendom. These Higher Critics are doing the same work exactly that Thomas Paine and Robert Ingersoll did, only that they are carrying on their work on a higher plane—appealing not to the gross and the vile, but to the refined, intelligent and truth seeking. As a result their influence is a thousand fold more injurious. Those to whom Paine and Ingersoll appealed were very rarely Christians at all; hence they destroyed very little faith—they merely made their unbelief more rank and foul.

But these Higher Critic infidels of this "evil day" are making use of all the vast machinery of Christendom in all denominations, especially through theological seminaries, to undermine and overthrow the faith of all who have named the name of Christ, great and small, rich and poor, cultured and ignorant. It is being done systematically, too, craftily, deceitfully, in a manner that the masses of the people would scarcely credit. It is safe to say that fully four out of five who graduate from theological seminaries of all denominations are Higher Critic infidels, who are instructed that their main business is to promote morality amongst the people, especially to build up Churchanity, particularly their own denomination, and to gradually, stealthily, craftily wean the people from the faith of the Bible to their higher critical dogmas. And they are succeeding most wonderfully. A "pestilence" is the only figure of speech which really fits to this pernicious influence.

"OUT OF THINE OWN MOUTH WILL I JUDGE THEE."

Said the Lord, and in harmony with this we find that in the Lord's providence these Higher Critics are gradually more and more telling on themselves. But the nominal Christian is quite obtuse, and many of the true Christians, as the Apostle explains, are merely "babes in Christ," unable to use the strong meat of the Word, and capable only of enjoying or using the "milk of the Word," and incapable of using its strong meat. Hence the open declaration of these wolves in sheep's clothing, who masquerade as sheep, are not taken seriously. If the sheep are startled by the words, they are soothed again by the thought that this is our kind minister, polished in manner and well educated, and he surely would not lead us astray, he surely would not deceive us. If he had ceased to believe the Bible and become an infidel he surely would have left the pulpit. Poor innocents!

GOOD ATONEMENT FOR SIN.

Our text refers to a blood-atonement for sin. The Law Covenant required the death of a bullock and a goat, but the repetition of these sacrifices every year indicated that no cancellation was effected thereby—merely a typical covering of sin for year. The Law required an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a man's life for a man's life, which implies that a perfect man must of necessity die in order to be the Redeemer of Adam and the race which shared his condemnation. The bullock of the sin-offering, therefore, was merely a type of a better sacrifice. The true sacrifice was provided in the death of the Man Christ Jesus. He was a man and yet not a sinful man, because, although born of a woman, His life was from above. Had He received his life from an earthly father, He would have been a blemished, imperfect, sinful man, and as such could not have paid the ransom-price for another. For this cause One was chosen to be the Redeemer who was "holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners." And all this because of His miraculous conception.

As in the type the blood of the bullock was used to make a typical atonement for a year, so in the antitype the blood of Jesus is efficacious to make atonement for the sins of the whole world. In the type an earthly priest offered the blood, in an earthly tabernacle; in the antitype, He who became the Sin-Offering, begotten of the Holy Spirit, at the time of His consecration, was therefore recognized as the great Antitypical High Priest. After His resurrection He ascended on high, "to appear in the presence of God for us"—for the Church—first; and when the Church shall be completed, He will appear for the world. He will seal the New Covenant for Israel, applicable to all the families of the earth, through Israel. Then, as the great Mediator of that New Covenant (Jeremiah xxxi, 31), He will, for a thousand years, reign as King of the earth, the Antitype of Melchisedec—a Priest upon His throne—a Royal Priest, possessed of the necessary power to put down sin and to uplift humanity and perform the function of instructing and blessing mankind.

TO REGAIN PARADISE LOST.

The Paradise lost when Adam sinned was a miniature one. It is to be restored and to be world-wide in extent. "God will make His earthly footstool glorious." He has promised to make His footstool glorious—"He formed it not in vain, He formed it to be inhabited."—Isaiah lx, 13, lxvi, 1; xlv, 18.

As the earthly Eden it will be inhabited by its master, man; the restored earth would be naught without its master restored. And this is the Divine provision, that as by man came death, sin, sorrow, pain, trouble, by a man also shall come the resurrection of the dead, the uplifting of Adam's race, mentally, morally, physically, to human perfection, happiness and everlasting life. Earth's blessings will be for all except two classes: (1) Those who love sin and hate righteousness, after having been brought to a full knowledge of both good and evil, will have no further Divine favor, but will die the Second Death. (2) The others who will not get human perfection and earth's blessings will be a spiritual class, a saintly class whom God is now selecting from among mankind to be His co-laborers with Christ in the uplifting and restitution of humanity.

Unquestionably, the Almighty could have arranged a plan for dealing with humanity differently—He could have put a different penalty upon Father Adam. The present arrangement was made so as to display (1) Divine Justice, (2) Divine Love, (3) Divine Power, (4) Divine Wisdom. Man's fall and degradation under the death sentence witnessed to men and to angels the downward tendency of sin and Divine Justice in man's condemnation. Divine Love is manifested in the work of redemption. Divine Power will be manifested, during the reign of Messiah, in the uplifting of humanity from sin and death—the resurrection of the dead. Divine Wisdom will finally be seen by all when the great work of reconciliation and regeneration shall have been effected.

THE LIFE IS IN THE BLOOD.

We have always known that in a very important sense the life of every creature is in its blood, as our text declares. But we are continually finding that the Bible contains such a superhuman wisdom that many of its statements grow in importance as our knowledge increases. Our text is no exception to this rule. The latest findings of science are to the effect that life and nature are more particularly represented in the blood than in any other manner.

If the theory of Evolution seemed supported by Mr. Darwin's careful inter-breeding of his pigeons, we are not to forget the difficulty he encountered in maintaining his fancy breeds. The constant tendency appeared to be to turn back to the original stock. We are now informed that this is a rule, a law of nature, which applies both to animal and vegetable life. We are informed that all such breedings return to their original species in the third and fourth generation. It is even pointed out now that diseases of the blood proceed no further than the third or fourth generation, and this most fortunately, otherwise the physical health of humanity might be much more impaired than it is.

Is not this a direct corroboration of that Bible statement which some of us once thought so ungracious—God's declaration that He would "visit" the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation?" (Exodus xx, 5.) It now appears that, instead of being a mark of Divine disfavor, it is a mark of Divine mercy that hereditary taint in the blood is limited to the third or fourth generation.

A celebrated physician and scientist, Dr. William Hanna Thomson, promulgating this theory, said:—

"Professor George H. F. Nuttall, of the University of Cambridge, took up the subject and has so extended its application that a single drop of blood from an animal now suffices, not only to show by its own peculiar chemical reaction what animal it comes from, but also how nearly related an animal is by his blood to other animals. It begins, therefore, to look as if the whole classification of zoology might have to be re-arranged according to these blood tests. Thus a drop of blood from a walrus shows no relation to a drop of whale's blood, or the blood of any other cetacean, such as seals or porpoises, which, like the walrus, are mammals that have taken to the sea."

We may be sure that those who hold fast to the teachings of the Bible will come out on the right side of the argument in the long run. The endeavor of world wise men to get away from God's book has led many of them to extremes of thought and of statement, which some day will be fully restified to their shame, said Pastor Russell. The Bible foretells this, saying, "The wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid." (Isaiah xxix, 14.) St. Paul refers to science, falsely so-called, which will ultimately be proven entirely wrong.

COMPLETE SIN-ATONEMENT.

For nearly six thousand years the reign of sin and death has prevailed. It is nearly two thousand years since the Redeemer came to give His life as man's redemption price, yet still the reign of sin and death continues. It is not because the blood of Christ was insufficient to satisfy the claims of Justice for the sins of the world, but because, before the merit of the blood of Christ could be given to Adam and his race, it must have a previous use. That use has been in progress for the past eighteen centuries, during which it has been the basis of the Church's justification by faith.

There is a difference between the Church's faith justification of this Age, and the world's actual justification, to be accomplished in the next Age. The world will actually get restitution to human life and its privileges, earthly dominion, etc. All that Adam had and lost, all that Jesus redeemed, will be given to Adam and his race to have and to hold as theirs forever.

But, meantime, the merit of Christ's blood or sacrifice is used in the interest of "the Church of the First-born." The earthly, natural rights will not be given to the Church, for she is to have "some better thing"—a heavenly inheritance with her Lord and a participation in His spirit nature. The Redeemer's merit is imputed to the Church, to cover the imperfection and weakness of each one called and drawn of the Father to membership in the Bride of Christ. The difference between a gift and an imputation is manifest—an imputation signifies merely a loan, an assistance. Thus the merit of Christ, imputed to those who would become His Elect Church, covers their blemishes so that they may present their bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God; as footstep followers of Jesus—as participants with Him in His spirit nature and in an attainment of the heavenly nature.

Thus it will be seen that since the entire world lost life and all its privileges through the disobedience of Adam, all of these may be fully recovered from their inherited disaster, through the Redeemer, because His life was given—figuratively. His blood was shed—"the Just for the unjust," as the great Sin-Atonement for the world.

ATONEMENT FOR THE SOUL.

In our text the word soul is a synonym for person or being. Father Adam was a human soul, a human being, so also his children. He alone, however, had a standing before Justice. He alone was perfect, he alone was on trial, and through his disobedience and fall his children are involved. Jesus was, originally, a spirit being, personality or soul, the Logos. He became a partaker of flesh and blood; He was not, previously, a human soul, hence it was that it was necessary for Him to lay aside the glory of His higher nature or order of being and become a human soul, "that He, by the grace of God, might taste death for every man." (Hebrews ii, 9.) He gave his blood, His life, a Ransom for all, and thus we see the fulfillment of our text, the exhibition of Divine favor and love with the resultant blessing to the world, during Messiah's reign, and the blessing and exaltation of the Church, which must precede.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Maine, Oct. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am pleased to add my testimony to the many you receive from those who love the Lord and His glorious appreciation of the way you are publishing the sermons of Pastor Russell, and also the Sunday School Lessons and Bible Question Box.

You are doing a grand work in giving so much space to so good a cause and I am sure you will receive a blessing for it.

Yours truly,
GOLDIE HOXIE.

Maine, Oct. 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please accept my thanks for your kindness in publishing dear Pastor Russell's sermons and the Question Box. I appreciate them very much. Your paper is one of my most welcome visitors for I do so love to read Pastor Russell's sermons. They explain the Bible so plainly and the Question Box answers so many questions I have so longed to know. I shall be a subscriber to your paper as long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. May God bless and prosper you for helping in the Harvest work.

Sincerely yours,
MINNIE E. SHERBURNE.

Maine, Oct. 6.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the kindness of a friend, I have had the pleasure of reading several copies of your excellent and valuable paper. I like it so much that I desire to subscribe for it, so as to have the copies myself and am today sending my subscription to you. While I like the general tone and makeup of your paper, I subscribe for it wholly because you publish the sermons of Pastor Russell. I am much interested in these wonderful sermons and wish to have them regularly. Wishing you continued prosperity, I am,

Most sincerely yours,
MRS. IDA M. FLEMING.

Ohio, Oct. 7.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of your valuable paper, which is a welcome visitor to my home every week. I especially like Pastor Russell's sermons, and also the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box. I must say that all the answers to the Questions are very good and have been a great help to me and I feel safe to say that all who read them receive some benefit from them. Hoping that you will continue this grand work which you are doing. Wishing you the best of success. I am

Very truly yours,
PAUL SHUSTER.

Chicago, Oct. 3.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am writing to commend you, especially in your religious department. I think it is excellent. Pastor Russell is certainly the greatest Bible student of this or any other age, so far as I know, and it is a pleasure to read his clear and reasonable dissertations on the Divine Word. The Question Box feature is also very interesting, and your last issue was especially instructive.

Yours very truly,
JOHN T. READ.

Washington, Oct. 9.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Since recently subscribing to your paper we feel moved to thank you in behalf of your participation in upholding a grand, noble cause.

We richly enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons discerning in them a most wonderful unfolding of God's great plan of the Ages.

Truly, the light is shed on God's Word as never before. God bless Pastor Russell and may you be richly sustained in your efforts in a right cause.

Very truly,
F. W. CHANDLER.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Postoffice Departmemt at Washington continues to advise all periodicals admitted to the second-class mail privilege that they must comply strictly with the postal laws affecting subscribers. As these laws forbid carrying delinquent subscribers, the National Labor Tribune is compelled to repeat its notice that it cannot continue sending the paper to subscribers in arrears. Your tab shows whether you are paid up or not. If you are behind kindly remit at once.

Q.—"In that day shall there be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness unto the Lord of hosts in the land of Egypt." (Isaiah xix, 19, 20.) What may we understand by this Scripture?

Answer—There is but one structure in all the earth that could by any possibility fulfil the requirements of the text, and that is the Great Pyramid in Egypt. The whole of northern Egypt forms a sector shaped country the center of which is marked by the Pyramid. To mathematicians and scientists the center of a sector is also at the border thereof, and thus, as to location, the Pyramid is clearly indicated. It has always stood as the greatest wonder in the world because of its enormous dimensions, great antiquity and marvelous exhibition of engineering skill. With its original casing-stones in position, all highly polished like white marble, and so accurately joined together that it was almost impossible to distinguish the joints, this immense structure of solid masonry, covering over thirteen acres of ground and nearly five hundred feet in height, was truly a magnificent spectacle as it glittered in the rays of the dazzling Egyptian sunlight. To the ancients it was known as "The Terrible Crystal." Recent investigation of the interior passage ways and chambers has revealed the fact that these form a wonderful system of symbols in which the entire plan of salvation as presented in the Scriptures is outlined. Because it is such a great "witness," in that it so clearly corroborates the teachings of the Lord's Word, it is now becoming generally known as "The Stone Bible." Melchisedec, "a Priest of the Most High God," is reputed to have been the builder, and the date of its construction has been well established as being the year 2170 B. C. It is, therefore, the oldest building on earth.

Q.—The Lord Jesus taught the Christians to pray, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth." Does that mean that all Christian people should join together and vote for the election of only Christian men to office in order that God's will might be done on the earth?

Answer.—The true footstep followers of the Lord Jesus are called to a "heavenly calling" (Hebrews iii, 1), to the "high calling of God" (Philippians iii, 13.) They are running for the office of joint heirship with Christ Jesus in his Kingdom. The Apostle Paul was one of these runners. He realized that a man cannot well run for two offices at the same time. He said, "Do not be conformed to this world." (Romans xii, 2.) That is to say, do not become entangled with the things of this world. Again he said, "This one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus" (Philippians iii, 13, 14); and in harmony with this Jesus said, "Ye are not of this world;" and again, "My kingdom is not of this world," meaning this present evil order of things; therefore we come to the conclusion that the chief duty of the Christian is to avoid entangling alliance with worldly systems, and to devote himself to preparing for the kingdom of our Lord when he comes. All good citizens should desire righteous men in office, but a righteous government cannot be established by imperfect men, hence the hope of the Christian is in the Bible teaching that Christ Jesus, the great Messiah, will, in God's due time, set up His kingdom, and establish righteousness in the earth.

Q.—If Moses and Elijah were actually dead, how could they appear on the Mount of Transfiguration with our Lord Jesus? (Matthew xvii, 1-3.)

Answer.—While Moses and Elijah both passed from the scene of earth's experiences under peculiar and mysterious circumstances, yet we are assured that both died. (Deuteronomy xxxiv, 5; Hebrews xi, 13.) The Scriptures everywhere represent the dead as being in a condition of unconsciousness, "asleep" in the tomb, the grave.—"The dead know not anything." "for there is no wisdom, nor device, nor knowledge in the grave whither thou goeth." (Ecclesiastes ix, 5, 10.) We must carefully examine the text under consideration, for the true meaning, recognizing that all of the expressions of the inspired Scriptures are in complete harmony. The ninth verse of this same chapter explains the matter, where we note the words of the Master—"Tell the vision to no man." What the Apostles saw therefore was merely a "vision" of Moses and Elijah with the Lord, just as St. John on the Isle of Patmos saw visions of beasts, angels, etc., and not the actual things themselves. Moses surely had not been resurrected and made perfect at that time, for we are informed that our Lord Jesus was the first to rise from the dead and be glorified. Note also the Apostle Paul's words in Hebrews xi, 39, 40, where he sets forth that Moses and the other ancient worthies of the past have yet to be made perfect by those of the Church class when glorified in the heavenly Kingdom with Christ.

THE MEMORIAL DATE FOR SPRING.

It seems early to announce the d of the Memorial for 1912, but some our readers are asking for it, as o journal reaches far-off points. Th date for the celebration next spring will be Sunday evening, March 31, 1912, after 6 p. m. According to the Jewish calendar the fourteenth day of the month will begin at the time mentioned, and it was on that date that the lamb was to be slain, and that our "Lamb" was slain. And it was on the same night preceding that our Lord instituted the Memorial and symbolical eating of His flesh and blood as the antitype of Israel's Passover Lamb.—Watch Tower.

SHOW ME THY FACE.

Show me Thy face—one transient gleam
Of loveliness Divine,
And I shall never think or dream
Of other love than Thine;
All lesser lights will darken quite,
All lower glories wane,
The beautiful of earth will scare
Seem beautiful again.

Show me Thy face—my faith and love
Shall henceforth fixed be,
And nothing here have power to move
My soul's serenity.
My life shall seem a trance, a dream,
And all I feel and see,
Illusive, visionary—Thou
The one reality.

Show me Thy face—I shall forget
The weary days of yore;
The fretting ghosts of vain regret
Shall haunt my soul no more.
All doubts and fears for future years
In quiet trust subside;
And naught but blest content and calm
Within my breast abide.

Show me Thy face—the heaviest cross
Will then seem light to bear;
There will be gain in every loss,
And peace with every care.
With such light feet the years will fleet,
Life will seem brief as blest,
Till I have laid my burden down
And entered into rest.

—Selected.

TRAPPING EAGLES.

The Chinese Get Them With a Baited Net and a Decoy Bird.

Every year, according to an old custom, in the second quarter of the September or October moon, the inhabitants of the Chinese province of Shantung go to Mongolia to hunt the eagles which abound in that region. The huntsmen march in troops along the roads, carrying on their shoulders long poles from which are suspended their baggage and provisions and on which are perched tame eagles to be used as decoys.

The hunters make use of a large net, spread open on the ground and baited with small dried fishes. In the midst of which is placed a tame eagle. The decoy naturally begins to devour the bait and thus invites its wild cousins to follow its example. When the birds have alighted and are feeding the hunter, from his hiding place two or three hundred yards distant, quickly closes the net by means of cords and thus captures the eagles.

Eagle hunting is very lucrative. The feathers are used in the manufacture of fans and are sold at a high price even in China. There are three sorts—Kiepei, black with white centers; Chema, white spotted with black; Tousing, half white and half black. Several eagles contribute to the making of a fan, for only a small part of the plumage can be utilized; hence these fans are very costly.

The Measure of His Intelligence.

Fido's Mistress (sobbing)—I've lost my dog—my sweet little innocent pet! Friend—I'm so sorry! Have you put an advertisement in the newspaper? Fido's Mistress—Oh, what would be the use? The poor darling doesn't know how to read!"—Woman's Home

Quick Time.

Ada—Men are slow! It took him nearly two hours to propose to me last night. Flora—And how long did it take you to accept him, dear? Ada—Just two seconds.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

H. H. Smith, Georgia.
Oliver Bronson, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Creighton, Illinois.
Mrs. Mabel Harman, Illinois.
E. L. White, Massachusetts.
M. Grivich, Illinois.
Mrs. J. K. McConnell, Missouri.
S. L. Larned, Arkansas.
Mrs. Viola Darier, New York.
E. S. Newton, Washington.
Ben Bauman, Ohio.
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Dennis Burns, Missouri.
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Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, England.
May Ferrier, Kansas.
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POPULAR MECHANICS

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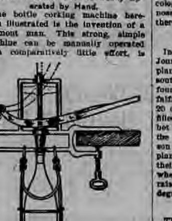
The bottle corking machine herewith illustrated is the invention of a Vermont man. This strong, simple machine can be manually operated with comparatively little effort, is



BOTTLE CORKING MACHINE.

provided with a bottle holder, obviating the necessity of positioning the bottle by means of the hand and thus doing away with the danger to the hand should the bottle break while being corked, and can be easily attached to a table or any other suitable support.

In operation the moistened cork is introduced into the guide, and the plunger is moved downward into engagement with the cork and forces it through the guide. The cork is compressed in passing through the guide so that it can freely enter the bottle mouth. The plunger is raised and the bottle carrier lowered so that the bottle can be removed and another placed in the carrier.

Sharpening Oilstones.

Fine oilstones, emery wheels or other grinding stones sometimes become covered with a coating of hardened grease and dirt, which forms a smooth and useless surface. This may be removed quickly and easily without harming or wasting the stone by boiling it for a few minutes in water containing about one teaspoonful of lye to a quart of water. Care must be taken not to let the stone rest on the bottom of the pan, as the heat may crack it. The lye unites with the grease, forming soap, which comes to the surface, thus freeing the dirt from the pores of the stone. Stones treated in this manner have the appearance of new stones.

The Science of Odors.

No substance that refuses to dissolve in water has an odor, says the Spatula. It is the actual substance itself, floating in the air, that appeals to the nose and not simply a vibration of the air, as in the case of light and sound. The damper a thing is the more powerful the odor it gives off. A pleasant proof of the fact can be had by walking in a garden after rain. There is no end to the curiosities of smell. It is, for instance, the vapor of a liquid that smells and not the liquid in the mass itself. If eau de cologne be poured into the nostril the nose refuses to recognize any odor there at all.

Alfalfa as an Air Cooler.

In the west, says the Kansas City Journal, many of the farmers are planting patches of alfalfa on the south side of their homes. They have found out that a field of growing alfalfa cools the temperature from 10 to 20 degrees on a hot day. Alfalfa is filled with moisture and is death to hot winds, which usually come from the south. For the very opposite reason the farmers do not aim now to plant their wheat on the south side of their homes. Winds passing over wheat stubble after harvest time will raise the temperature from 10 to 20 degrees.

Lungs and the Corset.

The lung capacity of the average woman who does not wear corsets is about 2,800 cubic centimeters, or 171 cubic inches; of one who is in the habit of wearing corsets, only 2,200 cubic centimeters, or 134 cubic inches, so that the capacity of the normal and unrestricted lungs is about 27.3 per cent more than that of those which have been compressed by the corset.

Freeing Aluminium From Grease.

To free aluminium from grease, oxide or other foreign substances and to give it a good surface a German aluminium company uses a hot 10 per cent solution of sodium bicarbonate saturated with common salt. The articles are dipped for fifteen to twenty seconds, taken out and brushed, dipped again for half a minute, well washed with water and finally dried in sawdust. This gives them a color like matted silver. If only a good polished surface is desired it is sufficient to dip them in a dilute solution of caustic potash, then rinse and dry thoroughly.

An X Shaped Bridge.

In one of the southern cities of this country there has been a Y shaped bridge in use for a long time, and now the proposition of erecting an X shaped bridge over the Seine is being considered. As a matter of fact, the idea has been practically adopted, the only difficulty being the lack of money, and if this is successfully looked after the bridge will be built. One great advantage of such a structure is the fact that one pier in the middle of the stream supports both structures, while if two bridges were built the difficulties of navigating the stream would be increased.

Long Railroad Runs.

The longest regular locomotive run without a stop in Germany is now between Berlin and Hamburg, 178 miles. This is made by two trains daily, one in three hours and twenty minutes and one in three hours and twenty-two minutes. The longest locomotive run without a stop in France is 163 miles. The longest run without a stop in England is 228 miles.

UNDERGROUND WATERS.

Some Subsurface Basins Are Almost Chemically Pure.

Water is found in some amount in all formations below the earth's surface, from the loosest and most porous sands and gravels to the hardest slate and granite. The amount varies from the merest trace chemically combined in the molecules of the rocks to immense reservoirs which supply wells flowing hundreds of thousands of gallons a day. Some waters are so pure that a refined chemical analysis shows only minute traces of organic and mineral matter; others are so heavily charged with minerals or other impurities as to be unsuitable for use.

The slope of the surface at any point is one factor determining the amount of water absorbed by the ground. The direction and amount of slope also determine the form of the water table—that is, of the upper limit of saturation. Except where the surface is flat the water table is generally not parallel with the surface. It is almost invariably farthest from the surface on the summits of hills and mountains and nearest to it in valleys and along the coast, reaching the surface in swamps and along rivers, lakes and beaches. The surface of the water table is always in motion, its higher portions flowing toward the lowest outlets along rivers or the sea. This direction of flow explains why fresh water is usually found when a well is dug in a sandy beach.—Geological Survey.

To Lock a Tenoned Joint.

A tenon placed in a blind mortise can be permanently fastened, when putting the joints together, by two wedges driven in the end grain of the wood. In some cases, where the wood to be used is very dry and brittle, it is

ARRANGEMENT OF WEDGES IN TENON.

advisable to dip the tenon in warm water before applying the glue. The glue must be applied immediately after the tenon is removed from the water and then inserted in the mortise. The sketch shows the application of the wedges. The bottom of the mortise drives the wedges as the tenon is forced in place.

Airtight Preserves.

When you can fruit be sure the caps are in perfect condition. When the jars are filled and the caps on tight turn the jars upside down until the next morning. Then melt a cake of paraffin wax and dip the top of the jars in the wax to a depth of one inch below the rubber. If this is carried out properly you will never have spoiled fruit.

AN INSPIRING TRIBUTE.

It Made a Remarkable Scene in the House of Representatives.

A touching scene occurred in the house of representatives a number of years ago when an aged member from New Jersey arose and for the first time addressed the speaker. All eyes were turned in his direction as he stood calmly awaiting recognition. He was tall, spare and erect. His venerable appearance and kindly expression, coupled with most courteous manners, at once commanded attention.

As in husky tones he again said "Mr. Speaker" there came from the farthest end of the great hall in a whisper, but distinctly heard by all, the words, "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt." A moment later and from the floor and gallery many voices blended in the familiar refrain, "Don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt?"

The ovation which immediately followed was such as is rarely witnessed in the great hall. Business was suspended for the moment and the hand of the new member warmly grasped by the chosen representatives of all parties and sections. It was an inspiring tribute, one worthily bestowed. The member was Thomas Dunn English, author of the little poem, sung in palace and cottage, which found its way into all languages and touched all hearts.—Adlai E. Stevenson in "Something of Men I Have Known."

CURIOUS ESKIMO LIVING.

The Pallet Rooms In Homes Entirely Devoid of Furniture.

"Furniture is quite unknown in a common Eskimo home," writes the wife of the Danish governor of Greenland, Anna Bistrup, in an article on "Eskimo Women In Greenland" in the Century.

"The houses of the Eskimos are all built of stone and turf, with the windows opening toward the sun, the one entrance always being on the side that is least exposed to the wind. Along the back wall runs a platform, a pallet of boards, raised eighteen inches above the floor. It is from six to eight feet deep, and through its whole length it is divided into rooms or spaces of eight or ten feet. Each room is separated from the neighboring room by a partition of board or skin. An open passage runs the whole length of the house along the pallet rooms and serves for the traffic of all the inmates, but each pallet room claims for its own the bit of passageway adjoining.

"Each pallet room is occupied by one family, and there they stay night and day. The best pallet room is the innermost and is always occupied by the owner of the house or the oldest if the house has more than one owner."

Worthy of the Highest.

The talk had turned to the orphan children of Henry Doupe of Cherryville. The former resident asked the stage driver how they had prospered.

"They've done first rate," was the hearty response. "Both of them have done first rate.

"Joe Eddie, he learned the carpenter's trade and has worked right along, and as for Emma Susan—well, I'll tell you what somebody from over the Center said to me only last week about her in conversation regarding her husband.

"Emma Susan married Frank Baxter, one of the James Baxters. Well, that man from the Center, he said to me: 'I hear Frank Baxter's been chosen selectman. Well, I don't know but what he'll do all right for you,' he said; 'but, whether he's the man for the place or not, there's one thing certain—if ever a woman looked suitable to the position of selectman's wife and would do it credit Emma Susan Baxter's that woman!'"—Youth's Companion.

Too Many Books.

Barnaby Rich in his preface to "A New Description of Ireland," published in 1600, writes: "One of the diseases of this age is the multitude of books that doth so overcharge the world that it is not able to digest the abundance of idle matter that is every day hatched and brought into the world, that are as divers in their forms as their authors be in their faces. It is but a thriftless and thankless occupation this writing of books. A man were better to sit singing in a cobbler's shop, for his pay is certainly a penny a patch! But a book writer, if he gets sometimes a few commendations of the judicious, he shall be sure to reap a thousand reproaches of the malicious."

No Use.

Pocahontas had saved the life of Captain John Smith.

"What would have been the use of killing him, anyhow, pa?" she said. "There are millions of other John Smiths, and there wouldn't have been a line about it in the papers."

Her news instinct was unerring. Saving the captain's life made a first page story of the affair.—Chicago News.

Black Eggs.

The black Cayuga duck, a South American bird, frequently lays black eggs. The coloring does not penetrate the shell, being due to an oily pigment which can be rubbed off. In successive layings the coloring fades and disappears.

Great Britain's Great Seal.

Measuring six inches in diameter and made of silver, the great seal of Great Britain is kept in the custody of the lord high chancellor, and a new one is prepared for each reign.

Actions.

Every man's actions form a center of influence upon others, and every deed, however trivial, has some weight in determining the future destiny of the world.

Our history contains the name of no one worth remembering who led a life of ease.—Roosevelt.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

KING CYRUS GOD'S SHEPHERD

Ezra i, 1-11; ii, 64-70—Oct. 15

"He retaineth not His anger forever, because He delighteth in mercy."—Micah vii, 18.

THE heathen gods are all vengeful. The God of the Bible alone lays claim to being a God of love, "whose mercy endureth forever," as one of the Psalms repeats again and again. Alas! how terribly our God of Wisdom, Justice, Love and Power has been misrepresented to the world, and to the Church, as a God delighting in the eternal torture of the vast majority of His creatures; for if such were His provision for them, and He knew the end from the beginning, it would surely prove that He delighted in and intended their torture. But when our eyes open to a proper interpretation of God's Word, how His character becomes glorious before our eyes and commands our love and our devotion!

Cyrus' decree releasing the Jews.

Today's study relates to the release of the Israelites from their Babylonian captivity, and their return to Palestine. This return was in exact fulfillment of the Lord's Word at the mouth of Jeremiah, the Prophet, who specifically foretold the destruction of the city, and also that it would be seventy years before the return of its inhabitants.—Jeremiah xxv, 12; xxix, 10; compare II Chronicles xxxvi, 22, 23.

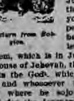
We suggest a careful reading of the Scriptures above cited, to establish the fact that the seventy years predicted related to the desolation of the city of Jerusalem and of their land and not merely to the captivity of the people, some of whom went into captivity twenty years before the city was destroyed. Many, in applying this, have started the seventy years from the beginning of the first captivity, and thus are twenty years out of the way.

One of the most wonderful things connected with the story of Israel's release from Babylonian captivity is that Cyrus was named by the Prophet Isaiah in advance, and called "God's Shepherd"—Cyrus is My Shepherd, and shall perform all My pleasure, even saying to Jerusalem, "Thou shalt be built; and to the temple, thy foundation shall be laid" (Isaiah xliv, 28). Profane history gives Cyrus a very honorable name, calling him "gracious, clement and just, treating men *as men*, and not as mere tools to be used and cast aside—a conqueror of quite a different type from any the world had previously seen."

King Cyrus' New Method

Nebuchadnezzar's theory of government was to bring representatives of the peoples of all lands to Babylon and there make them homogeneous, choosing the best of every nationality. But when Cyrus came upon the scene, as the conqueror of the Babylonian empire, Darius, the Mede, being under him, he found that the theory of his predecessor had not worked out satisfactorily. The mixed people of Chaldea were not patriotic. Cyrus adopted the opposite plan for governing the world. He not only gave liberty to the Jews to return to their own land, and gave them assistance back, but he did the same for the people of other nations, exiled in Babylon.

A brief epitome of the giving of his proclamation of liberty to the Jews is, "Thus saith Cyrus, King of Persia: All the kingdoms of earth hath Jehovah, the God of heaven, given unto me; and He has charged me to build Him a house at Jerusalem, which is in Judah. Whoever there is among you of all his people, his God be with him, and let him go to Jerusalem, which is in Judah, and build the house of Jehovah, the God of Israel (He is the God), which is at Jerusalem; and whosoever is left in any place where he sojourneth [unprepared for the journey], let the men of his place help him with silver and with gold and with goods and with beasts, beside the free-will offering for the house of God, which is at Jerusalem."



The return from Babylon.

Dr. Peloubet says of this time, "The exiles brought together the representatives of the divided kingdom and made one nation where there had been two, welding the twelve tribes together like iron in a furnace." God represented this union through Ezekiel (xxxvii, 15-28), by two sticks. On one was written "Judah" and on the other "The House of Israel." These sticks were joined together, "And they shall become one in thine hand." This was done in the presence of the people, to show that the exiles of Israel, carried to Babylon, B. C. 722, when Samaria was destroyed, were to unite with the captives of Judah. "And I will make them one nation, and one king shall be king over them all; and they shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all." Thus we see that there were no "ten lost tribes," for whom there has been so much seeking.

His Occupation.

Doctor—I think, *perhaps*, your occupation is depressing. Can't you find a more cheerful job? What is your work? Patient—I am a joke writer.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL, IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

Q.—The Apostle says—"We are fools for Christ's sake!"—what did he mean by this expression? How are Christians made fools? See I Corinthians iv, 10.

Answer.—The Apostle Paul, because of his zeal and earnestness in the cause of Christ, had suffered opposition and persecution of various kinds and had even endured hunger and thirst and hardships, as he proceeds to narrate in this same chapter. To those without faith in Christ and His teachings this was all foolishness on the part of the Apostle. To them he seemed to be a religious fanatic,—a fool. And evidently some of the Christian brethren at Corinth got this same idea, deeming it needless to endure so much contempt and hardships for the Master's cause. These conditions have prevailed all down throughout the Christian Era, the consecrated, devoted people of the Lord, who have given their all, sacrificing ease, comfort and worldly fame and riches in their desires to serve Him who endured so much for their sakes, have ever been ridiculed and despised by the common lot who, because of their diminutive mental and moral calibre, could not appreciate the grandeur and the nobility of the characters and teachings of these who truly deserve the name of Christian. Well has one expressed the matter in the following lines—

"The few by whom high truth was recognized
Who foolishly their full hearts left unguarded
Revealing to the crowd their noble vision
Have always banished been and crucified."

Q.—Were Adam and Jesus in any sense representatives of the race?

Answer.—Adam, as the federal head of his family, was its representative in Eden. This is demonstrated by the fact that all of his posterity are involved in everything effecting him; thus the sentence of death which directly passed upon Adam effected and impaired every one of his offspring. Jesus was not a representative in this sense; He was made a man, a "little lower than the angels, that He might, by the grace of God, taste death for every man" (Hebrews ii, 9). He becomes Adam's substitute, his Redeemer. He pays for Adam the penalty demanded by divine Justice. He gave His life "a ransom for all, to be testified in due time" (I Timothy ii, 6). Since Adam was the representative of the whole human family, therefore all of the human race must share with him in the benefits to accrue through the redemption provided by Jesus, his substitute. Thus the death of Jesus is made efficacious to all who will accept the benefit thereof, by believing on the Lord Jesus Christ, as we read: "As in Adam all die, even so all in Christ shall be made alive" (I Corinthians xv, 22).

Q.—According to Revelation xx, 6; I Thessalonians iv, 16, will the Millennium be before or after the coming of Christ? It is claimed by some that the Millennium began in the year 799, and ended in the year 1799 A. D.—Millennium meaning one thousand years—and is known as the Papal Millennium. Is that the Millennium mentioned in the Bible?

Answer.—The Scriptures above referred to, together with many others, show that Christ will reign during the Millennium, and we all know that Christ has not reigned yet. If Christ was reigning now we would not have the great systems of evil in the earth, for the Scriptures declare that when "His judgments are in the earth then the people shall learn righteousness" (Isaiah xxvi, 9). The Scriptures in your question declare that "the dead in Christ shall rise first" at His coming. In harmony with this we see, that then He will take unto Himself His great power and reign, as set forth in Revelation xi, 17, 18. Jesus Himself declared (Matthew xxv, 31) that His reign would follow His second coming.

Q.—Is hell a condition of eternal remorse and heaven a condition of eternal happiness?

Answer.—The word *hell* is an old Anglo-Saxon term and signified the concealed or hidden state. When applied to those who had died it meant that these were hidden or concealed in the grave. In the original word there is not the slightest thought of torment or sorrow or remorse. This is also true of the Hebrew word *sheol* and the Greek word *hades*, the former occurring in the Old Testament and the latter in the New Testament. The term *hell*, used in translating these words from the old manuscripts into the English, really signifies the state of the dead, a condition of rest, unconsciousness. The Bible says—"The dead know not anything." The word *heaven* in the original manuscripts signified an *elevation*, a *lofty place*, the *sky*, or by implication, the abode of the Deity, who "dwells in the high and lofty place." In the teachings of Christ and the Apostles, the Christians (the earnest, devoted footstep followers of the Lord Jesus) are assured of heavenly rewards on the Divine, spiritual plane of existence in the presence of God, and in this state will enjoy eternal conditions of "glory, honor, and immortality." Hell (death, destruction) is the condition reserved for the incorrigibly wicked, while Heaven (life, immortality) is the condition reserved for the righteous and obedient.

Q.—Why does God the great Creator who has all power and wisdom permit the reign of sin and evil in the earth? When we see all of the sorrow and misery existing in the world because of the evil we wonder that a just and loving Creator would permit these things when He has the ability to put an end to them at any time?

Answer.—This is a very important question and one that thinking minds have pondered over for ages past. We believe that it can best be answered by using a fact of history to illustrate the matter. In ancient times, during the reign of a wise and just ruler over a large part of the earth, a rebellion occurred in a certain portion of the empire. A usurper arose and, misrepresenting the character of the emperor, succeeded in inducing the people of this particular province to no longer render obedience to their rightful sovereign. Although the emperor had the power to suppress the rebellion at once, he permitted the tyrant to rule over the province, and in this way let the people experience the hardships and evils of misrule, that they might the better appreciate the advantages of the wise and beneficent reign of the monarch. Also it would furnish an object lesson to the people of the other provinces. And thus it turned out, the people in time grew exceedingly weary of the woe and sorrows inflicted by the usurper, and when the opportunity finally presented itself to escape from his dominion, they gladly returned to complete harmony with their emperor, expressing their allegiance and full submission to his just commands. Satan, "the God (ruler) of this present evil world," is to be bound eventually and the people, liberated from his dominion and tyranny, and instructed in righteousness, for, when "the judgments of the Lord are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness," will then appreciate the wise and just commands of their Creator, their rightful Sovereign.

Q.—What does it mean to be born of the spirit? What happens when that takes place? Some have said that I am not saved unless I have been born of the spirit, and received some miraculous evidence of this. This has made me a trifle anxious, as I earnestly desire to be saved, and thus far I haven't experienced anything remarkable in the way of supernatural demonstrations, although I am endeavoring to live a Christian life.

Answer.—The Scriptures abound with illustrations which were intended to portray the varying conditions of the Christian's experience, and, unless we give careful attention to the details of these word pictures, we are liable to become confused as to their true significance. In the conversation which Nicodemus had with our Lord Jesus, (John iii, 1-8) the Master, in explaining the matter of spiritual regeneration, used the natural order or arrangement to represent the spiritual—"That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the spirit is spirit." Just as there is the begetting of the fleshly being, then the quickening and finally the birth, so also with the spiritual ones. The Christian is first begotten of the spirit (begotten again—I Peter v, 3), then quickened by the spirit (Romans viii, 11) and then having attained to full development as an embryotic "New Creature" he will be "born of the spirit" in the resurrection,—"changed" from a fleshly, human being to a heavenly spiritual one. —See I Corinthians xv, 50-53. All who experience the new birth will be invisible, powerful, even as are the angels and all spirit beings. Observe the force of the Master's words—"Marvel not that I said unto thee, ye must be born again. The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: *so is every one that is born of the spirit.*"

Q.—The Jews caused Jesus to be crucified, and as a people have not since accepted him as Christ. Does this mean that all Jews are eternally lost?

Answer.—No, the Lord has yet many favors in reservation for the Jews. The Apostle Peter declared that through ignorance the Jews caused Jesus to be put to death. The Jews were cast off from God's favor because of their rejection of Jesus as the Christ. Jesus at the time declared unto them, "Ye shall not see Me henceforth till ye shall say, blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." (Matthew xxiii, 39.) The clear inference here is that at some future time the Jews would recognize Jesus as the Messiah. The Apostle Paul (Romans xi, 25) wrote that the Jews were blinded to the truth concerning Jesus, and that "blindness happened unto them until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in," declaring that when the Gentile times were finished then all Israel shall be saved from such blindness, at which time the great Deliverer, The Christ, shall turn away ungodliness from that people. All the Prophets testify concerning the restoration of Israel. We can therefore confidently expect that the Jews will some time in the future be restored to their own land, come into complete possession and control of Palestine, and accept Jesus as the great Messiah, and receive the blessing that the Lord has in store for them.

It Surely Will.

"And you like chicken, Sam?"
"Gee! I certainly does, boss."
"And you get 'em once in awhile?"
"Oh, sure, boss, I gets 'em."
"How do you get 'em, Sam?"
"Well, boss, you know dat ol' sayin', 'Love will find the way.'"—Yonkers Statesman.

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THIRTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 46 PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1911. $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

All Eyes Turned On McNamara Trial, Now in Progress at Los Angeles--Some Statistics Concerning the Interests at Stake in This Great Case--Passing of Eliot's Strike-Breaking "Heroes." The Late Sentor Hoar's Opinion of Courts and Judges.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—All eyes are now turned to Los Angeles where one of the greatest trials of the century is going on. The National Manufacturers' Association and its auxiliaries are attempting to fasten a crime on organized labor and will spend millions of dollars to accomplish that end. Organized labor, strong in its sense of innocence, is giving battle to the organized employers and their attorneys say they will present a defense so strong that its enemies will be confounded.

The following facts and figures give an approximate idea of the magnitude of the McNamara trial:

Number of witnesses to be called by the prosecution, 426.

Number of witnesses who will probably be called for the defense, 155.

Number of lawyers who will appear in the court room for the defense and prosecution, 10.

Number of lawyers associated with the defense and the prosecution who will not appear in the court room, 40.

Number of detectives employed, 600.

Length of time estimated for the first trial, 180 days.

Estimated number of words which will be contained in official transcript of the case, 7,200,000.

Approximate expense to the defense and the prosecution, $2,000,000.

Number of States where witnesses will be secured, 15.

Number of correspondents who will report the trial, 64.

Number of spectators who may secure daily entrance to the court room, 74.

With a shout, the echo of which will ring over distant Los Angeles the people of Philadelphia have voiced their protest against the un-American act of kidnapping the McNamara brothers, ten thousand men and women, of that class that represents the bond and muscle and intellect of the Republic paced with steady tread the streets of the "City of Brotherly Love" and 15,000 citizens acclaimed every utterance of the champions of organized labor who declaimed for liberty and the preservation of the traditions of our land. The following excerpt from the Public Ledger of Philadelphia tells the story:

"Fifteen thousand workers—members of all the various unions in the city—filled and surrounded the Labor Lyceum, in Sixth street, last night and gave to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, Secretary of that organization and Frank Ryan, President of the International Iron Workers' Union, a wild ovation.

"The occasion was one that stirred every good union man's heart to speech and song. The demonstration was one of protest—protest against any adverse decision that the Los Angeles court might make against the McNamara brothers, John J. and James B.—who are on trial today charged with complicity in the dynamiting of the plant of the Los Angeles Times. Gompers, Morrison and Ryan, the latter an intimate associate of the defendants, who belonged to the union which he heads, stirred the 3,000 persons crushed inside the big brick edifice to a very rage of enthusiasm.

"When the venerable head of the federation rose to speak the cheering lasted for five minutes and could be heard distinctly two squares away. Morrison's address was punctuated with roars of approval and snatches of the French battle hymn—the Marseillaise—taken up by the throng in the hall and roared by the responsive crowd in the street.

"It was by all means the greatest demonstration that labor has ever made here. A great parade, in which at least 10,000 men and women, young and old—marched, preceded the meeting. That parade was one at which to wonder. And certainly the spirit that prevailed with its ranks was one with which to reckon."

The late Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, did not believe that all judges were incorruptible. While a member of the House of Representatives in 1876, he said: "My own public life has been a very brief and insignificant one, extending very little beyond the duration of a single term of senatorial office. But in that brief period I have seen five judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladministration. I have seen in the state of the union foremost in power and wealth four judges of her courts impeached for corruption."

The day of Eliot's hero is over. He is now regarded as an "undesirable citizen" and citizens of high standing have united with union workers in the demand that he leave certain communities for the community's good.

At East St. Louis, Ill., three of Eliot's "heroes" were arraigned in court and given until sun down to get out of the city. Tattered, hun-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

ADOPT RESOLUTION FOR THE McNAMARAS

The trial of the McNamara brothers in Los Angeles, is attracting considerable attention among the trade unionists of the Pittsburgh district and as a result the following resolution was passed at the recent meeting of the International Molders' association conference board, at Rochester, Pa.:

"Whereas, There is now incarcerated in the jail in Los Angeles, Cal., two men, members of and in the front ranks of the trade union movement of America, charged with the diabolical crime of being instrumental in blowing up with dynamite a building known as the Times building, occupied by one of the leading daily newspapers, in Los Angeles, Cal., and owned by an arch enemy of union labor, Harrison Gray Otis, and

"Whereas, The facts in the case insofar as the general public has been informed does not justify the attempt the authorities, aided by the Manufacturers' association, in the state of California, to fasten this crime upon these two men and railroad them to the gallows, or to otherwise hold them responsible in any manner whatever with the destruction of the above mentioned building, and

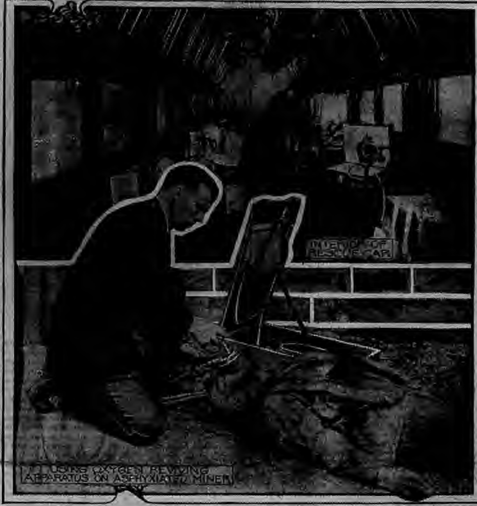
"Whereas, It is the opinion of the members of organized labor as a whole, that this is a damnable plot of organized capital of America to sacrifice these two brothers upon the altar of greed in the hellish attempt to fasten upon them as officers of the trade union, a foul crime, which all respectable people abhor, and thus discredit the trade union movement of America, and

"Whereas, The trial of the two brothers will begin on the 11th inst., and the exigency of the situation demands that we, the members of organized labor register an emphatic protest in this case,

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of the International Molders' Conference Board of Pittsburgh and vicinity in session assembled at Rochester, Pa., on this, the 8th day of October, 1911, take the opportunity of asserting as a body our sincere belief in the absolute innocence of our brothers, John J. and James B. McNamara, and extend to them our deepest sympathy, and pledging our moral and financial support, at the same time we denounce as unAmerican and inhuman method now employed by the authorities of the state of California together with those of the Manufacturers' association. In what we characterize the persecution of our brothers."

The puddle department of Zug's mill, this city, is on in full, single turn. The finishing department is also on single turn.

Mine to Be Blown Up In Order to Demonstrate The Dangers to Miners and the Work of Rescue.



A mine explosion for scientific purposes is to take place at Pittsburg Oct. 30-31. The exhibition has been arranged by the federal bureau of mines for the purpose of showing to the miners some of the accomplishments that will tend toward a reduction in the number of deaths in mine accidents. President Taft will be present.

AMSTERDAM'S MUNICIPAL PAWNSHOP.

AMSTERDAM has conducted a municipal pawnshop since 1614. Ten per cent a year is the highest interest charged. Loans range from 16 cents to $201. The business is conducted by a manager and a committee of three from the city council. When property pledged for loans is sold, the borrower receives the balance above the loan, interest and six per cent charged for administration. For 297 years the Bank of van Leening, as it is called, has been making life a little easier for the very poor of Amsterdam. Germany, France and other countries have followed its example. In the United States, pawnbrokers collect 20 to 100 per cent interest from the poor, and their dealings are not generally tempered with mercy.

BUSINESS GENIUS IN OUR TIME.

IF you have brains and money you can get rich, in a few days, without work. If you have brains enough, you do not need much money to get rich—that is, money of your own. In that case you carve off a slice of timber or mineral from the nation's loaf of natural resources, sell some bonds to build a railroad with other people's money, then let the people flow in and give high values to what was yesterday a waste, and proceed to collect the "unearned increment." There is a good timber district in Oklahoma. Enterprising men managed to transfer its ownership to themselves, then built a little jimcrow railroad 24 miles from a main line, erected a saw mill, laid out a town, invited the people to flow in and buy lots.

The people bought $65,000 worth of lots in the first three days. A pretty good starter, for there are more lots to seel and more days to sell 'em. Yes, and more people to make them more valuable by going there to work and to live. There are nations that do not part with title to their natural resources, nor let private parties build railroads, nor even permit real estate profits to go to those who do not earn them. But the United States is not that kind of a nation—not yet.

THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

THEY are having a lively discussion in New York about the cause of poverty in a city that is accumulating so much wealth. People are scratching their heads gravely and asking each other the explanation of this social phenomenon. It's really a poser, too.

The nearest they have been able to come at it, the cause of poverty in New York is that a great many people are charging considerably less than their services are actually worth and, at the same time, insisting on handing their landlords, grocers and butchers more than they can really afford to pay. Looks that way to us, too! The only remedy they have been able to think of, so far, is more general and ample charity. But it strikes us that the poor of New York are dispensing about all the charity they can stand to their employers, landlords, grocers, butchers and public utility companies right now.

Government Investigates Irwin Field

Two or three conferences have been held lately in this city among Doctor Neil, United States Commissioner of Labor; Mr. W. B. Palmer, special government representative; Francis Feehan, president of District 5; John H. Walker, president District 12, and William Green, International Statistician, U. M. W. of A., relative to the investigation now being made by the above named government representatives of the Irwin field strike. Unquestionably the conference will be productive of good results, for the the two government representatives were placed in possession of information which will aid them materially in their investigations.

This action by the government, while altogether too long delayed, will no doubt result in some good. It will show the wrongs under which the mine workers of that field suffered, the reason why the establishment of the organization is so bitterly opposed, and if made sufficient comprehensive and thorough, it cannot help but uncover and reveal such a condition of affairs as to fully justify the action of the mine workers in their strike. It is hoped the government officials will be given the facts by the mine workers and their representatives, so the public may know how the mine workers of that field have been treated and what caused them to rebel.

THE GIBBONS CROWD DISBANDS

Discredited and repudiated by the miners, and unable longer to collect money from them in the guise of dues, the so-called Gibbons "insurgents" in the Pittsburgh district No. 5, United Mine Workers, have disbanded their so-called organization, which pretended for months to be legitimate and official. The Pittsburgh Sun, a daily paper, says:

"The insurgent element of the organization, which endeavored to oust and discredit Francis Feehan, the president, has disbanded with the voluntary retirement of Robert Gibbons and his fellow officers, who yesterday announced their intention of giving up the struggle and going back to work.

"This move on the part of Gibbons and the other insurgent leaders complies with an agreement entered into by both factions of the district when they decided to let the international executive board of the organization thresh out their difficulty."

"Gibbons, Abe Kephart, Andrew Puskar and other officers of the insurgent faction will go back to work, but they will no longer be considered members of the union of District No. 5.

"They have been expelled from the organization because of the part they played in the fight against Feehan and the charters of the locals to which they belonged have been revoked and the locals reorganized without their names being included in the membership."

Union Man for Judge.

Daniel G. Ramsay, a well known member of a labor organization is seeking election as judge of the superior court in Chicago. Mr. Ramsay has been a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers for 25 years and still takes an active part in the business of the organization although he has been a member of the Chicago bar for years. He has served as chief executive of his union, and has been repeatedly honored by the organization by being selected by the members to represent them at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. At the session of the grand division held recently he was again elected as assistant states attorney. The election of men who have a thorough understanding of the trade union movement, to any position in the gift of the people, will mean more equitable conditions for our people.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Miners' and Railway Workers' Conventions -- How a Big Union Has Dwindled--Fight for the Right to Picket--Threatened General Strike On Austrian State Railways.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The recent national strike of the English railways and the disputes now in progress in Ireland lend an unusual interest to the annual congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which is being held in Carlisle during the present week. The strike question will undoubtedly overshadow all others that may be discussed, and though the executive have so far received no notice of anything in the nature of a vote of censure on the subject it is likely that the proceedings of the congress will be spirited. About sixty delegates will attend the meetings, representing a membership of approximately 120,000, as against 74,000 last year. Apart from the strikes the matters which will engage the attention of the congress include the question of railway amalgamations and agreements, the conciliation boards, the eyesight and medical tests adopted by various railway companies, the Osborne judgment, the eight-hour bill for railway servants, the National Insurance bill and labor exchanges.

Internal strife is having a disastrous effect upon the membership of the Bradford Machine Woolcombers' Union. The organization was started two and a half years ago with a membership of 600. As a result of two strikes which have taken place in the meantime the membership jumped to twelve thousand. Recent troubles which led to the resignation of the whole of the officials and the executive, have so disturbed the members that the membership has dropped within a few months from 12,000 to 4,000. Obviously these developments must have an effect upon the Wages Board agreement, under which the employers undertake to obtain men only through the offices of the men's union. The majority of the woolcombers of Bradford are not in the union now.

Referring to the recent strikes of the seamen, railway men, dockers, etc., James Billington, vice chairman of the Spinners' Amalgamation, says: "The right to 'picket' must be maintained, for to enter upon an industrial fight without that legal right gives employers an unfair advantage over the workmen and will make the workmen's most effective weapon impotent. All enemies of trade unionism know this; hence their desire to take it from us. Even in the cotton spinning industry, where they believed they had the best machinery in the country for preventing deadlocks, deplorable strikes and lockouts happened periodically, with disastrous effects to all concerned, and out of the hundred and one proposals now before the country not one can be said effectively to prevent deadlocks. For anyone to talk about preventing strikes by declaring them illegal was so much rubbish, though thousands would be delighted to do that. He did not believe in a policy of compulsory arbitration, as a solution of the problem."

The prospect of a general strike on the Austrian State railways, which has been threatening for some time, has now become acute owing to the refusal of the Ministry of Railways to recognize the men's organization or negotiate with the leaders of them. The railway employes in Austria are organized in bodies corresponding to trade unions according to their nationality, but there is a central body called the National Coalition, which is constituted out of the German, Czech, Polish and Slovene organizations.

A deputation representing this coalition went to the Railway Ministry to lay their demands before Dr. von Roll, the Permanent Under-Secretary, who acts temporarily as Minister since the last reconstruction of the cabinet. Dr. von Roll, however, declined to see the deputation on the ground that a member of the Reichsrath, who was not a railway employe but an official of a Czech trade union, accompanied it as spokesman, and declared that he could only negotiate with the State Railway employes direct. After consulting with the prime minister he renewed his refusal, and the deputation refused to appear without their spokesman.

The demands of the employes were notified to Baron Gautsch, the premier, by some German members of the Reichsrath. They required increased pay and more rapid advancement for several categories, and in particular a rise in the allowance for rent which is made to state officials according to the cost of living in different districts, and demanded an answer by October 1. The government have expressed their willingness to go some way to meet the wishes of the men, in view of the present high prices of provisions, and the head of the railway ministry has made the interesting announcement that he is willing to appoint a commission to consider the possibility of profit-sharing on the Danish pattern. This, however, does not appeal much to the men, as the Austrian state railway system shows a permanent deficit, part of the interest on the capital having to be paid out of the general revenue every year.

The railway employes originally de-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

MINERS URGED TO ATTEND FIELD MEET.

The following circular letter was issued this morning by the district board of the United Mine Workers of America to the officers and members of local unions in District No. 5:

"The government bureau of mines has arranged for a national demonstration to be held at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, October 31, 1911. A practical demonstration of first aid to the injured will be given by organized teams from different portions of our district. A large number of teams from nearly all the coal producing states in the Union will participate in this competition for efficiency in the work of giving first aid and relief to the injured.

"Your district executive board has indorsed this proposed demonstration to be conducted by the bureau of mines, and has requested the Coal Operators' association in Pittsburgh to have an idle day at all their mines on October 31, so that every mine worker in the district who desires could be present on the above date and witness the demonstration and acquire a knowledge of first aid work. We have received a reply from the secretary of the Coal Operators' association informing us that all the mines will be idle on that date.

"The President of the United States, the governor of Pennsylvania and the representatives of the department of mines in this and other coal producing states have arranged to be present.

"This demonstration has been indorsed by the international officials and they will present, along with the district officials and many mine workers from nearly all coal producing districts and states.

"Our past international conventions have made an urgent appeal to congress to have this national bureau of mines established for the purpose of investigating the cause of accidents in the mining industry and devise methods whereby the great loss of life, which is annually taking place in the mining industry of our country will be reduced to the minimum.

"In view of this it is important that every mine worker give his co-operation and assistance to the bureau of mines in its undertaking.

"The demonstration will begin at 9 a. m at Forbes Field, and in the afternoon the city of Pittsburgh will have a centennial celebration of steam navigation on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, which can be viewed and will add pleasure to your visit.

"We urgently request the local unions to hold meetings and every mine worker who can possibly afford to do so should arrange to attend this demonstration.

"The officers of the local unions will be expected to direct and take charge of the mine workers from their respective mines. Special trains can be arranged for through the station agent in your own locality at

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Pastor Russell's Sermon

FALSE THEORIES OF DIVINE PLAN.

All Creeds in Error as to the World's Ending—The Bible Misunderstood. Pastor Russell Says the Supposition That the Earth Will Be Burned is Unscriptural—What Is Meant Is the Destruction of Sin and the Overthrow of Evil—Following the Symbolic Fire Will Come a Blessing to Mankind—God's Scheme of Salvation Explained and Made Clear.

LONDON, England, Oct. 15.—London Tabernacle, Lancaster Gate, W., was crowded to hear Pastor Russell. He spoke of mistaken notions respecting the end of the world. He assured his audience that "the earth abideth forever," and claimed errors were built upon misinterpretations of the Scriptures. We report him on Rev. 10: 6, 7 as follows.

Our text, with other Scriptural statements respecting the end of the world (for instance St. Peter's statement, "The heavens being on fire shall be dissolved"), have led Christians in general to accept the theory that God has decreed that shortly, or at some time, our earth is to be burned. The early Church expected and prayed for the second coming of Messiah, to establish the Kingdom of righteousness, to overthrow sin and to release mankind from its bondage and weakness and from the power of death, and thus to bless the whole earth, restoring all things to the glorious condition represented in miniature in Eden; man in perfection, with a Paradise home.—Acts iii, 19-21.

But as centuries passed without the manifestation of Messiah's Kingdom, those expectations yielded to another suggestion, namely, that Jesus had not meant what had been understood, but meant that the Church should convert the world, under His supervision, during a period of a thousand years, and that then He would come and give their work His stamp of approval and wind things up by taking all the saintly to heaven, setting fire to the earth to entirely consume it.

CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS MUCH CONFUSED.

Both Catholics and Protestants have been operating in harmony with this erroneous thought. Catholics claim that the Kingdom of Messiah was set up long ago and that the popes and cardinals are representatives of Jesus and the Church. They claim that the Pope is Christ's Vicegerent—that is to say, He reigns instead of Christ, as His representative. They claim that "the thousand years" is already in the past, since 1799, and that we are now in the "little season" mentioned in Revelation xx, 3, in which Satan was to be loosed, at the close of the thousand years.

Many of them understand that Protestanism in general, and, particularly, Socialism and Free Masonry, are organizations of Satan, which will soon be destroyed in the burning up of the world.

Protestants are also much confused on the subject. They claim that we are in the reign of Messiah, but they are not sure when it began or when it will end. Before Luther's day the Catholic view prevailed, but according to Luther's preaching the Papal claims were false, and later the Papal system was branded as Antichrist. Since then Protestants are in confusion. Some recognize the Church of England and its kingly head as God's Kingdom in the earth, but they admit that it has not yet conquered the earth, nor is God's will done as in heaven, even in the British Isles. The Church of Russia makes a similar claim to being the Kingdom of God, and honors the Pope as the reigning representative of Messiah. Emperor William of Germany also has on his coins the legend that he is reigning "by the grace of God"—that his kingdom is a part of Messiah's Kingdom.

But all these theories Catholics and Protestants are now ignoring. In the light of our day none dare preach such theories. With present-day enlightenment it seems foolish to declare that the various kingdoms of Europe are Messiah's Kingdom, and that they are establishing a reign of righteousness. The costly preparations of war made by these very nations discredit entirely the claim that they are parts of Messiah's great Kingdom of righteousness and peace.

All denominations engaged in missionary work are professing the thought that soon the world will be converted; that the second coming of Christ will then take place and then will come the consummation, and the burning of the world. How strange, how illogical! The heathen, according to reliable government statistics, are twice as numerous today as they were a century ago. Six hundred millions there were then; there are twelve hundred millions now. How long would it require, at this rate, to convert the world? And if the heathen were converted to the same condition of civilization enjoyed in Europe and America, could we claim then that God's will was done on earth as it is done in heaven? Assuredly not.

Thank God, the second coming of Messiah will not delay until the world is converted and God's will fully done and the plan of salvation ended. Quite to the contrary. His coming is for the very purpose of bringing all things into subjection to the Father's will. He comes that He may reign as King of kings and Lord of lords, in association with His Church. He will not reign through a representative or vice-gerent, but personally, and "unto Him every knee shall bow and every tongue confess" to the glory of God. In His day the righteous shall flourish, and the evil-doers shall be cut off. The faithful Church, sharing in her Lord's resurrection, the First Resurrection, to glory, honor and immortality, will be His associate kings and priests, to reign for a thousand years. (Revelation xx, 6.)

FIRE SYMBOLICAL OF DESTRUCTION.

Let us examine some texts which seem to teach that our earth will be destroyed by fire, and note that they are symbolical. "Fire" is frequently used in the Scripture as a symbol of destruction. Thus the Church is exhorted to mortify or kill the fleshly nature, and is told that the fiery trials of life will assist them in this work. The opposition of enemies is to be destroyed by works of mercy and kindness, which, figuratively, will be "coals of fire upon their heads!" St. Peter mentions special trials and tribulations coming upon the Church, designed to purify her—purge out and destroy the dross. He says: "Think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you."—I Peter iv, 12.

St. Paul refers to special trials upon the Church in the end of the Gospel Age, which will consume false doctrines, human traditions, etc., and all false faith, but which will leave unscathed the true Faith and true characters. He says: "If any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble, every man's work shall be made manifest, for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work abide which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire."—I Corinthians iii, 12-15.

These various Scriptures do not prove that the world could not be destroyed by fire in a literal way, but they do prove that "fire" is very frequently mentioned in the Bible in a figurative or symbolical manner. We might multiply the instances: "Our God is a consuming fire"—as regards everything contrary to righteousness; the symbolical "lake of fire," in the book of Revelation, is explained to signify the Second Death, utter destruction, without hope of recovery.

WORLD BURNING UNSCRIPTURAL.

The supposition that the earth will be destroyed by fire, either soon or ever, would be contrary to the statement that "the earth abideth forever," and the declaration that God formed it not in vain, but formed it to be inhabited. (Isaiah xlv, 18.) One of the very strong passages which seems to teach that the earth will be devoured by fire is found in Zephaniah iii, 8: "Wait ye upon Me, saith the Lord, until that Day that I rise up to the prey, for My determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour all My fierce anger; for the whole earth shall be devoured with the fire of My jealousy"—anger.

That the fire of God's anger which will come upon the world will not destroy the physical earth, with all its inhabitants, but will destroy the evil of present institutions, is shown by the succeeding sentence, which declares "Then will I turn to the people a pure Message, that they may all call Him with one consent." If the fire of this text were literal, the earth and its people would be no more, but as symbolical fire it is perceived that it is a burning against unrighteousness, iniquity, sin, the overthrow of all institutions of evil, and the awakening of mankind and preparing then to hear the Voice of God, the language of the Truth, the Divine Message.

What we have seen prepares us for the somewhat more difficult statement of St. Peter: "The Day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night, in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up. * * * The heavens, being on fire, shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat. Nevertheless we, according to His promise, look for a New Heavens and a New Earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." (II Peter iii, 10-13.) To harmonize these words of St. Peter with other Bible statements, we must consider the "fire" here mentioned to be symbolical. Not only the earth is to be consumed, but the heavens also. The "heavens" will take fire first and be dissolved.

What heavens shall we suppose are here referred to?—not the literal, starry heavens, nor even our atmospheric heavens, nor yet the heaven of Divine Presence and glory. The church system, the ecclesiastical powers, are symbolically referred to as the "heavens," at the present time supervising and over-ruling the temporal and social arrangements which are represented by the "earth." The "earth" represents organized society, as in contrast with the "sea," which symbolically represents disorganized society, the uncivilized and all who are rebellious against governments. When the "heavens" (ecclesiastical powers) of the present time shall be "dissolved," it will be with a great noise, with great confusion, commotion. Ecclesiastical institutions of the present time are in a very troubled condition, though they are in no danger of immediate collapse. The principal outcry is that few attend church services, and that the collections are small.

St. Peter's words indicate a crisis in ecclesiastical affairs still future. The Scriptures show us that a great Federation is seemingly bringing Ecclesiasticism into greater power than it has exercised in years. Other intimations of Scripture lead us to expect that that federative organization will attempt a rigid control of the world through affiliation with political and civil power, and that a considerable measure of success will lead to intoxication on the subject and an attempt to take away the liberties of the people entirely, the result of which will be a great explosion, or a great "earthquake," in the symbolical language of Scripture. It will be then that the heavens will take fire and be consumed with a great noise, commotion, disaster, etc. And the commotion will include the social order. The elements will melt with the intensity of the heat, the strife, which will then be engendered. The elements of society are those mutual advantages and assistances of good people, upon which the stability of government rests.

The Bible clearly intimates that the condition of affairs symbolized by the melting of society and the disintegrating of its elements in the great heat of strife at that time will be the result of superstition and fear. The end will be anarchy, or as the Bible declares, "Every man's hand will be against his neighbor." Selfishness will be the predominating, ruling principle.

THE SYMBOLIC FIRE USEFUL.

The question arises, Why should God permit the fall of our Christian systems, which certainly have done much that is morally assistful to the world? And why should He permit the overthrow of the present order of things, which certainly is much more advantageous than anarchy and disorder? The Bible answer is that God is not forcing this issue, but is merely allowing mankind to work out these results. The trouble and disaster will come as the natural result of ignoring the principles of Divine Law. Ecclesiasticism is unauthorized to claim that it is God's Kingdom, invested with Divine power and authority to rule the world. This fallacious claim and the attempt to enforce it will bring upon it the "fire" which will consume.

The world, neglectful of the Golden Rule, and obeying the false standard that "might makes right," will overthrow society by precipitating a conflict between the two great parties—the capitalists, trusts, kings and princes on the one hand, and labor unions and the masses on the other hand. Each will feel that a death struggle has arrived and that the battle must be fought. Each will feel unwarrantedly self-confident of victory. According to the Bible, the result will be the complete wreck of our present society, symbolically pictured as "fire."

But the Lord through the Prophet Zephaniah points out that, following this time of "fire" and trouble, will come a blessing to the earth. So also He declares through St. Peter, that following the symbolic fire, will come "a New Heaven" and a new earthly condition, the basic principle of which will be righteousness; and the Prophet Zephaniah says that then God's Message, in its purity, shall reach the people. Both statements are true. On the ruins of our present civilization, when mankind will be sick at heart with the failure of what they had considered to be the Brain Age, they will look to the Lord, to whom they should have looked sooner. They will perceive the coming reign of righteousness and will say, "Lo this is our God, we have waited for Him and He will deliver us." (Isaiah xxv, 9.) Then the Prophet declares, "The desire of all nations shall come." (Haggai ii, 7.)

All nations are desiring blessing, prosperity, and God desires that all shall have these very favors, and they will be obtainable through Messiah's Kingdom. Then the blessing of mankind will begin. The Messianic Kingdom, invisible but All-Powerful, will be thoroughly manifest in its dealings and its righteous judgments will have control. The blessing will come through Israel, extending to and including "all the families of the earth."

How grand the thought that the New Heavens will be the new ecclesiastical powers—the glorified Church—Christ and His Bride in glory and power. The New Earth mentioned by the Apostle will be the new organization of human society, along the lines of righteousness—the Golden Rule.

We have not forgotten our text. What we have said is in line with it. It requires the addition of one word to make its meaning clear. The Mystery of God, which has been kept secret from the foundation of the world, shall be finished, completed, no longer a mystery. "And the angel sware * * * that the time should be no longer (delayed.)" (Revelation x, 6, 7.) This has no reference to the end of time. Time can never end. Other Scriptures show that we are living very near the finish, the completion of the Church, which is the "Mystery." (Ephesians iii, 3-6; v. 32.) With the completion of the Church (the "Mystery") will begin the fulfilment of all the glorious promises of the Bible respecting the lifting of the curse from the earth, and the Divine blessing upon all earthly things.

Washington, Oct. 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I have only taken your valuable paper since last summer, and appreciate it very highly, especially the space you give to the religious reading. I am sure God will and does bless you for your courage in giving the Truth such a prominent place in your paper.

Yours truly,
MRS. H. B. IRELAND.

Kentucky, Oct. 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Find enclosed money order for renewal to your most valuable paper for another year. The last year's subscription was given through Brother Bohnet and have certaily enjoyed every feature, and especially the sermons and the other additional religious features, which are a great help in clearing our minds of error and misconceptions of our God and His plan of salvation.

The Truth has helped me in my daily avocation which is that of superintendent of a large mill. The Truth having assisted me in developing the spirit of a sound mind and the use of the same in dealing with those under my charge.

Thank you for continuing my paper till I renewed my subscription. May it be your experience of receiving blessing for your noble work.

Yours for the Truth,
H. L. KESSLER.

New York, Oct. 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I greatly appreciate the wonderful sermons by Pastor Russell and as long as you continue to publish them I hope to be a subscriber to the Tribune. May your efforts to spread the Truth bring you rich blessings.

Yours truly,
FRANCES MAITLAND.

Kansas, Oct. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed please find post office money order for another year of your valuable paper.

We appreciate the sermons and your motive of printing them more and more. The Bible Question Box is another grand feature, also the Sunday School Lesson. Surely you reward will be great for your share of the work in this harvest time. May the good work go on until the harvest is over.

Yours very respectfully,
MR. AND MRS. F. W. WALL.

Illinois, Oct. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Just a word of thanks for your paper which I have been reading for some time. The Sermons and Sunday School Lesson and Bible Questions are a feature of the paper that makes it doubly valuable. May you prosper in this grand work.

E. F. CASSADY.

Maine, Oct. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through the kindness of a friend I have had the pleasure of reading several copies of your very excellent paper and valuable paper. I like it so much that I desire to subscribe for it, so as to have the copies myself and am today sending my subscription to you through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society office at Brooklyn, N. Y. While I like the general tone and make-up of your paper, I subscribe for it wholly because you publish the sermons of Pastor Russell. I am much interested in these wonderful sermons and wish to have them regularly. Wishing you continued prosperity, I am,

Most sincerely yours,
MRS. IDA M. FLEMING.

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Wisconsin, Oct. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Permit me to express my gratitude and appreciation of the way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons. I certainly rejoice with all the rest of the Labor Tribune friends, in the grand and glorious light, which, through your valuable paper, is thrown on God's Word. May the grand work go on and may you be richly rewarded for the stand you have taken for the Truth.

Sincerely yours,
JENS COPELAND.

Wisconsin, Oct. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed find money order to pay for your welcome paper for another year. I cannot do without the Tribune, it seems. Its many good features are much appreciated. I read most of the paper, practically all with the exception of the stories—have no time to read them.

I am very much surprised and delighted at your liberality in giving so much space to religious features, the Question Box, Sermons, etc. I also enjoy the letters. Quite often I see the names of dear friends and acquaintances, a fact which makes the paper doubly interesting to me, and then I watch closely the labor news. The forces of capital and labor are getting ready, it seems, for the final conflict. No human hand, we believe, is competent to direct the issues. But beyond the dark clouds and the gathering storm we can see the hand of Divine intervention in human affairs, the Kingdom of God.

Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Your friend,
H. H. OVERBY.

California, Oct. 11.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I feel constrained to write a few words of appreciation of your paper. All that has been said in its praise is not one-half of what might be said. It seems to be replete with information of the highest value. While it is all good, the most interesting features to me are Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday School Lesson and the Bible Question Box.

I have wondered sometimes if so many letters from subscribers are a bother. But I suppose if people never wrote you would be working practically in the dark as to whether or not you were giving out what pleased them. Be that as it may, there are plenty who do not send you letters and a continued subscription tells for itself.

I hope the Tribune will continue to increase in the circulation which it merits. Wishing you success,

Sincerely yours,
MRS. G. W. BROWN.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

Pastor Russell's sermons as published in the Tribune, continue to be a source of instruction and comfort to us. We appreciate very much also the new feature of your valuable paper, the Bible Students Question Box. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours very truly,
WILMER E. McKIM.

Maryland, Oct. 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

I especially prize your paper for the prominence given Pastor Russell's sermons, the comments on the Sunday School Lessons and Question Box, and on account of its generally attractive make-up. I prefer it for distribution to any paper that I have seen which publishes these wonderful sermons. I pray that the greatest success will crown your work.

Sincerely yours,
F. W. WATKINS.

Massachusetts, Oct. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is with pleasure that I take my pen in hand to write my thanks for the clear large print and the concise manner Brother Russell's sermons are rendered, also the Bible Box, the Question Box, and Bible Studies. It just makes me feel like saying it is good to be here. May you reap a rich reward for the pleasure you give us. Thanking you again, I am,

Yours truly,
MRS. A. M. SMITH.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Postoffice Department at Washington continues to advise all periodicals admitted to the second-class mail privilege that they must comply strictly with the postal laws affecting subscribers. As these laws forbid carrying delinquent subscribers, the National Labor Tribune is compelled to repeat its notice that it cannot continue sending the paper to subscribers in arrears. Your tab shows whether you are paid up or not. If you are behind kindly remit at once.

American Statesmen And the Bible.

John Adams—"Suppose a nation should take the Bible for its only law-book, and every member should regulate his conduct by its precepts. Every member would be obliged, in conscience, to temperance, and frugality, and industry; to justice, and kindness, and charity towards his fellowmen, and to piety, love and reverence towards Almighty God. In this commonwealth no man would impair his health by gluttony, drunkenness or lust; no man would sacrifice his most precious time at cards, or any trifling or mean amusement; no man would steal or lie or in any way defraud his neighbor, but would live in peace and good will with all men; no man would blaspheme his Maker or profane his worship." "I have examined all, as well as my narrow sphere, my straitened means and my busy life would allow me; and the result is, that the Bible is the best book in the world."

Benjamin Franklin—"I have lived, sir, a long time, and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth: That God governs in the affairs of men. I believe that He ought to be worshiped."

Washington— Washington was a strictly moral and highly religious man. He prohibited card-playing, gaming, drinking and profanity among his troops. He recommended a special meeting for prayer and thanksgiving after the capitulation of Yorktown. —Humphrey.

Jefferson—"I have always said and always will say, that the studious perusal of the Sacred Volume will make better citizens, better fathers and better husbands."

Webster—"If there be anything in my style or thoughts to be commended, the credit is due to my kind parents in instilling into my mind an early love of the Scriptures. They have been my daily study." "If we abide by the principles taught in the Bible our country will go on to prosper; but, if we and our posterity neglect its instructions, and authority, no man can tell how sudden a catastrophe may overwhelm us and bury all our glory in profound obscurity."

Andrew Jackson—"That Book is the rock on which our republic rests."

Lincoln—"In regard to the Great Book, I have only to say it is the best gift which God has given to man. All the good from the Savior of the world is communicated through this Book. But for this Book we could not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it."

Roosevelt—"The Bible should be society, including not merely a few persons in any state, but whole masses of men, ever has attained, or ever can attain, a high state of intelligence, virtue, security, liberty or happiness without the Holy Scriptures."

Roosevelt—"The Bible should be as much an object of study in the colleges as it is in the theological seminaries."—Nazarene Messenger.

LONGING FOR HOME.

As pants the hart for water brooks,
So pants my soul for Thee.
Oh, when shall I behold Thy face,
When wilt Thou call for me?

How oft at night I turn mine eyes
Towards my heavenly home,
And long for that blest time when Thou,
My Lord, shalt bid me, "Come!"

And yet I know that only those
Thy blessed face shall see,
Whose hearts from every stain of sin
Are purified and free.

And oh, my Master and my Lord,
I know I'm far from meet
With all Thy blessed saints in light
To hold communion sweet.

I know that those who share Thy throne
Must in Thy likeness be,
And all the Spirit's precious fruits
In them the Father see.

Lord, grant me grace more patiently
To strive with my poor heart,
And b'de Thy time to be with Thee
And see Thee as Thou art!

—SIEBERT.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. A. Owen, Canada.
D. H. Peters, Canada.
F. J. Defehr, Canada.
Ernest Mellow, Pennsylvania.
R. B. Morris, Pa.
F. W. Wall, Kansas.
Andrew Burkhard, Pennsylvania.
C. P. Sawatsgy, Canada.
D. J. McWorter, Texas.
Mrs. M. J. Dunlop, Washington.
L. Newman, New York.
Miss Lucy Rix, Missouri.
Mrs. Mary R. Louis, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Dora Long, Texas.
R. A. Brown, New York.
George F. Herde, New York.
Wm. Herrick, Ohio.
C. R. Ebersol, Pennsylvania.
A. Z. Becker, Kansas.
G. E. Driscoll, Ohio.
Mrs. Sophie Griffith, Ohio.
Kate F. Tyler, California.
Miss Ella Coffman, Indiana.
H. H. Overby, Wisconsin.
Mrs. H. McLaughlin, City.
Earnest R. Place, Missouri.
H. L. Kessler, Kentucky.

THE VOW POST CARD

Send Cash or P. O. Order.

POPULAR MECHANICS

EXTRACT OF WHALE.

New Food Supply From Hitheto Neglected Sources.

Experts in the United States are giving careful study to the methods in vogue in certain fish factories in northern Europe, with a view to the economical preparation of products from fish that hitherto Americans have regarded as useless.

Among these is the preparation of fish pastes from fish that have no commercial value either as fresh or salted food, but which at the same time possess a high nutritive value. It is said that the flesh of both the shark and whale (which latter cannot, of course, be properly classified as a fish) is largely utilized for the preparation of a fish extract that resembles in some respects the popular extracts of beef, being at the same time far cheaper. All fishy flavor is eliminated by chemical processes, and the extract is valuable for the foundation of soaps and in general cookery.

Whale meat is nutritious, but its excessive amount of fat renders it unpalatable to most persons, so this fat is removed before the extract is boiled down to a sirupy consistency and sealed in jars.

In many of the fish factories of Norway a "fish meal" is made that is eaten extensively by the nations of northern Europe. In these several ways fish which were formerly rejected as being unfit for food are being utilized to the advantage of many.—Chicago Tribune.

SAFETY IN ELEVATORS.

Automatic Device Guards Passengers From Accident.

An automatic safety installation designed to prevent the numerous accidents liable to occur in using passenger elevators is being placed on the market by a Baltimore concern. By means of a hinged yielding section in the floor of the elevator at the entrance and electrically connected with mechanism in the basement the movement of the elevator is prevented when

SAFETY DEVICE FOR ELEVATORS.

a person is entering or leaving or when one is standing so near the door as to be in danger of injury from the movement of the elevator.

Another feature of the installation is a device in the roof of the car over the door. This consists of a yielding section, contact with which, by the head or body of a person about to be caught and crushed, instantly stops the car.

Why Prairies Are Treeless.

Professor B. Shimek of the State university of Iowa has been studying this question in Iowa, where the treeless prairie originally covered more than seven-eighths of the total area of the state, says the Scientific American. He finds that the absence of trees is not due primarily to the soil or the topography nor to such causes as prairie fires, the former abundance of the bison, etc., but is an effect of climate. Moreover, it is not due to a deficient rainfall so much as to an excessive rate of evaporation. The prairie areas are uniformly so situated that they are fully exposed to the factors which cause rapid evaporation—namely, the sun and the wind. During much of the year they may present conditions quite favorable to plant growth, but there are seasons and there are portions of the year, especially in midsummer when evaporation and consequent desiccation become so extreme that only those plants which are especially adapted to dry regions can survive.

Reversible Floor.

The floor in the Apollo theater in Paris is reversible, one side being made for dancing, the other being the usual inclined floor equipped with the folding seats of a theater auditorium. The floor is mounted on a horizontal axis on which it revolves. It is built on a framework of steel girders, has an area of 2,580 square feet and weighs 100 tons. The axis, which is parallel to the front of the stage, is not in the middle of the thickness of the floor, says the Cement Age, but nearer to the seating surface than to the dancing surface. The floor swings through an excavation over thirty feet in depth.

The Durability of Steel.

It has been shown that nearly all the failures of steel occur very early in its history, says Harper's Weekly. If a plate or bar of mild steel lasts for a year in service it may be trusted to last for many years. The most injurious thing is continual bending backward and forward, in what is called the "panting" of a boiler end. As one authority puts it, steel has a somewhat "tumultuous youth" but "in middle age it is trustworthy and in old age beyond reproach." In regard to corrosion there is difference of opinion, some holding that steel corrodes more readily than iron.

High Finance.

"What makes him look so solemn? He gets his month's salary tomorrow."

"That's just the trouble. His wife and his mother-in-law allow him 50 cents a week out of it, and he's trying to make up his mind to strike for a dollar!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Resist the inclinations in the beginning.—Thomas a Kempis.

ROUGHCASTING WALLS.

Automatic Machine For Laying on Pebble Dash or Cement.

The finishing of exterior wall surfaces with pebble dash or roughcast or even with plain stucco or cement is always an item of considerable expense, as hitherto it has had to be done by hand labor, says Popular Mechanics. Recently, however, an inventor has perfected a simple automatic machine which does this work quicker, better and at less expense than it could be done by the most experienced building constructor using the ordinary methods of trowel work that have prevailed for centuries.

In the illustration the machine is shown operated by hand power, although there is nothing in its construction to prevent a gasoline engine or electric motor being used to furnish the power, thus reducing the attendance to a single operator. The pebble dash, roughcast, stucco, etc.,

DETAIL OF MACHINE SHOWING WINDLASS, HOPPER AND THROWING DEVICE.

are placed in the hopper and fall on to the spirally arranged blades below, which, by their rotation as the carrier is being lowered, throw the material forcibly against the wall surface in much the same way as a plasterer throws the stuff from his trowel in doing the same kind of work. Lowering and raising of the carrier are affected by the windlass arrangement shown near the base of the machine, and the throwing device is rotated by the action of a pair of gear wheels, one at each side, which mesh with the long straight racks on two of the vertical uprights.

It is obvious that with this machine a vertical strip of wall equal in width to the carrier can be roughcasted in a few minutes and that by moving along the device to successive positions the covering of the whole surface of an exterior wall is an easy matter.

Modesty.

Modesty is one of the sweetest and most desirable qualities one can possess, and yet too much modesty hinders advancement. When this quality is overdeveloped it antagonizes aggressiveness, without which no great success can be attained.

The Man Who Sings

"No Wedding Bells For Me!"

The young man who sings "No Wedding Bells for Me" because he's afraid of the cost of going house-keeping, has never heard (strange as it may seem!) of PICKERING'S CREDIT.

It's the EASY CREDIT to figure on, the EASY CREDIT when you are picking the goods, the EASY CREDIT every minute of the time till your account is paid up to the last cent.

It's easy to figure on because it gives you YOUR OWN SWEET TIME TO PAY THE BILL. It's easy when you are picking the goods because it enables you to PICK AS YOU PLEASE from the largest varieties of home furnishings in the world. It's easiest in the "long run" as well, because it really takes care of you in times of adversity.

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Bedroom, Diningroom and Kitchen absolutely complete ready for housekeeping.

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CREEPING CACTUS.

Curious Plants That Will Travel Across a Desert.

"The isolation of the desert lowlands of Lower California, combined with alternations of long continued droughts and heavy rains, has resulted in the development of the richest and most extraordinary desert flora in the world," says E. W. Nelson in the National Geographic Magazine.

"Cactuses of many kinds abound, varying from giants standing with massive fluted trunks fifty to sixty feet tall to little straggling stemmed species too weak to hold themselves upright. The fruit of many of these cactuses is edible and much sought for by birds and mammals. They were once one of the main crops of the Indians who lived in this arid region. The cactus forests often form thorny jungles through which it is impossible to pass.

"After months among these thorny plants we supposed we had seen them in all their eccentric variations of forms. One morning, however, while crossing the Llano de Yrais, in front of Magdalena bay, I rode out from a dense growth of bushes into an open area and pulled up my horse in amazement at sight of the most extraordinary of them all. Before me was a great bed of the creeping devil cactus, which appeared like a swarm of gigantic caterpillars creeping in all directions. These plants actually travel away from the common center of the group, and I saw many single sections twenty or thirty yards away from the others. The part of the stem resting on the ground sends down rootlets, and the older stems die in the rear at about the same rate as they grow in front, so they slowly move away from the colony across the flats where they live."

A SECRET LIBRARY.

Important Papers That Were Stored Away by Queen Victoria.

Within the walls of Buckingham palace and constructed on the "strong room" principle is a room known as the "secret library," and in this are stored documents and private letters which were they sent forth to the world would doubtless set the whole universe talking.

From the very commencement of her reign Queen Victoria assiduously stored away in nice order all family and other important papers, her only assistant in this duty being a secretary, who entered her service within fourteen years of her accession to the throne and who retained his place until her majesty's death, though he himself had no access to nine-tenths of the papers which are docketed, the late queen alone retaining the keys of the safes and cabinets in which her "secret library" was contained.

Just before her death her majesty added to the list of her papers a batch of letters of the most private and confidential kind, addressed by the late prince consort to his brother, the Duke Ernest of Coburg, and it is a well ascertained fact that when possible she acquired every scrap written by her late consort to his private friends. It is said by those who are qualified to surmise that the "secret library" not only tells of royal marriages, births and deaths, but that it is virtually the private history of Europe during the last half of the nineteenth century.—London Tit-Bits.

European Civilization.

The first pavements in Paris were laid about the year 1200; in London, about 1417. Berlin was without pavements far into the seventeenth century. No houses had glass windows before the twelfth century, and as late as the fourteenth century anything might be thrown out of the windows of Paris and London after three times calling out, "Look out!" Shirts were not known until the time of the crusaders, and the fine clothes which ladies and gentlemen wore were seldom washed, but only occasionally "scented." So late as 1550 there were to be found in Paris but three carriages, while in England coaches date from 1580. Forks were unknown, and table manners were exceedingly "unsightly."

Occupation of Idols.

Some strange occupations figure on Indian census schedules. At the last census in many villages of Haidarabad and the central provinces enthusiastic and devout enumerators returned the village shrines and temples as "occupied houses." The occupant was the idol, whose occupation was stated as "granting boons and blessings, living on contributions from the tenants." Other callings returned on the schedules include collectors of edible birds' nests, receivers of stolen goods, witches, wizards and cow poisoners.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Stumbled on the Will.

Wills have often proved a stumbling block to the novelist. One flagrant case may be mentioned. A popular writer causes an old aristocrat to have his "last will and testament" witnessed by his butler and his housekeeper, yet he makes them both benefit under it. By so doing he renders the will invalid. But the author does not know it.

Every Woman's Privilege.

Mrs. Byram—That's the kind of a husband to have! Did you hear Mr. Dike tell his wife to go and look at some $100 hats? Mr. Byram—My dear, have I ever deprived you of the privilege of looking at $100 hats?—Chicago News.

Venus will not charm so much without her attendant graces as they will without her.—Lord Chesterfield.

Parried.

Wife—A tree, you know, gets new clothes every year—hat, parasol, everything. Husband—Yes, darling—and makes them all itself.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

THE SECOND TEMPLE'S FOUNDATION

Ezra iii, 1-4; 5—Oct. 22

"Enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise."—Psalm c, 4.

THE journey from Babylon to Jerusalem required about five months. Ezra with his smaller company subsequently made the journey in four months. We can well imagine the enthusiasm of this company of captives of all the tribes, people of all ages. A few of the very aged remembered having seen the land and the city in their childhood.

Arrived at their destination they found terrible dilapidation. The crumbling hand of time had cooperated with the destructive fires of Nebuchadnezzar's army, seventy years previous. To live in the city was scarcely practicable. The people scattered in the country round about for a distance of twenty miles. First, attention was properly paid to making themselves comfortable, preparing dwellings, training olive trees and vines. But shortly after,

Altar on Mount Moriah.

the religious sentiment stirred them to prepare for offering formal worship to the God whose favored people they were delighted again to be.

First, the altar was built on the height of Mount Moriah, supposedly the very spot where Abraham offered his son Isaac—the very spot which was made the site of the altar in Solomon's temple. Divine worship began, and the Feast of Tabernacles was observed in the seventh month. By the next spring they felt ready to begin the reconstruction of the temple.

The news of the return of the people and of their start to rebuild the temple of the Lord spread amongst the people of the land who, in some respects at least, had been recognized as Israel's enemies. Now, however, they desired to join hands and become participators in the building of the new temple.

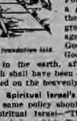
However, this kind invitation was refused with the answer, "Ye have nothing to do with us, to build a house unto our God; but we, ourselves, will build it unto the Lord, the God of Israel, as king Cyrus, the king of Persia, hath commanded us."

Was the Proper Course Taken?

Many have said that the Jews in this matter showed themselves narrow-minded and bigoted; that they should have been glad to have the assistance and the co-operation of their neighbors in the building of the temple, and in all the arrangements for God's worship—they should have had the missionary spirit.

Not so, we reply. Their course was the only proper one when we understand the terms and conditions under which God was dealing with Israel. It was not their commission to make Israelites out of all nations; they, as one nation, had been elected or selected by God to establish and to offer the sacrifices and worship which God had ordained through Moses. They were not at liberty to change or amend the Divine proposition and to bring others into the "elect" nation. There was indeed a method by which outsiders, non-Israelites, might become Israelites—by becoming proselytes of the gate; but in no other than in such an open, public renouncement of their wills and by devotion to Jehovah.

The Jews are still following the Divine arrangement for them in keeping aloof from other religions and by refraining from inter-marriage with other peoples. God has thus preserved that nation separate from all others, and He tells us why. For them He has a great place in the Divine program. They are again to become God's people, God's representatives in the earth, after the Elect Church shall have been completed and glorified on the heavenly plane.



Second foundation laid.

Spiritual Israel's Policy

The same policy should be observed by Spiritual Israel—"The Temple of God is holy, which Temple ye are." No outside, unconsecrated stones are wanted in this Temple. Let the world build its own. God permits His consecrated ones to be associated with Himself in the building of this Temple; as St. Jude declares, the saints, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, are to "build one another up in the most holy faith" (Jude 20). There is absolutely no place for worldly workers in conjunction with this great work of God now in progress.

The Lord's consecrated people are in training for a throne. Our Father is the Great King and He has promised that The Christ shall sit upon His throne, and we have been invited to become parts of The Christ, the Anointed, The Messiah. Shall we wonder that we need training for this important position? Shall we be surprised if disciplines are imposed and requirements made of us more than are imposed upon those not intended for this high position!

"You got a raise in pay, didn't you?"
"Yes, but it didn't do me any good."
"Why not?"
"I talk in my sleep, and my wife found out about it."—Toledo Blade.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

Q.—Can you explain the first three verses of the sixth chapter of Hosea?

Answer.—These verses, doubtless, refer to Israel's judgments and their final repentence and reconciliation. The three days we understand to be the days of the larger week, one thousand years to each day. In this larger week the seventh day will be the seventh-thousand-year period — the Sabbath of rest from sin and Satan. Recognizing time from this standpoint and applying to each thousand years the parallel day of the week, we find that, as over four thousand years had passed and the fifth thousand had begun at the time the Jews had experienced the judgments of the Lord in the destruction of the city of Jerusalem, it was therefore at a time corresponding to the fifth day of the lesser week, namely Thursday, the first day of the three mentioned, Friday the second day, and Saturday (the seventh-day Sabbath) the third, in which the Israelites will be revived and raised up to Divine favor and life. It is to be early in the morning of this third day—the thousand years of Messiah's reign—that "all Israel shall be saved"—Romans xi, 26. Then will be the seasons of refreshing which shall come from the presence of the Lord as indicated in the "rain" mentioned in the third verse and referred to, by the Apostle Peter.—Acts iii, 19-21.

Q.—What is the unpardonable sin?

Answer.—The unpardonable sin is a sin which God declines to pardon or forgive—a sin, therefore, which must be punished, must be expiated by the sinner. There may be said to be different degrees of unpardonable sin, however. An unpardonable sin is one that is committed against light and knowledge. All sins of weakness and ignorance are pardonable, because God has made provision for the pardon of these in the death of Christ. Since all of our weakness and ignorance came to us through the fault of our Father Adam, and since Jesus redeemed the world from that transgression and all of its hereditary taint, therefore, every sin attributed to that fall alone is a pardonable sin.

There are, however, what might be termed mixed sins, in which a measure of wilfulness, knowledge and intelligence combine with a certain measure of ignorance and weakness. For such sins there would be forgiveness to the extent of the weakness and ignorance, but punishment would be required to the extent of the knowledge and wilfulness. A wilful sin against full light and knowledge would be a sin against the holy spirit of God. Such, knowingly committed, would bring the sinner under the sentence of the sin; namely, the Second Death.

Q.—I read in I Timothy vi, 16, that the Apostle Paul speaking of God says—"Who only hath immortality." In the same chapter, 19th verse, the brethren are exhorted to good works, "that they may lay hold on eternal life." And the only place I find the word "immortal" is in I Timothy i, 17, which also refers to God, and in Romans vi, 23, the Apostle says—"The wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." Then again Romans ii, 6, 7, shows that the gift has to be sought for—"By patient continuance in well-doing." Therefore if immortality or eternal life is the gift of God as a reward to those who faithfully fulfill His desires, from whence is the authority derived by those who teach that man is now in possession of immortal life?

Answer—This is a question that is frequently asked these days by those who are not content to accept a mere assertion without a "thus saith the Lord." There is but one statement to be found in the Scriptures which could be construed as teaching that man was in any sense immortal; that he would not and that he could not die. This is found in the third chapter of Genesis, the fourth verse. However, we suggest that before any one accepts this as due authority they read the passage and note carefully who it was that made the statement!

Q.—Will the Apostle Peter be the doorkeeper in heaven, since Jesus said to him, "I will give unto you the keys of the kingdom of heaven?" (Matthew xvi, 19.)

Answer — The "Kingdom" in this Scripture represents those who become true followers of Jesus. "Keys" are a symbol of power to open. To the Apostle Peter was delegated the privilege and authority of first opening the message and work of the Gospel to the Jews, and later to the Gentiles. He did the opening work of the New Dispensation, first to the Jews at Pentecost, at which time as we read, "Peter stood up with the eleven;" he took the initiative, he opened the Gospel invitation to the Jews and the other Apostles followed him. There he used one key. More than three years later he used the other key to open the message of the Kingdom of heaven to the Gentiles when the Lord sent him to preach the Gospel to Cornelius who was the first Gentile to accept the Lord Jesus Christ; therefore the first to become a member of the Kingdom of heaven class. Thus we see that the Apostle Peter long ago used the keys referred to in this Scripture. There will be no occasion ever to use them again. Those who reach heaven will not pass through literal doors.

Q.—What is meant by the expression "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth?" (Exodus xxi, 24.)

Answer.—The Law given to the Israelites by the Lord, through Moses as the Mediator for that nation, was designed to emphasize and impress the lesson of the Divine principle of JUSTICE on the minds of the people. All through that wonderful system of laws this principle is boldly prominent. Justice is inexorable, demanding an exact equivalent for the thing that is lost or injured by a violation of the principles of righteousness. The scales must balance perfectly. Just as the laws of the material or natural realm are fixed and absolute; and any violation of these laws of nature must exact the penalty; so also in the moral realm. As surely as cause and effect are related, so any violation of the principles of righteousness demands a recompense and the penalty is exacted. There is no escape. Let no one deceive himself on this point. If one wilfully injures another, he has to the same extent injured himself. The law of action and reaction operates in the moral realm just as positively as in the arrangements of the material universe. He is happiest who observes the principles of righteousness most fully, and he is unhappiest who violates them most. It follows, therefore, that love is the fulfilling of the Law. Love for the Lord would prompt one to be obedient to His just commands, and love for the neighbor would induce one to do good unto all men as the opportunities were presented. This great truth was beautifully set forth by the Master and His Apostles. See Matthew xxii, 37-40, and Romans xiii, 10. Who does not appreciate the principles of Justice as expressed in the "Golden Rule?" And yet how few are observing this rule! Consequently, how much unhappiness there is in the world!

Q.—Is there such a place as purgatory and if so where is it taught in the Scriptures?

Answer.—The word "purgatory" is from the Latin tongue and signifies primarily, a place of purification or making clean. The thought usually involved in the consideration of the term is that an intermediate state or condition exists for those who die and who at the time of death, while professing Christianity, were not sufficiently cleansed from their sins to justify an immediate entrance into heaven, the abode of the pure and saintly ones. Hence they must expiate their sins by enduring intense suffering in flames and sorrow for a period of time in proportion to the amount of sin to be eradicated. We are not aware that this view is set forth in the Bible. There is, however, a condition of purgatory presented in the teachings of the Scriptures. It is becoming very clear to all enlightened Bible scholars that the period of Christ's reign on earth for the space of a thousand years, when Satan is bound and the knowledge of the Lord is filling the whole earth as the waters cover the great deep, that then the nations of earth will learn righteousness and gradually be purged of all iniquity and unrighteousness and in this way be prepared to enter into the conditions of eternal life. This, of course, will be after the second advent. The world is not to be scorched and blistered in a vain attempt to make it pure and upright, but the Lord will rule in righteousness and love and win the race by His kindness and tender mercies.

Q.—How could the repentant thief on the cross go to Paradise THAT DAY, with Jesus, when Jesus did not ascend to Heaven until forty days after his resurrection on the third day?

Answer.—The word "Paradise" signifies, "a delightful garden, park, or pleasure ground." The garden of Eden was the original Paradise, where man dwelt before disobeying the Divine command. Because of disobedience he lost this Paradise. (Genesis iii, 22-24.) When the race of mankind comes again into harmony with the Creator by becoming obedient to the Lord, the "earth will become as the Garden of Eden," and mankind will be restored to that Edenic condition. (Acts iii, 19-21; Ezekiel xxxvi, 35.) "The desert shall bloom and blossom as the rose and springs shall break forth in the wilderness, and the solitary place shall be glad for them—the happy world of mankind. (Isaiah xxxv.) Such conditions will take place when our Lord "comes into His kingdom." The thief asked to be remembered "when Thou comest into Thy kingdom," and our Lord will come into his Kingdom at his second coming. Our Lord did not go to Paradise that day, but went to the tomb, as the Scriptures declare, from which he was raised the third day. The passage with the punctuation properly made, placing the comma after the word "today," clears the matter up. "Verily I say unto thee to-day (now), thou shalt be with Me in Paradise"—at My second coming, when the Kingdom of heaven shall be established in the earth. Punctuation is a modern invention, dating from the year 1515 A. D. The comma was placed in the text by the translators under King James, and it is evident that they made the mistake of placing it before instead of after "to-day."

After the Honeymoon.

"Anyhow, Jack, you cannot say that I ran after you at the time of our marriage."

"You never spoke a truer word, Maria, but neither does the mousetrap run after the mouse, yet it catches it all the same."

DEC 8 1911

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ASTOUNDING CONFESSION BY McNAMARAS

James B. Admits He Blew Up Los Angeles Times Building Killing 21 People. John Blew Up Iron Works--Labor Organizations Demanding Death Penalty for Them.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 1—James B. McNamara pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree in Judge Walter Bordwell's court today. His brother, John J. McNamara, secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, entered a plea of guilty of having dynamited the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles on Christmas Day, 1910.

James B. McNamara's confession clears up absolutely the tragedy of the explosion and fire which, at 1:07 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 1, 1910, wrecked the plant of the Los Angeles Times at First street and Broadway and caused the death of 29 persons. For 19 of these deaths indictments were returned against the McNamara brothers. J. B. McNamara was on trial specifically for the murder of Charles M. Haggerty, a machinist, whose body was found nearer than that of any other to the spot where the dynamite was supposed to have been placed.

Both men's sentences have been set for Dec. 5, when it is expected Dist.-Atty. John D. Fredericks will ask for life imprisonment for James B. McNamara, the confessed murderer, and probably a 14 year's sentence for his brother. The men's lives are considered saved. The great contention that the Los Angeles Times was not dynamited is dead beyond resurrection or argument.

Why He Confessed

Tonight as the two brothers sat together in the county jail refusing to see anyone or to make any statement, an interest, second only to the occurrances, hung about the question, 'Why did James B. McNamara confess?'

To this opposing counsel gave the same answer.

"He confessed because he was guilty and that's all all there to it," said District Attorney Fredericks.

"He was counseled to confess because that was the best thing he could do, in the opinion of counsel," said Atty. Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the defense. "I will say now that there was no other reason or motive in it. I've studied this case for months. It presented a stonewall."

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 2—District Attorney Fredericks gave today a full account of the negotiations leading up to the pleas of guilty entered yesterday in the McNamara murder trial. He declared that in making the agreement whereby James B. McNamara pleaded guilty to dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works, counsel for the defense came to his terms and that outside influences did not prevail upon him.

Men of standing in the community, he said, had been "up against him" with pleas that in interests of peace and society James B. McNamara be allowed to plead guilty and that the case against his brother John J., be dropped. These pleas he said, he still steadfastly rejected.

"I told them I was not running society," he said.

"Some of the men, after talking it over, expressed their willingness to let me handle the matter in my own way."

Fredericks declared that since July he had an offer from the defense to let James B. McNamara plead guilty to save John J. McNamara.

"A month ago Darrow and I were talking in court half seriously about it. The court stopped proceedings, so we quit," he said.

"That afternoon Darrow came to me and made virtually the same offer and I refused to accept it."

"If you ever change your mind let we know,' Darrow said as he left.

"I never will," I replied. "Then Darrow and Lincoln Steffens got together and Steffens went down town to get men to come to me to urge me to agree to Darrow's proposal. The matter was put to me, but I refused to consider it, and they tried to urge me. Two days later some of them gave me a typewritten statement, and it had practically the same thing."

It as at this juncture District Attorney Fredericks says he told him he was not running society." "I said I knew I had the goods," he continued, "and do not propose to lie down." I asked two or three others also of the same crowd if they thought I'd made a mistake, and they told me they thought the case was perfectly safe in my hands. Meanwhile I had talks with Darrow and Davis and stood pat that both men must plead guilty. The matter of punishment did not interest me, but I knew, and counsel for the defense knew, that if J. J. McNamara wanted to save the life of his brother he could help by coming through.

"On Wednesday night the citizens had another meeting. I knew all along that the proposals were Darrow's and I knew that I had the goods. Thursday one of them called me up and said some of them might come to see me.

"'If you have any influence with them tell them to run along and tend to their own business,' I said and they didn't come. Darrow and Davis came again and they said they could not get the joint confession. I told them in that case I'd go ahead with the trial and that I'd rather proceed with it anyhow.

"Finally they said they would take my terms and both men pleaded guilty. That is the history of the negotiations."

Attorney Davis, who was in the corridor of the District Attorney's office, declined to comment on Frederick's statement.

As to Burt H. Franklin, the defense's investigator arrested on a charge of bribery, Fredericks said that the termination of his case might make a readjustment in counsel and said he thought perhaps former Governor Harry T. Gage, as counsel for the defense, might drop out and be replaced by Davis.

"If they ask a continuance Monday they shall have it," he said. He said he had not determined whether to recommend clemency for the McNamaras, but said that James B. McNamara would make a complete statement of the affair to the world.

This statement, he said, might be given out the day of sentence which is next Tuesday.

Asked if it were true that the State had obtained from prospective witnesses money supposed to have given them in such quantities that the total practically equalled the amount of the reward offered by the city, State and county, in all about $50,000, Mr. Fredericks said it was "more or less true."

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 2—That the confession of the McNarama brothers would be considered at a meeting of the executive counsel of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting in Washington on January 8 next, was the opinion expressed today by President Samuel Gompers, who came here from New York today. The executive council is composed of President Gompers, eight vice presidents, treasurer and secretary.

Mr. Gompers, who had passed a restless night, appeared to be extremely nervous whenever he referred to the sensational end of the McNamara trial.

"Labor was grossly deceived," said Mr. Gompers, with considerable emotion. "Only a few days ago, and just before the close of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlanta we received a telegram from the McNamaras thanking the labor unions of this country for confidence and help in their humiliation.

"The assumption is that the labor unions will suffer as a result of the confession, but I don't think they will, even if it will do them no good. Of course, we stand for evolution rather than revolution; we stand for peace and the uplift of man, rather than violence and brutality. No cause is advanced when violence is resorted to, but the severest criticism that can be made against us, meaning the Federation, is that we had faith in the men who were accused of the crime.

"We had every cause to accept their innocence as a fact. Think of those telegrams declaring that they were falsely accused and expressing the confidence that they would be adjudged innocent. When men proclaim on their honor that they are innocent one day and twenty-four hours later plead guilty to a crime of the character of this, would it not unsettle any man interested in our cause?

"We went to work and assembled a fund of $190,000 to defend them, and we engaged the highest types of men, morally and mentally, to appear before them. Take Clarence S. Darrow. He gave up his business in Chicago, closing his office and his home and went to California to free them, believing as we did in their complete innocence. Then this information comes that they are guilty and admitted by their own tongue.

"If this was a crime against society it would be different; then it would be revolution; but it is an attack on the business of an individual, and that leads business men to think that the labor unions have duped them.

"No one likes this and it would be better for us were it against society.

"When I made my trip to the Pacific coast I went to see them, as naturally I would.

"When I got there the first thing John did was to give me a card receiver; one that is made by pasting cancelled stamps or bits of cigar bands on the bottom of glass plate. In the center of it was my picture. I have it at my home now.

"I left there believing in the innocence of him and his brother, and was among those who expected that at the trial they would be cleared.

"As to Detective Burns, I don't want to consider him. He has nothing to do with us, and that is all there is to that."

Iron Workers Union Plans Adrift.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—The sudden pleas of guilty entered by J. B. McNamara and J. J. McNamara at Los Angeles yesterday, changed the plans of officers of the International Association of Bridge and Iron Workers, who had intended to hold a conference in Cincinnati today.

H. S. Hockin, second vice president and acting secretary of the association, came here yesterday for the express purpose of meeting Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' Union, and the delegates who attended the meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Hockin waited all night for Mr. Ryan, but the latter had evidently changed his plans and did not come to this city. Mr. Hockin left for Indianapolis at 6 o'clock this morning.

While in Cincinnati Mr. Hockin declared that he did not know what his organization would do in reference to the pleas of guilty entered by the McNamaras. He said the executive committee of the Internation Association of Bridge and Iron Workers probably would meet in Indianapolis within 10 days and discuss the matter. Personally, he did not desire to see the McNamaras repudiated by his organization.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—That the McNamara brothers should be hanged, not imprisoned, was the conviction expressed today in statements made by officials of three national labor organizations that have headquarters in this city.

"The McNamaras took human life, and, just as in any other case, the penalty should be life for life," declared Frank Duffy, national secretary of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union. "They deluded us and we went down in our pockets for them. We don't want such men in organized labor."

"It is awful," said J. W. Dougherty, international secretary of the Book Binders' Union. "As far as I am concerned, they cannot hang them up too high to suit me."

W. J. Spies, secretary to James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, who is out of the city, said he would speak for Mr. Lynch when he said that "hanging was none too good for anarchists such as the McNamaras." He added: "It's a crime against unionism as well as humanity. They deserve the extreme penalty."

"Union labor has learned a lesson," said W. D. Huber, president of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union. "In the future we will look into cases like this a little deeper before we dig down into our pockets."

DETROIT, Dec. 2.—Detroit labor leaders said today that the confessions of the McNamara brothers would be considered at the regular meeting of the Detroit Federation of Labor, Wednesday night, and that the Federation would undoubtedly repudiate the self-confessed dynamiters. Otto Gersabeck, president of the Metal Trades Council, the largest labor organization in Detroit, characterized the confessions as "an awful surprise to organized labor."

"It is also a big surprise that the McNamaras should show such a yellow streak," said Gersabeck. "They gained the sympathy of organized labor all over the country by sailing under false colors. Labor thought them innocent, persecuted men. Labor would never uphold any 'blowing up,' and since the McNamaras have confessed let them suffer the penalty."

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—"We have always condemned acts of this kind and will not stand for them," was the statement today of Andrew Furuseth, of San Francisco, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, discussing the case of the McNamara brothers.

Mr. Furuseth, who is the man who urged that every worker employed should give a week's salary to the defense fund of the McNamaras, is in this city to attend the seamen's convention, which will open next Monday.

"We of the labor movement believed those men innocent," said Mr. Furuseth, "and therefore we were

(Continued on fourth page.)

REV. R. J. CAMPBELL, CALLED TO AMERICA TO PREACH.

AMERICAN cities will have opportunities this fall of hearing one of England's most famous preachers, Rev. Dr. Reginald J. Campbell, pastor of City Temple of London. He has been asked to address congregations in the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York city, and churches in other cities during his two months' visit to the United States. Dr. Campbell is the successor of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, whose fame as an expounder of the gospel was worldwide. In London Dr. Campbell frequently addresses assemblages containing more than 4,000 persons. He is only forty-two years old. His gray hair and dignified appearance belie his straight figure and athletic bearing.

THE McNAMARA CONFESSION.

So much has been said in regard to the McNamara confession by people whose minds are plainly biased that one almost despairs of offering any comment that will secure credit for being the expression of honest judgment. The National Labor Tribune will perhaps be thought to be incapable of a fair judgment because it is committed to the cause of labor. That is, indeed, the invariable policy of this paper; but we beg our critics and the critics of organized labor to remember that because men band together for mutual benefit they are not necessarily committed to all that one another may do.

When we say that we believe the majority of trades unionists are as sincerely law-abiding and as sincerely opposed to violence of all kinds as any capitalist in the land, we cannot help it if our conviction is ascribed to friendly prejudice for the class we represent. It is our honest conviction just the same, and we are not in the least degree surprised by the storm of fury that has broken out in labor unions all over the country against the McNamaras. Labor believed in their innocence when it went to their defense, and the man who does not accept its indignation at their crime as genuine is to be pitied.

Trades unionists are, with few exceptions, peaceful, orderly men striving by legitimate and lawful means to improve their condition and that of their families. Of course, they sometimes elect rascals and criminals like the McNamaras to high office in the unions. But do not the wise kid-gloved gentry who deplore the "crimes of unionism" make frequently just the same mistake in electing councilmen, legislators, even congressmen and governors? And do we hold that Mr. Smith, the eminent millionaire, is a thief because he voted for Jones, the alderman, afterward convicted of embezzlement or some kindred crime? No, it was simply mistaken confidence on Mr. Smith's part, just as it was mistaken confidence that labor placed in the McNamaras.

Labor does not countenance violence. It is intelligent enough, and God-fearing and God-loving enough, to desire to triumph by peaceful and rightful methods. Who is it urges the peaceful, moral, Christian method of settling strikes (that is, arbitration) in nine cases out of ten? Labor, not capital. Labor champions arbitration. It has not for twenty-five years showed any sympathy for McNamara methods, and it possesses none. Woe to the country otherwise!

We hope to see this reasonable and fair view of labor's relations with the McNamaras generally taken in due time. The advice of labor-baiters like Kirby and their ilk to labor to "adopt new methods" is an insult which fails to reach the mark. The McNamaras did not represent but misrepresented labor. Labor's methods are in no need of change as a consequence of this remarkable incident. All that is needed is that if the McNamaras had any accomplices, they be exposed and visited with the full penalty of the law. Labor will do whatever it can to drive them from their hiding places.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Big Railway Strike Ballot Proceeding: Miners Continue Negotiations--Cotton Weavers Move for More Wages. Further Agitation Against Half-Time Labor--Five Thousand Slipper Workers Locked Out.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The current of feeling among railwaymen just now is by districts rather than by lines, and so far as is yet known the trend of opinion is going against the advice of the executives. The locomotive men stationed in London, whose attitude was expected to balance that of such districts as Sheffield, are showing a tendency to ballot against the findings of the railway commission. Whilst full allowance must be made for those who prefer to give no indication as to how their vote has been cast, it cannot be overlooked that practically the whole of the Great Western drivers and firemen stationed in London, as well as those at Wolverhampton, Swindon, Reading and a number of other centers, have rejected the concessions offered to their grade, and have contributed to an overwhelming majority in favor of renewed agitation. As the London and North-Western Railway and Midland locomotive men are proving much more antagonistic towards the commission report than was at first apparent, the opinion is growing among railwaymen that the London vote will go with the "Sheffield" men. In Sheffield during the past few days meetings have been held to consider the circular from the Joint Committee of the district urging upon the branches a repudiation of attempts at pacific action and a decision in favor of an immediate ultimatum of the companies. So far the meetings almost without exception have followed this lead, as also have meetings held at Birmingham, Leicester, Oldham, Bradford, Edinburgh, Plymouth and elsewhere, whilst Crewe, Burton and some less known centers in the Midlands favor more pacific measures. A report from Peterborough says that the voting will be divided, whilst reports from Normanton and Bradford say "almost solid against peace."

In accordance with the instructions of the miners' conference last week, the Federation Executive have communicated with the coal-owners with a view to a joint meeting. The representative members of the coalowners' association have been made aware of the nature of the communication, and that within a few days the reply of the association will be known. It is believed that the proposal for a meeting will be accepted. In any case, the reply is expected to be conciliatory and not to close the door on further negotiations. It is not considered likely, however, that the coalowners will vary their attitude as to the impossibility of fixing a minimum wage, but it is thought they may recommend certain machinery to be set up in the different districts for the purpose of deciding what is and what is not an "abnormal place." But it is significant that the attitude of some of the more moderate leaders both in South Wales and in Lancashire is changing, and that they are joining the more advanced men in refusing to accept a compromise based on a consideration of the abnormal places question.

It is probable that the first part of a discussion on both sides—employers and operatives—of the question of a request for an advance of wages in the cotton-weaving industry will be undertaken in Manchester. When the request is discussed many details will have to be worked out. It is quite possible that no arrangement may be come to at the first joint meeting, but there does not at present appear to be any apprehension of a serious break in the industry over this question. The joint conference will be held between the North and North-east Lancashire Cotton Manufacturers and Spinners' association (which controls the greater part of the weaving industry in the northern parts of the country as distinct from the spinning mills in he southern districts) and the Northern Counties (Operative) Weavers' Amalgamation.

The last general advance of wages in the cotton-weaving industry was agreed upon mutually in 1906, when 2½ per cent increase was granted. This had been preceded by an advance of 5 per cent in 1905, the later increase being then carried over. In 1907 a claim was put forward by the operatives for another 5 per cent advance, and this was the subject of several joint meetings. The employers held that the industry was not in a condition to bear another advance, as there was need of larger recoupment following some earlier years of depression. After a good deal of concration the operatives agreed to withdraw—or postpone—their request. The subject has since been discussed in the several districts which are most directly concerned with the result that the coming joint conference will endeavor to discover whether an equitable settlement can be arrived at. The agreement under which labor disputes in the northern parts of the country are discussed is so well devised that little apprehension is felt with regard to the final outcome of the conference.

A novel scheme which will tend to

(Continued on Eighth Page)

STILL TRYING TO BEAT FEEHAN.

THOSE Western Pennsylvania coal operators who are determined to run their mines non-union (the Westmoreland county operators, for example) are still trying to beat Feehan with the assistance of the operators in the Pittsburgh district who are against any district mine president who will not sell out the miners.

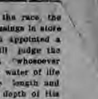
Feehan will not sell out the miners, but has proved himself honest and incorruptible and brave into the bargain. Hirelings of certain operators have pursued him with slander and misrepresentation without parallel in the history of the district, but he goes on steadfastly doing his duty, administering his office in the interest of the men who dig the coal instead of the men who employ them. He sticks to the miners; they ought to stick to him.

Last year the operators who are against Feehan because they can't buy him have spent $250,000 in trying to prevent his re-election as district president. Everybody knows the tricks they resorted to, all to no avail. Feehan was re-elected. Then the operators tried to break up the miners' organization. They have failed in that also. But they are still looking around for somebody who can beat Feehan—they don't care who he is. They would back anybody who offered himself. They would almost support an honest man, so desperate are they, and so determined that somebody else shall become president just to punish Feehan for showing the door to the gentry who endeavor to "handle" him.

Mike Halapy is having the anti-Feehan support literally thrust upon him. He declares he doesn't want it, and this declaration shows how wise he is. But there's one thing that Mike cannot help—he cannot help pleasing the enemies of the miners' organization if he wins. They have sworn to take Feehan's scalp. They have proved that they cannot take it themselves. Very well—they'll be ever so much obliged if Mike will take it for them.

We like Mike, and we are sorry to see him winning the enemy's applause. However, Feehan's scalp isn't dangling from anybody's belt yet. And we don't think it will be for a while. He is the truest and bravest leader the miners of the Pittsburgh district ever had, and has secured for them more than any other district president they ever had. That is a pretty good reason for keeping him where he is as long as he is willing to stay.

Pastor Russell's Sermon



THE AARVEST RIPE FOR GARNERING.

Fruitage of This Age Soon to Be Harvested—Not to Convert the Heathen—Pastor Russell's Visit to Heathen Lands Does Not Imply His Hope for the Conversion of the Heathen as the Means for Inaugurating Messiah's Kingdom, but the Reverse—The Kingdom Must Be Established Before Every Knee Will Bow—Heathen Have More Than Doubled in Last Century.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The public was not made aware of Pastor Russell's presence in our city. No advertisements were given forth because the Academy of Music was not obtainable, and the Tabernacle would not accommodate the crowds. As it was, however, the Tabernacle was crowded. His text was, "The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved."—Jer. 8: 20.

The Pastor seemed specially to enjoy the semi-privacy of this meeting with the Tabernacle congregation. As is generally known he is about to start on a tour of the world in company with a Committee of six gentlemen of affairs of which he is the chosen Chairman. The Committee was appointed some months ago by the International Bible Students Association to visit heathen lands, to investigate conditions there and to report to the Association and to the public their findings along the following lines:—

THE COMMITTEE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) Are the Foreign Missions being conducted along Christian business lines?

(2) To what extent are the methods used successful in reaching the heathen peoples and in bringing them to Christianity?

(3) What are the teachings, what the inducements to accept Christianity and how enduring are the results?

(4) What is the attitude of Heathendom to the missionaries and toward Christianity and what are the prospects for Foreign Missions becoming self-sustaining?

(5) What, if any, changes could be made in teaching or in financial administration to make the foreign missionary work more successful in the future?

(6) What hope is there for the conversion of the world in this generation as proposed by the Laymen's Missionary Movement with its thirty-million-dollar endowment?

(7) To what extent do the monies donated benefit the heathen and could any improvement along this line be suggested?

The personnel of this Committee is interesting. They are all deeply interested in Christian work, both at home and abroad. They are Christian men of the highest type, and have long been contributors to the spread of the Gospel. They are as follows: Pastor Russell, President; Prof. F. H. Robison, Secretary; Gen. W. P. Hall, U. S. A.; Mr. J. T. D. Pyles, Washington, D. C., Merchant; Mr. E. W. V. Kuehn, Merchant, Toledo, O.; Dr. L. W. Jones, Chicago, Illinois, and Mr. R. B. Maxwell, Merchant, Mansfield, Ohio.

The report of this committee will be awaited with great interest by many.

Pastor Russell will visit classes of Bible Students en route and will address the public next Sunday in Los Angeles, California. Arrangements are perfected whereby we will be in touch with him throughout his journey. His addresses will be reported from Japan, China, Manila, Travancore, Madras, Calcutta, Cairo and Corinth.

Discussing his text the Pastor declared that as there was a harvest time, a reaping time, in the end of the Jewish Age, so also there is to be a harvesting in the end of the Gospel Age. The fruitage of this Age will be gathered into the heavenly "garner," by the glorious change of the First Resurrection. The Lord's words were, "The harvest is the end of the Age." By mistranslation His words were rendered, "The harvest is the end of the world," and thus many have been misled into a fear that the second coming of Jesus will mean the end of all things, for all except the saintly few.

Rather we would understand that as the Jewish Age ended with a harvest, and its ripe fruitage was gathered into the "garner," so the garnering of the Church, in the close of this Age, will mean the inauguration of the New Dispensation of Messiah's Kingdom—a New Age of blessing to the world in general—to all the families of the earth. The glorified Church, in association with her Lord and Redeemer, will reign for a thousand years, as kings and priests unto God and unto Christ, for the world's uplifting out of sin and death conditions.

ONLY THE CHURCH HARVESTED.

The Pastor reminded his hearers that he believes the Bible to teach that we are now in the Harvest time of this Age. Consequently none should misunderstand the visit to heathen lands to imply any expectation on his part that the heathen must be converted before this Age will end. That such would be an impossibility is shown by the government statistics to the effect that the numbers of heathen have doubled during the past century.

What he does expect is, that as there are a few of God's "very elect" in all denominations of Christendom, now to be garnered, so also there are a few saintly ones amongst the heathen who have accepted Christ—including some of the missionaries. The "harvest" must cover as wide an area as did the sowing of the Gospel seed. To some extent the message of the Kingdom has been preached amongst all nations. The Bible is the special proclamation of Messiah's Kingdom as the hope of the world, and contains the "call" of the Church to joint-heirship with her Lord in that Kingdom, which will bless the world.

The essence of this Kingdom message, however, has been somewhat confused by reason of the many false notions set forth in our numerous false creeds of the past. In his discourses in heathen lands the Pastor intends to lay stress upon the Kingdom feature of the Gospel message. While it will be his privilege to proclaim the Kingdom message, he recognizes that only those who have the "ear to hear" will be able to appreciate and receive it. His message is one of the Bible, to which all Christians may rally if they are rid of denominational ties: "The Church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven," and whose Harvest time has come, are the Lord's, wholly irrespective of the denominations with which they are affiliated.

"HARVEST PAST, SUMMER ENDED."

The text points out a lesson. Not all who have professed to be followers of Christ will be amongst the blessed ones of the "harvest," who are to be transported by the First Resurrection to glory, honor and immortality as their reward. The words of Jesus here cited in corroboration of this are: "Many shall say unto Me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not taught many, and in Thy name cast out devils, and done many wonderful works?" Many who thus hope will be disappointed—will be shut out of the Kingdom class.

Another of the Redeemer's parables, the Pastor said, pictures the consecrated saints of God in this "harvest" time as "virgins." But some were wise and some foolish. The masses of mankind, yea, the masses of Christendom, are omitted from this parabolic picture. On the "virgin" class is dealt with at all, and it is divided into two parts, and only the wise, the faithful, "more than conquerors," will have the honor of entering into the wedding with the Bridegroom and becoming "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife." Then the door will be shut. No more will ever be added to the Bride company—the number of the "elect" will have been completed.

The parable shows that, later on, the "foolish virgins" pass through great tribulation and obtain the oil and the light which they should have had before. But it will then be too late to become of the Bride. They will knock, saying, "Lord, Lord, open unto us!" but the Bridegroom will declare, "I do not recognize you," as members of My Bride. However, the Scriptures show us that these "foolish virgins," passing through a great time of tribulation, will be called to "the marriage supper of the Lamb" and be present before the great King as the virgins, the Bride's companions, and subordinate helpers.—Psalm vl, 13-15.

One lesson, said the Pastor, is that it is not sufficient that we say, Lord, Lord—that we publicly proclaim ourselves Christians—nor is it sufficient that we be engaged in good works, casting out demons and healing the sick and teaching the people. These things in their way are good, but God has His own test as respects those who shall be accepted as members of "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife." Obedience to the Word and Spirit of the Lord, loyalty to the Master and to all His followers, faithfulness to His leadings, through evil report and through good report, will be required.

The greatest work of which any of Christ's followers are capable is the conquering of self—the development of the fruits and graces of the Holy Spirit. Our privilege of being colaborers with the Master in the proclamation of His Message is not granted because He needs us, but because we need the opportunities thus afforded for the development of His characterlikeness in our hearts.

"I NEVER KNEW YOU."

Our Lord implies a great number of nominal followers devoid of His Spirit, who in the end of this Age would not be bringing forth the fruitage that He desires, who would not be members of His called and chosen and faithful class, though outwardly, nominally, all of these. He points down to our day, saying, "in that day"—in the closing of this Age, in the testing time, in the time when He shall come to make up His jewels and to glorify them as His Bride, His members, His associates in the Kingdom. Many at that time—in our day—will profess that they know the Lord, that they are prophets or teachers, that they are casting out devils, opposing sin and multitudinous forms of evil, and that they are carrying on mighty works, benevolent institutions, colleges, seminaries, etc., in His name. The Revised Version gives, "by Thy name," intimating that the name of Christ is used rather as a charm, to conjure by.

But the testing time is near. The Lord will inquire respecting the fruit of these. He will not be deceived; yea, He will expose the bad fruit, that all may see that His judgment is just. It will be manifest that neglect of His Word has led to degeneracy, decay—that the suckers of worldly ambition, pride, wealth, show, etc., have been cultivated, notwithstanding all of the trying experiences which might have served to prune these. It will be shown that many of the prophets of Babylon are false prophets, whose teachings have misguided the people and, instead of enlightening, have blinded. It will be manifested that many of them are ravening wolves in sheep's clothing, hungry with ambition for fame and prominence and honor of men, and willing to barter the interests of the "flock" for their personal aggrandizement.

It will be shown that much of this conjuring in the name of Jesus has been merely a cloak, under which, deceiving and being deceived, sectarian fruitage, and not the love, joy, peace and holy Spirit, have been cultivated. "The day will declare it," will show it, will manifest it. The whole world shall be witness eventually that God's name was dishonored, and His Word misrepresented, because false teachers were looking every one to gain from his own quarter—his own denomination.—Isaiah lvi, 11.

The Lord never knew the sects—He never recognized them, He never authorized them; they are of men, and for men, not of the Lord nor for the Lord's glory. Claiming that all there is of Christianity is due to themselves, they are proud and boastful and realize not that the Lord's true cause would have flourished far better without them, in the simplicity of the early Church—one in redemption through the precious blood and in consecration to the Redeemer. The gathering out of the Bride class and the leaving of the remainder will be saying in effect, "I never knew you, never recognized you, never authorized you;" and these unauthorized sects will go down in the great "time of trouble."

We are glad, however, that the thousands and millions who have been deceived by these false systems will have a glorious opportunity during the incoming Age to come to a knowledge of the Truth and a right understanding of the character of God as revealed in the fulfilment of His gracious plan. Thus many who miss the great "prize" may still have a glorious opportunity for the lesser prize of God in restitution, etc.

"DEPART FROM ME, YE THAT WORK INIQUITY."

We believe that there are active workers in the sectarian system called "Babylon" who will yet be reached by the knowledge of the Truth and delivered. Our Lord intimates this, saying, "Come out of her, My people." Some of His people evidently are in Babylon, and it is our present mission in the name of the Lord to call these out—through the presentation of "Present Truth," which will show to all who are truly the Lord's where they stand, and their duty. Others of the active workers in the iniquitous system, which are counterfeits of the true, misrepresenters of God's message and binders and enslavers of the Lord's people, because not a heart loyal to Him, will not come out of Babylon, and therefore will share in the condemnation coming upon her. They will go into the great time of trouble, and for a season at least be cut off from all fellowship with the Lord. These workers of iniquity will have their hands full of the trouble which they have helped to bring upon the world of mankind by their misrepresentations of the Divine character and Plan. It will be a terrible chastisement, and our hope for them is that "when the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the earth, all the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."—Isaiah xxvi, 9.

ON THE ROCK OR ON THE SAND?

The picture or parable of one house built upon the rock and the other house built upon the sand refers not to the Church and the world, but to two parties in the Church. None are in the parable except "those who hear these sayings of Mine." The world hears not our Lord's message at all. As the Apostle declares, the world is both deaf and blind to spiritual things. Those who hearken to and appreciate the Lord's sayings represent at least a nominal Church and amongst those of the nominal Church are some who are obedient to the Lord's Word, while others are disobedient. The obedient are built upon the rock, the disobedient upon the sand.

Those who build upon the rock our Lord explains to be such as not only hear His message, but are obedient thereto to the extent of their ability. Let us remember the words to which He refers—they are the messages of the Sermon on the Mount, which show the things which are blessed of God in contradistinction to the things which would not have His approval.

Those who hear the Master's words and say, "Yes, Lord," but who do not put His teachings into practice, are not built properly upon the rock of Truth, upon Christ. They are building their hope, their faith, their trust, upon a foundation which will not stand. When the time of trouble comes upon such their hopes will be undermined, their faith will collapse.

We thank God that although many of the nominal professors of Christianity and teachers and philanthropists will not be accepted amongst the elect Bride class, nevertheless they are far too good, too noble to merit eternal torture. Nay, the Lord will not even consign them to the Second Death, to annihilation. Rather, He will provide for them, under Messiah's Kingdom, a gracious opportunity of attaining and demonstrating a still higher type of love and loyalty than they have yet experienced or manifested. In proportion as any shall even then faithfully use the great privilege accorded him, his ultimate perfection and salvation will be assured.

No doubt a much appreciated Christmas Gift would be a Cross and Crown Pin for Christian Workers.

Cross and Crown Pins

Manufactured and Sold by Heeren Bros. & Company, PENN AVE. & EIGHTH ST. PITTSBURG, PA.

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½ inch in diameter............$1 50
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TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Ohio, Nov. 30.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Enclosed you will find the subscription price for the Labor Tribune for one year. We rejoice with you in the success of the Tribune. The sermon and the Question Box are very highly appreciated.

We hope you will continue in the good work.

Yours respectfully,
J. L. MORGAN.

Massachusetts, Nov. 30.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please allow me to extend to you my appreciation for the help you are giving the public by printing those Bible lectures by Pastor Russell.

I read them every week and find them a wonderful opening up of the Scriptures showing God's plan concerning the race of mankind.

Yours truly,
I. J. L.

New York, Nov. 30.

Editor National Labor Tribune

Have received the first copy of a year's subscription to your paper and find it as represented, the sermons are helpful and add to the high standard of your work. Congratulate you on choosing Pastor Russell's writings. Now to be appreciative of your service each week I shall endeavor to remail the paper to widely different addresses, thereby giving many a sample of your paper, hoping some may subscribe.

Respectfully,
MISS M. C. AYERS.

Utah, Nov. 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune

Please accept thanks and words of appreciation of your splendid paper, especially the religious features and change my address from Brigham City, to Salt Lake City, and oblige yours,

Very sincerely,
C. F. BULLARD.

Michigan, Nov. 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is now about a month since we have been getting the National Labor Tribune. I want to say that as far type and the contents of the paper, I would almost say are the best of any paper published, principally the religious matter. To me it seems a God send to the common people. Nowhere in all the churches of the land can they hear God's message as they get it in your paper.

Yours for the Truth,
S. J. DE GROOT.

Virginia, Nov. 27.

Editor National Labor Tribune.

I do not remember when I subscribed for your valuable paper, but am so highly pleased with its fair dealings with all concerned, secularly and religiously, that I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible society and also sending through them a new subscriber.

Kindest regards,
M. L. STAPLES.

Canada, Dec. 1.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Through kindness of a friend I have been permitted to read sample copies of your excellent paper and I cannot say too much in its praise in every way and especially the attractive way in which you print Pastor Russell's sermons. I also appreciate highly the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons. It is a paper I would be glad to lend to my friends, so I feel I must have this paper myself. Please find enclosed money order for a year's subscription. May God bless you richly for the grand work you are assisting in.

Yours very sincerely,
MRS. L. ESTERLING.

North Carolina, Nov. 30.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I write to tell you I appreciate your paper very highly, especially for the clear type so easy to read and because you give Pastor Russell's sermons, and the Bible Studies, also Everybody's Question Box. I enjoy them so much. I hope you fully realize the great good you are doing for all the readers of your fine paper and will continue them. The Lord is using you to open the eyes of many blinded people to the truths of the Bible and will surely bless you abundantly for it.

Yours kindly,
MRS. MOLLIE E. WALLACE.

JOHN CHINAMAN AND HEATHEN SENSE.

Ohio, Nov. 30.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

"Melican Missinaly tellim heap lie abtime makee Chinaman fald—no good—too muchee fooles—all samee burnee up Hop Lee—Sambo—Gin Fou—my brother—me heap sabee him long time."

With these ejaculations John shows his antipathy toward civilized evils, preferring in their stead the old ancestral worship and proverbial wisdom, as far more congenial to Chinese life and prosperity. Oh! yes, with all the boasted education and superior advantages of the white man, how frugal indeed are the advances in real brotherhood. Even the Mongolian mind balks at the hell-fire-torture God of civilization, and draws more comfort from Confucius and his moral code, than the divided medly of sectarianism which reach his shores for his betterment. Moreover, this gigantic fraud is further perpetuated in our home land today as a blind on some who might awaken to the counterfeit—perpetuated we say by the "Merchants of the Earth" and those who have "ships at sea" per the Revelation picture, as instanced by the "Men's Forward Movements," etc., floated by capitalists as a winner of confidence from the people and prop to Babylon's walls from immediate decline. Is it not getting more and more self-evident that the mark of the beast is on everything while the number of the image federated Protestation—is the number of a man (man of sin) and is surely computed by those having wisdom, as totally 666 whatever way you count. Again do we not see Socialists and others freed from Christianity waging a war thereupon and who as the Lord's great army will "burn her flesh with fire" as the judgment will follow the system like a millstone cast into the sea of human anarchy? Surely the Revelation could not have pictured present-day conditions more perfectly. The saints standing on a sea of glass are witnesses to the great drama, as also seers of its glorious consummation by the introduction of Messiah as the 'Stiller of the Tempest' and 'Great Restorer' like unto Nehemiah prepared to set up Israel's fallen government which shall spread abroad world-wide for the benefit of his creatures. Hence in conclusion, we do not marvel at the bitter spirit of Heathendom today against the encroachments of their neighbors, since the Psalmist depicts the time when Ethelopia will stretch forth her hands for help and the great messiah will ask and "I (Jehovah) will give him the heathen for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession." Amen! we say, for this is marvelous in our eyes.

JOSEPH GREIG.

WITH THE SPIRIT OF A SOUND MIND.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Thanksgiven I would be very cold blood not to be thankful to you, in the part you take in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons which means so much to God's trusting "little ones" as His word puts it. In everything give thanks for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus conserving you (1 Thess. 5: 16.) and may our motto be a every thankful heart (Psa. 23: 5) while here in this body, for we realize that as for the chiah goes, there will be no murmurers there (1 Cor. 10. 10, 11) for God is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind, and may we all drink deep of the brook by the way (Psa. 42: 1, John 14: 6), for truly in God's due time there shall be showers of blessings (Ezek. 34: 26.)

HE LEADETH ME.

Sometime 'mid scenes of deepest gloom,
Sometimes where Eden's bowers bloom;
By waters still, o'er troubled sea—
Still 'tis his hand that leadeth me

Lord, I would clasp thy hand in mine,
Nor ever murmur or repine—
Content whatever lot I see,
Since 'tis my God that leadeth me.

Yours as ever by appreciation, and faithful, watchful unto prayer.

ROBERT J. CRAIG.

Virginia, Nov. 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The weekly visits of your valuable paper are appreciated more and more as the weeks go by, not only on account of the fair unprejudiced manner in which it deals with questions pertaining to capital and labor, but also and specially on account of the Brooklyn Tabernacle sermons. These sermons become more and more precious to us as by them we are helped to a clearer understanding of our heavenly Father's Word and to a fuller appreciation of His wonderful love.

How we rejoice to know that, instead of the awful torture which we were taught in our childhood awaited the vast majority of the race, the Lord has wonderful blessings in store for all, that He "hath appointed a day in which He will judge the world," and that then "whosoever will" may "take of the water of life freely." But oh! the length and breth and height and depth of His love as manifested towards the saints of this Gospel Age of whom it is declared that they 'shall be like Him,' and 'reign with Him.'

We also like the Sunday School Lessons and the Bible Question Box. Let the good work continue.

With best wishes for the Tribune, I remain,

Yours in joyful hope,
MR. AND MRS. H. H. DINGUS AND DORA AND BENJAMIN.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

The address has warned me that my subscription is about out, so I am renewing it today through Watch Tower office, as I would not miss one if possible. I appreciate the religious columns very much and also "Our Old Country Correspondence" columns, as it gives the foreign labor news in such a complete condensed form and saves much reading in that line. Trusting you will continue to publish the Tribune in this form, I close wishing its continued success.

Sincerely yours,
WM. EVANS.

Massachusetts, Nov. 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I take the paper almost wholly on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and Sunday school lesson also, last, but not least, the Question Box, which is so helpful. May the dear Lord bless you for the good work you are doing by giving so much space in your paper to the furthering of the harvest work is my sincere wish.

Yours for success,
MRS. R. J. CALKIN.

Michigan, Nov. 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Please find enclosed money order to renew my subscription for another year. I take two papers printing Pastor Russell's sermons, but I always wait for the Tribune, as the print is much more readable for older eyes. Wishing you success as you continue in well doing, I am,

Yours,
W. C. BROWN.

Washington, Nov. 29.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I am renewing my subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower. We are especially interested in Pastor Russell's sermons, and other new features.

May the Lord bless you abundantly in the good work you are doing in presenting the Truth so clearly.

Respectfully,
IRA J. TAYLOR.

Ohio, Nov. 30.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I subscribed for your most valuable paper last month. I would like very much to have the two copies I missed, November 9 and 16, issues. I take two other papers publishing Pastor Russell's sermons, but neither one uses as clear type as the Tribune. The Question Box and Sunday School Bureau Lessons are highly appreciated by myself and family.

Yours most truly,
JOSEPH COOCH.

PRAYER OF THE CONSECRATED.

"We seek not, Lord, for tongues of flame,
Or healing virtue's mystic aid;
But power thy Gospel to proclaim—
The balm for wounds that sin has made.

"Breathe on us, Lord; thy radiance pour
On all the wonders of the page
Where hidden lies the heavenly lore
That blessed our youth and guides our age.

"Grant skill each sacred theme to trace,
With loving voice and glowing tongue,
As when upon thy words of grace
The wondering crowds enraptured hung.

"Grant faith, that treads th stormy deep
If but thy voice shall bid it come;
And zeal, that climbs the mountain steep,
To seek and bring the wanderer home."

—Watch Tower.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

E. S. Weekly, West Virginia.
Mrs. L. G. Sterling, Canada.
General W. P. Hall, Washington, two papers.
Granville Hutchins, West Virginia.
Mrs. John Hughes, Texas.
Mrs. David Abrahams, Indiana.
J. H. Klalken, Ohio.
Geo. W. Harris, Pennsylvania.
A. P. Brand, Kansas.
Miss Rowat, Scotland.
Mrs. E. E. McKim, Canada.
Mrs. L. C. Masons, Minnesota.
Mrs. Ellen Lobor, Michigan.
Mary F. Carpenter, Missouri.
Mrs. Mary Seaton, Wisconsin.
F. G. Mason, Massachusetts.
Chas. J. Muchel, New York.
Mae C. Young, New York.
Mrs. W. W. McKim, Pennsylvania.
W. C. Brown, Michigan.
D. D. Stevenson, Pennsylvania.
H. J. May, Ohio.

THE VOW POST CARD

Send Cash or P. O. Order.

POPULAR MECHANICS

COLORS OF THE EARTH.

Vegetation Plays Important Part in Our Planet's Aspect.

The two great elements of difference in the same landscape in winter and summer are, of course, the presence of snow in winter and of leaves and grass in summer, says the Scientific American. If we could look at our globe from the moon the variation in its aspect due to seasonal changes would perhaps be even more striking than it appears to those on the surface.

In fact, we sometimes lose sight of the very important part which vegetation plays in giving color to what might be termed the countenance of the planet.

It is not the higher forms of plants that always produce the greatest effect in this way. Some of the most striking scenes upon the earth owe their characteristic features to mosses and lichens. The famous "crimson cliffs" of Greenland, which extend for miles northward from Cape York, derive their splendid color from the growth of red lichen that covers their faces.

The cliffs rise between 1,700 and 2,000 feet straight from the water's edge, and, being composed of gray granite, their aspect would be entirely different from what it is but for the presence of the lichen.

The rocky pass called the Golden Gate in the Yellowstone National park owes its rich color and its name to the yellow lichen covering its lofty walls, and the indescribable hues of the great hot spring terraces arise mainly from the presence of minute plants flourishing in the water that overflows them. Considered as a whole, the vegetation of a planet may give it a characteristic aspect as viewed from space. That its broad expanse of forest and prairie land causes the earth to reflect a considerable quantity of green light to its neighbors is illustrated by the fact that at the time of the new moon a greenish tint has been detected overspreading that part of the lunar surface which is then illuminated only by light from the earth.

BARYTES VALUABLE.

Variety of Uses to Which the Mineral Is Adapted.

Barytes, or barium sulphate, is a heavy crystalline mineral, white when pure, which is very little affected by acids, alkalies or corrosive gases. In 1910, according to E. F. Burchard of the United States geological survey, the United States produced 42,975 short tons, valued at $121,746, a considerable decrease as compared with the figures for 1909. Barytes is an interesting and useful product. By far the greater part of the mineral produced, says Mr. Burchard, is consumed in the manufacture of mixed paints. It is not satisfactory as a pigment if used alone in oil, for its crystalline nature renders it too transparent to give good hiding power, and to be of any advantage it must be used in only moderate percentages in mixed paints, which consist principally of the lead and zinc white pigments. Its use as an adulterant in white lead or in any other pigment or commodity is not legitimate and should be discouraged by the producers. There are sufficient legitimate uses for this valuable mineral to create a healthy market for it if properly handled.

Barytes is used also in the manufacture of lithopone, a very white pigment that is suited most particularly to interior use and is employed in enamels and wall finishes. Barium salts are reported to be used in brickmaking in order to overcome the efflorescence of bricks.

Other uses for barytes are in the manufacture of rubber, wall paper, asbestos cement and poker chips and in tanning leather.

SNOW AUTOMOBILE.

Car Runs on Endless Chains of Wooden Treads.

A freight carrying concern of Candle, Alaska, has installed a caterpillar automobile for the transportation of freight over the snow covered plains of Alaska.

The car body is of the ordinary automobile type, but on each side in place

FREIGHT AUTO FOR ALASKAN SERVICE.

of automobile wheels is an endless chain of wooden treads, designed for work over snow so soft that wheels and tires would sink and stick. Each belt or chain of treads is three feet wide, and for steering purposes each side is under separate control, so that one belt can be stopped while the other carries the machine around a corner.

In addition to this, there will be a similar tread projecting out from the rear of the car, designed to help in steering it.

The Queer Argan Tree.

Among the most remarkable trees of the world is the argan, which abounds in southern Morocco, but is seldom seen elsewhere. A forest of argans has a curious scattered appearance, because the trees grow singly and far apart. They are very leafy, but seldom exceed twenty feet in height. The branches put out horizontally and begin a yard above the ground. Sheep, cattle and camels feed on the leaves, and goats will stand on their hind legs to reach them, but horses and mules refuse to touch them. The wood is very hard and extremely useful to the natives, who make charcoal from it. The fruit, resembling a large olive, is used to feed cattle and to manufacture a valuable oil. It also furnishes the principal sustenance of the poorer natives.

NATURE'S LAUNDRY.

It Is Liable to Play Pranks With the Wash in Yellowstone Park.

Nature's gifts are widely and variously distributed. In one place the elements of things are given, to be made available by labor: elsewhere she provides things ready for man's use. To gain our bread the seed must be first sown and months afterward the grain harvested, thrashed and ground. But the native of the Pacific isles plucks his bread from the breadfruit tree. Perhaps nature foresaw the overworked and not overstrong housewife to whom "washing day" is a dread and burden when she established here and there natural washtubs and washing machines and in some places even provided ready made soap.

In the Yellowstone National park the family washing is easily disposed of. The soiled bedding and clothing are put into a stout bag, which is hung in one of the boiling springs and left there while the party wanders about sightseeing. When taken out the clothes are so clean and white that no rinsing is necessary.

On one occasion a party hung their bag of clothes in the basin of the geyser called "Old Giant" and, wandering off, were absent longer than they intended to be. While they were away the "Giant" spouted, and the garments were thrown high in the air, torn into shreds and scattered.—Exchange.

A Policeman's Duty.

Some of the answers given by candidates for the Chicago police force at a recent examination were:

"The duties of a policeman are to guard the peace and limb of the city."

"If I found a man on my beat suffering with a broken leg I would ask him his name, address, age, occupation, married or single, and would then see if he would rather go home or to a hospital."

"Burglary is a crime where you crawl in a man's house with the intention of intimidating to steal."—Chicago Tribune.

A Generous Actor.

I remember when Toole was playing an exceptionally fine engagement with us that he said laughingly: "Oh, by the way, Calvert, if my wife comes down next week don't say anything about the big receipts. You see, I've a lot of nephews and nieces, and they all expect tips from Uncle Johnnie. Last year they had over £400 from me, and my wife thinks I rather overdo it."—"Sixty-eight Years on the Stage," by Mrs. Charles Calvert.

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE — BIBLE STUDIES

NOBILITY CONQUERS MEANNESS.

Nehemiah vi—Dec. 10.

"The Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?" Psalm xxvii, 1.

AFTER MANY difficulties Nehemiah's work had almost reached success when a great wall of distress went out. The poor Jews had been giving all of their time to the repairing of the walls and had thus cut off their income from other sources. In their zeal they went into debt in mortgages on their property. When the tax collectors came and the interest became due they were unable to meet these and, so, destitution staring them in the face, a great wail went up. Disasters spread rapidly and a food riot was barely averted.

Nehemiah looked into the matter and found that the wealthy Jews had advanced money to their poor neighbors on mortgages at exorbitant interest rates, and they were thus profiting by the calamities of their brethren. He called them together and had a plain but kind talk with them respecting the brotherly obligations required by the Law—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." He gave them a practical exemplification of his good exhortations. The

"Our God shall fight for us."

wealthy Jews were abashed. They acknowledged the injustice of their course and rectified matters. Here we see the power of noble character and good example in its influence upon others. As custom and example foster unjust methods and *usage* makes *right* in the minds of many, so likewise examples of justice are powerful in opposition to wrong. Thus every Christian owes it to himself and to God and to the principles of righteousness which he represents, not only to take the proper stand, but also to let this stand for righteousness be known to others as reproofs of unrighteousness.

Treachery and Slander in Opposition.

No sooner had the prevailing difficulties been successfully combatted than a new foe arose. The outside enemies, perceiving that the wall was about finished, and that only the hanging of the gates remained to complete the defenses of Jerusalem, tried new tactics. They professed a desire to reconsider the whole matter—to meet with Nehemiah for discussions of their business and fresh examination of his papers of authority from the King. But he replied that his work was a great one, very important, and that he could not take time for discussion. He had time to discuss with his brethren; he had time to show them as the people of God the right and wrong of each important question, but he had no time to dispute about outside matters while his important mission was unfinished.

There is a lesson in this for Christians. We should always have time to discuss God's Word and His love with the brethren. We should always have time to give to everyone that asks a reason for the hope that is in us. But surely, while important interests of God's cause are needing our attention, we have no time to give to discussing outside questions which St. Paul denominates "science falsely so-called." We are to have the same mind on the subject as St. Paul expressed, saying, "I have determined to know nothing amongst you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." Anything relating to Jesus as God's anointed Son, the Messiah, or anything relating to His crucifixion and the hopes built thereon, St. Paul was ready to discuss at any time. The defense of this cause and subject was his special business in life. Although he was well educated and well informed on topics of general interest, he acted as though he were ignorant of those things that he might give all his influence and time to the one paramount matter—to the cause for which he was an ambassador.

Evil Speaking and Slander.

Finally, the enemies resorted to the usual weapons of slander. They did not charge directly that Nehemiah sought to make himself king of the Jews, with Jerusalem its capital, and that he was secretly employing men to speak favorably for him amongst the people, but in an open letter sent declared that these things were commonly reported amongst all the people—they were "common gossip."

"Thou desirest to be king!"

How cruel are the multitudinous methods of slander—how contrary they are to everything that is right, not to mention the highest of all standards, Christian love. Nevertheless, how frequently God's people are ensnared by the spirit of slander. How grievous are the wrongs thus accomplished; how unbearable is the injustice inflicted; how dreadful are the responsibilities incurred. Assuredly those who lend their lips to slander are correspondingly opening their hearts to the Adversary.

Repentance.

Sorrow for sin is not repentance. Repentance is a great volume of duty, and godly sorrow is but the frontispiece or title page. It is the harbinger or introduction to it.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL, IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

Q.—Did the early Christians practise "Communism"? (W. E. V.)

Answer.—Yes; the early Christians practised communism until it was found to be impracticable. We read, "And all that believed were together, and had all things common; and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need * * * Neither was there any among them that lacked: for as many as were possessors of lands or houses, sold them, and brought the prices of them that were sold, and laid them down at the Apostles' feet: and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need. * * * *And in those days * * * there arose a murmuring.*" (Acts ii, 44; iv, 34, 35; vi, 1.) The Lord gave no instructions to the Christians to have all things in common, but permitted them to practise this method until they had learned certain lessons by experience. Because of inherited traits, weaknesses and imperfections of character, it is impossible to live together in peace and harmony in a large community and have all things in common. This has been demonstrated again and again by the experiences of communistic societies that have been formed in the past. Even where two parties in a marriage contract agree to have all things in common and where there is every incentive to live together in love and peace, how few really successful unions there are! If any feel disposed to think that the principles of "communism" can be successfully carried out, it is suggested that a boarding-house colony of fifteen or twenty people be organized and then let all make desperate efforts to preserve the peace without the aid of the police!

Q.—Kindly explain the following text and say whether the incentive to do a righteous act should be one of reward or whether that of principle?—Jesus answered and said, "Verily I say unto you, there is no man that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my sake and the gospel's, but he shall receive a hundred fold now in this time, HOUSES AND BRETHREN, AND SISTERS, AND MOTHERS, AND CHILDREN, AND LANDS, WITH PERSECUTIONS; and in the world to come eternal life."—Mark x, 29, 30. (J. E. H.)

Answer.—The import of the Master's words here is that the one making the sacrifice of earthly things in His service and in the service of the Truth, should receive a reward a hundred times greater than what is lost or sacrificed. The words in capitals are not to be found in the old, original manuscripts. We believe that the incentive held out is both that of principle and reward. Remember that the lesson is not merely that of performing "righteous acts"; but is that of *sacrifice!* It is reasonable for the members of the race to do good and to act righteously as a matter of self preservation and to maintain conditions of peace, but it would be foolishness on the part of any one to give up and leave those things that are cherished, for Christ's sake, if there were no hope of a reward. We read of the Lord Jesus Himself that for the joy (reward) that was set before Him, He endured the cross, despising the shame, and is now set down at the right hand of the Majesty on High. (Hebrews xii, 2.) The Apostle says—"If in this life only we have hope in Christ (if there is no hope beyond this life with its promised rewards), we are of all men most miserable. * * * Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die."—1 Corinthians xv, 19, 32.

Q.—How shall we account for the seeming contradiction of the following Scriptures—John i, 18, where it says "No man hath seen God at any time;" and Exodus xxiv, 9, 10—"And they saw the God of Israel: and there was under His feet as it were a paved work of a sapphire stone, and as it were the body of heaven in his clearness"? (H. C. H.)

Answer.—To properly understand the Bible it is essential that the student should continually bear in mind that much of the Scriptures contain symbolic or figurative expressions, and the remainder is in clear, literal statements. To distinguish between the two forms of expressions is what the Apostle calls "rightly dividing the Word of truth" (II Timothy ii, 15). Saul, on his way to Damascus, had but a glimpse of the glorified Lord Jesus and so overwhelming was the sight that he was prostrated to the earth, and blinded to such an extent that it required a miracle to restore his eyesight. In view of this, think what the effect would have been upon Moses and his associates had they actually seen the Almighty God, of whom the Apostle says—"Who only hath immortality, dwelling in the light that no man can approach unto; *whom no man hath seen nor can see*: to whom be honor and power everlasting" (I Timothy vi, 16). We are forced to the conclusion, therefore, that what Moses and those with him saw was but a representation of the Deity, or a vision of some kind or other. We remember also, in this connection, the transfiguration on the mount; the Apostles who were with the Lord thought they actually had seen Moses and Elijah with the Savior. But what they saw was merely a "vision" (Matthew xvii, 9). Moses and Elijah were dead. The Scriptures say, "The dead know not anything."

Q.—How may we account for the peculiar power which some men possess over animals, as manifested particularly by trainers of wild animals? Is there anything in the Bible that would reasonably account for this wonderful faculty? (H. F. R.)

Answer.—The extraordinary powers exercised by some in the control and subjugation of wild animals, is doubtless due to the fact that these possess, in some degree, mental endowments originally conferred upon mankind by the Creator. The first man was created in the image and likeness of God, and given dominion over the fowls of the air, the fish of the sea, and over every living thing that moved on the earth. Man was the absolute monarch, and controlled the animal kingdom as such. As God is able to control all His creatures by His *will*, so man was able to direct and control the animal creation by the sheer force or power of his *will*. When man, because of disobedience, fell from the state of perfection enjoyed in the Garden of Eden, he began to lose those powers which he formerly exercised, until now, after six thousand years of mental, moral, and physical decline, he is no longer able to dominate the animal creation by his will power, except in rare instances. The promise is that during "The Times of Restitution" God will give back to the race that which was lost by Adam's disobedience and recovered for them by Christ.—Acts iii, 19-21.

Q.—Can you tell me if it is wrong to practice hypnotism, or mesmerism? And if so, why? (D. M. D.)

Answer.—Any interference with the Divine laws or arrangements is sure to result disastrously. The Creator formed man a free moral agent, endowing him with mental faculties, a moral sense, and a *will* to decide between right and wrong, good and evil. It is the *will* that controls or dominates the being. Some people have stronger, more powerful wills than others. It is possible for such to dominate the weaker willed individual, particularly where the latter deliberately surrenders the will to the influence of the other. This is all wrong; and is injurious in this way:—Frequent experiments have demonstrated that, where one's will is controlled by another, there is a weakening of the will of the person under control, and if persisted in, will eventually result in the complete destruction of the mind or will, leaving the subject an imbecile. Perhaps one of the principal reasons why there is such an alarming increase in the number of insanity cases is because of the practise of hypnotism on the part of thousands who are ignorant of its dire consequences.

Q.—Matthew ix, 34, reads: "But the Pharisees said, He casteth out devils through the Prince of the devils." What is the meaning of this passage; is there more than one devil? If so, who are these other devils? (W. R. H.)

Answer.—A critical examination of the Scriptures reveals the fact that there is one great Adversary, Satan, and that he dominates a host of fallen angels, called devils, or more properly, demons. These demons, in association with Satan, have deceived and afflicted the human race in various ways ever since the time they left their first estate, their former habitation (Jude 6). Through the aid of spirit mediums, clair-audients, clair-voyants, etc., these evil spirits have impersonated the dead and communicated with their friends and relatives. Sometimes these demons take complete possession of the mental faculties of those who yield to their control or influence and thereby these become demoniacs. This is called *obsession*. Many cases of obsession are recorded in the Scriptures of which we cite two or three instances: Luke viii, 30; iv, 35, 36, 41; Acts xiii, 8-11; xvi, 18. The Jews were well acquainted with the operations of these demons, and the hypocritical Pharisees in the above expression sought to discredit the Master.

Q.—The Bible frequently refers to the "four corners of the earth." Does this support the theory that the earth is square and flat? (E. V. D.)

Answer.—Much of the Scriptures are written in language that should be considered in the accommodated sense. The expression "four corners" should be considered as meaning the four quarters of the earth, just as we use the expression today as signifying the four cardinal points of the compass. When it is said in the Scriptures that the sun rises, let no one suppose that the inspired writers did not know what they were writing about, for the evidence is clear and strong that the ancients knew as much, if not more than the peoples of today, about astronomy. As the youth, who has acquired a smattering of knowledge, thinks that he knows more than his father, so many today think that modern knowledge and information is away in advance of that possessed by the ancients. This twentieth-century conceit is entirely unwarranted. There are no poets, authors, sculptors, artists, architects, philosophers, and mathematicians living, that would compare with those of the remote past, as all people of real intelligence know. The world's foremost scientists are just beginning to find out some facts that were stated in the Bible more than three thousand years ago! Humility is a charming virtue.

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The American Federation of Labor's McNamara's Ways and Means Committee Issues an Address to the American Public on the McNamara Case--Full Text of the Document.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To the American Public:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The McNamaras stand before the world self-convicted of great crimes. They have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment—J. B., during his natural life, J. J., for fifteen years. The position of labor in connection with the effort made to afford these men an opportunity for adequate defense before the courts has been attacked and misrepresented to such a degree as to require a clear statement at the hands of the undersigned, who are in the best position to make an authoritative statement at this time—a statement that will be strengthened by some review of the pricipal points of the case.

Was there an explosion of gas in the Los Angeles Times building when it was destroyed? Immediately after the disaster, the press reports stated that men who had been at work in the building spoke of an odor of gas for some time previous to the explosion. Gas leakage in the building, it came out later, had been known to others. Many conservative trade union officials, newspaper writers and publicists, on making an investigation in Los Angeles, soon after, were positive in assuring the public that they believed gas had destroyed the building. Among the mine workers, not one man, so far as information has reached us, has believed the destructive explosive was dynamite. Prominent officials of the United Mine Workers, cautious, honorable men, whose word is taken as truth by all who know them, who are familiar with mining explosives, declared that the effect of the explosion was not that which follows a discharge of dynamite. Were all these men speaking from blind partisanship or from honest conviction? Were they utterly mistaken? The answer has now been supplied by the prosecution. While the "gas theory" was being hooted at by enemies of the unions, while even so late as last Friday night, an editor of the New York Times was indicting a contemptuous slur at John Mitchell for supposing "that proof would be adduced to show that an explosion of gas destroyed the Los Angeles Times building," the prosecution knew that gas was an agency in the explosion and a great factor in the destruction which ensued. W. J. Burns in a press interview Saturday last said: "Why, McManigal told us in his first confession that McNamara turned open the stopcocks of the gas mains of the building when he set the bomb. We knew all the time that a part of the explosion was due to gas." Now, the possible terrific force of a gas explosion, even in the open air, was shown in the wreckage caused by the accident at the Grand Central Station, New York, December 19, 1910, while the Los Angeles disaster was being discussed throughout the country.

The fact of a gas explosion led all others in importance in the minds of the organized workers. Nearly all of them were convinced that it was an established fact. The most cautious reasoners among them regarded the possibilities of the fact sufficient to hold the belief in it until proof to the contrary could be produced. They were willing to suspend conclusive judgment while awaiting evidence.

The public also wanted such facts regarding the circumstances of the explosion as could be accepted as evidence of the way it came about. What was given the public, first and foremost? On the instant, at the hearing of the explosion, H. G. Otis broke into a savage denunciation of trade unionists, accusing them of having caused the disaster, and he has ever since declared it was the result of dynamite. By this course, he diverted the case from one in which citizens in common should have proceeded, through legal methods alone, to search for the truth. He threw the unions on their defense, outraged them, insulted their officials, raised animosities that could have been avoided. He was at once backed up by the small circle of bitter enemies of trade unionism whose fulminations were largely made up of transparent falsehoods leveled at trade unions in general and at the leaders of trade unions.

Despite all clamor it must be remembered that, with few exceptions, the international trade unions, more than 120 in number, are and have usually been in normal business relations with the employers of their members. Many of them have for years arranged their differences and their working conditions with employers through trade agreements or other methods resulting in a minimum of loss through suspension of work. Violence in cases of dispute are not common to them. Trade unionists have been made aware by experience, that stories of disorder by unionists during strikes or lockouts have been systematically exaggerated.

Therefore, aware of the necessity of trade union organization, of the incalculable amount of good in various forms done by and through their union every year, of the long and bitter campaign carried on by Otis, Kirby, Post and others, to destroy trade unionism, and perceiving the intention of these plotters and their detectives to ignore the apparent, and, to their minds, proven cause of the Times disaster, and to turn that terrible event solely to account as a means of discrediting trade unionism, the unions energetically stated their side of the case to the American public as they saw it at that time.

When, after six months, the McNamaras were arrested, it was in Russian style, not American. Holding the members of the Executive Board of the Structural Iron Workers in confinement without warrant, hurrying J. J. McNamara away from Indianapolis in an automobile and by circuitous routes taken to California—what was there but features of high-handed irregularity, and tyrannical lawlessness, known in arrests in Russia that procede transportation of prosecuted citizens to Siberia? And, when Detective Burns has throughout been doubted by so great a part of the American public, it has been largely the fault of his proceedings at this point, and of his own defouling the reputation of his craft, for has he not said? "Private detectives, as a class, are the worst lot of blackmailing scoundrels that live outside of prisons." (See page 357, McClure's Magazine, August, 1911.)

J. J. McNamara had not been of sufficient prominence among labor men to be the subject of discussion as a leading figure, but what was generally known of him was to his credit. He was seen at conventions as a man of pleasing appearance and of mild manner. He was spoken of as self-educated and a faithful secretary of his organization. His speech and his writings for his magazine were reputed to be conservative. When placed under arrest, and throughout his imprisonment, his bearing was undemonstrative. His letters and telegrams to officials of the A. F. of L. and the Atlanta convention were concise and without suspicious characteristics. In no wise, to common observation, had he shown abnormal traits.

Did organized labor properly express its condemnation of violence on hearing of the Los Angeles disaster? It did by interviews, addresses, and publications. The hundreds of union labor papers, in their issues succeeding the event, contained what, taken together, would make volumes, declarative of the sentiments of their editors and of the rank and file of union membership on the subject. All recognized the case as one of mystery, the feeling shown being that of horror at the possibility of any union man being implicated in it. Unions framed resolutions in meetings, declaring that trade unionism was not to be advanced to similar effect. Union labor officials, and many others, were quoted to similar effect.

The resident of the American Federation of Labor, the day after the disaster occurred, as published by the St. Louis Star, said:

"Labor does not stand for such outrages, nor contemplate such crime. I cannot believe that a union man has done it, and I deeply hope no one who was connected with the labor movement will be found to have done it. It is inconceivable that a union man should have done this thing. And yet, if it is found that a union man has done it, unionism cannot be

(Continued on Eighth Page)

WORKINGMEN AND WAR.

MONSTER labor meetings in France and Germany are, with government aid, making a most distinguished martyr of Gustave Herve, editor of the Paris paper "La Guerre Sociale." Monsieur Herve has been preaching and writing things that no government which "reduces" industrial disturbances by making bakers, barbers, stevedores and garbage men of its soldiers can afford to stand.

In truth, Monsieur Herve has got Taft, Andrew Carnegie and The Hague conferers beaten to a standstill on peace propaganda, by advocating that war be killed by the soldiers going on strike. He figures it out that if the plain folk won't fight, there won't be any war, which is surely a cruel proposition to place before gun manufacturers, uniform makers, food contractors and business interests concerned in protection of holdings in foreign parts acquired by conquest or slick diplomacy. Trusts in African rubber, fine woods, wool, etc., for instance, must have stiff backing and soldiers are cheap, when the people support them.

His sort of economic heresy has Gustave doing his editorial work in jail during the greater part of the past four years. Whenever a government minister has desired to establish a standing with the business interests for having much "backbone," he has clapped Gustave in jail. He is now inside but, somehow, his idea that the way for the people to avoid war is to refuse to fight has filtered outside and a magnificent number of the folks are singing his song, "In case of war we will not march." It is wonderful how a simple little idea will sometimes swing multitudes into the march of real progress.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN ENGLAND.

THE high cost of living, as the National Labor Tribune has repeatedly pointed out in the last year or two, is not confined to this country. It is due to causes world-wide in their influence, and anti-high price riots have been more numerous in Europe—and even Asia—than in the United States. It naturally follows that political radicalism has grown even faster abroad than in our own country. The latest instance is the remarkable gains of the Socialist party in the recent municipal elections in England. The daily newspapers have passed this development without notice, but it is strikingly noticeable nevertheless. The returns prove that one voter in every six in the country is a Socialist, and from a total of 70,000 Socialist votes cast in 1900 the number has now risen to 1,000,000. According to the secretary of the Anti-Socialist Union, the Socialist party will be in full control of the British Isles in 10 years if there is no organized movement against it.

Most of the Socialist gains were made at the expense of the Liberals, but in a number of cities, especially Liverpool, the stronghold of Unionism, the latter party also lost ground. The Labor party is undoubtedly disappointed by the showing its members have made in Parliament, and its full strength may soon be diverted to the ranks of Socialism. It is considered remarkable that these gains should have been made in the face of the program of radical social reform measures advocated by the present government. A certain section of the press which has commented on the municipal election is inclined to attribute the Socialist gains to the use of troops by the government in the late strikes.

ANOTHER COAL MINE DISASTER.

LATEST advices from the Tennessee coal-mine horror (an account of which will be found in our news columns) bring the welcome intelligence that a few of the men have been taken out alive. There is hope that a few others will be found alive, but of course the great majority are dead—it could not be otherwise. The company thinks 70 lives may be lost; the miners say more than 100. The country feels a thrill of horror at the continuance of such disasters in spite of the seeming activity of the federal mine bureau in the introduction of preventive methods.

If the reason is not the careless use of explosives, it is mine dust or poor tamping of drill-holes or other preventable causes. We have State inspection. The casualty-insurance companies add an inspection of their own. The coal-mine companies are also more alive to their responsibility. And then there is the federal mine bureau whose first duty relates to the safety of miners. Yet fatalities in coal mines over the country average well above 2,000 from year to year and are double the number of a decade ago. The employment continues far more deadly than railroading. Has everything been done that can be done to make coal-mining reasonably safe? That is an impossible conclusion.

The puddle mill of Brown's Tenth street mill started on Wednesday. The two days' idleness was caused by a broken squeezer.

At the Monaca mill the puddle department is on single turn.

North Carolina's cotton crop is worth $49,000,000.

FRED GRANT TELLS OF FATHER'S MEETING WITH LINCOLN.

GENERAL FREDERICK DENT GRANT, eldest son of the late general, told recently an interesting story of the famous meeting of his father and President Lincoln in the White House in 1864 after the president had made General Grant lieutenant general of the armies of the United States. Fred Grant, then a boy of fourteen, was present. Both Mr. Lincoln and General Grant made short speeches from manuscript. General Grant says the originals are preserved among his family archives. Like his distinguished father, General Grant wears a short, closely cropped beard, and he resembles the war general greatly. He commands the department of the east.

BIG MOVEMENT OF RIVER COAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Heavy shipments of anthracite and a satisfactory volume of bituminous coal shipped by rail, sea and river during the first 10 months of the present year are shown by the figures of internal commerce just made public by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Anthracite coal shipments during October aggregated 6,269,179 long tons. The total for the 10 months, 57,645,558 long tons, is the largest total on record for any 10-month period.

The combined soft coal tonnage of 30 Eastern railroads for October is given as 13,344,667 short tons. The same carriers report the soft coal tonnage for the 10 months of the year as 113,381,803 short tons.

The river movement of coal on the whole appears to have been heavier than last year, though the 10 months' figures for the Monongahela River, 7,488,145 short tons, show a decrease for the corresponding 1910 figures of 8,020,333 short tons. As against this decrease, the figures for Davis Island Dam show a large gain from 1,580,295 short tons to 2,387,270 short tons; the figures for the canal and Ohio Falls at Louisville an equally large gain from 875,252 short tons to 1,260,667 short tons, and the figures for the Kanawha River a gain from 1,020,540 short tons to 1,067,340 short tons.

The coke traffic for the 10 months of the present year shows a considerable decline, owing to the smaller demand of the iron furnaces. The Connellsville output for 43 weeks of the present year is given as 13,246,453 short tons, compared with 17,481,811 short tons for the corresponding period in 1910, the shipments showing a corresponding decline from 512,820 cars to 399,422 cars. The unsatisfactory state of the coke trade reflects to a large extent similar conditions in the iron trade. The production of pig iron for the 10 months of the present year, 19,270,008 long tons, was 16 per cent below the corresponding 1910 figures, though the October output, 2,102,147 long tons, was slightly in excess of the output in 1910.

Arbitration May End Puddlers' Strike

GIRARD, O., Dec. 12.—Prospects for an early settlement of the puddlers strike at the Byers mills seem bright. At the close of a conference between mill officials, President Moreland and a local committee from the Sons of Vulcan it was decided to refer the matter to the national advisory committee of the Vulcans and that body will meet this week to consider the situation. The A. M. Byers Company offered to refer the matter to arbitration, and we have no doubt the meeting of the advisory board will accept this proposition, which is a fair way to both sides to settle a dispute that never should have occurred.

The strike at Girdard, O., has not been settled at this writing (Wednesday noon.) A conference was held Tuesday by the mill committee and Manager Woods. The meeting was harmonious and the prospects of a settlement are good.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Labor and the Insurance Bill--A Divided Opinion--Ballot of Railwaymen Looks Like Being Overwhelming in Favor of Strike--Cotton Operatives Will Not Have Non-Unionists--Successful Steel Works' Strike.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George continues to press his insurance bill against sickness and invalidity through the House of Commons. This is a measure, as will be known from a description which appeared in these columns when it was first brought before the attention of our legislators, of extremely wide reaching effect. Like all the other social measures of the Liberal party, it is frankly enough of an ameliorative character and like old age pensions only deals with results of the working of the industrial system.

It is curious also that despite the list of social measures that the liberal party has produced the cost of living continues to grow and has grown most rapidly during the last six years that the liberal government has been in power.

With proper amendment, however, many trade unionists hold that the bill will help them and add to their financial stability as they can become legally approved societies for the distribution of benefits under the act.

Philip Snowden, one of the most eloquent Labor members in the House of Commons, has put the adverse side of the labor view against the bill in very direct terms. First he points out that the insurance bill is going to make the working people pay for the treatment of their own illnesses; and secondly it does not deal with people whose condition is most in need of attention. Snowden does not believe either in the clause which will empower the insurance committee, when appointed, to put some part of the cost of dealing with excessive sickness in industrial quarters upon the owners of the insanitary house property. He laughed at Lloyd George's statement that the bill gave the worker 18 cents for 8 cents. It will be remembered that the worker's contribution is generally 8 cents per week to which the employers were to add 6 cents per worker employed and the State 4 cents. Already, however, when the Lancashire cotton weavers applied for an increase of wages the main reason for it being refused was given by the employers that the increased cost was being put upon them by the insurance bill.

Even with regard to the alleged State contribution of 4 cents per worker per week the workers themselves would pay a considerable part of it. This led Snowden to declare that the workers would in the end bear, if not the whole, the greater part of the whole 18 cents. He was convinced that the effect of the insurance bill would be not to raise the physical efficiency of the workers but to lower it. Furthermore, in these days of female agitation for the vote and other things it is pointed out that this bill will tax women very heavily without their having a voice in the matter. Every domestic servant, little or big, is to be taxed 6 cents a week as also every other worker over 16 whose wages reach $3.75 per week.

So far as can be ascertained at present, the ballot of the railwaymen in the Midlands on the issues raised in the Railway Commission's report will result in at least three to one in favor of a strike rather than the acceptance of the report. Throughout the Erewash Valley, and at Chesterfield, Toton and Derby centers the vote is overwhelmingly hostile.

The ballot papers in the Nottingham district, where there are nearly 3,000 members of the several railway unions, have been returned, and show an overwhelming vote in favor of a national strike to enforce recognition and the joint executive's program. One of the local secretaries declared that over 90 per cent have voted for a strike. The companies affected are the Great Northern, Midland, Great Central and North Western.

The West Hartlepool branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants decided not to take part in the general ballot on the question of recognition, as the men on the North Eastern Railway have already that principle conceded to them by the board of directors. There was a disposition among certain members to strike in favor of a new program entirely affecting themselves and prepared by them for their own particular needs.

G. J. Warle, Labor M. P., speaking at a meeting of railwaymen on November 26, declared that the industrial unrest of the present year was only the beginning of the awakening of the working classes, which would not stop even if it shattered thrones and monarchs until it had secured a living wage to workers. They did not desire frequent strikes, but steady, persistent and united action and a lasting peace founded on justice to the men. He also expressed the hope that the railways might soon belong to the nation.

The result of the ballot on the proposed amalgamation of the British Steel Smelters, the Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain, and the Amalgamated Society of Enginemen, Cranemen, Boilermen and Firemen has not yet been made public, but it is

(Continued on Eighth Page)

ANTHRACITE DOUBLES IN 20 YEARS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—A preliminary statement of the general results of the thirteenth census relative to anthracite coal mines was issued today by Director Durand of the Bureau of Census. There were 192 anthracite operators in Pennsylvania in 1909. They operated 422 mines, with $246,700,000 capital invested in 1909, as compared with $161,800,000 in 1889. The total expenses in 1909 were $129,274,000, as compared with $61,100,000 in 1889. The amount earned by wage earners was $92,243,000 in 1909, out of which they had to pay for explosives, blacksmithing and oil. In 1889 the total earnings was $37,769,000, showing for the 20 years an increase of $54,574,000, or 144 per cent.

The total value at the mines of the coal produced was $149,000,000 in 1909. The total value of the coal marketed was $146,000,000, as compared with $65,700,000 in 1889. The total production was 72,300,000 tons of coal, as against 40,700,000 in 1889, while coal marketed totaled 64,600,000 tons in 1909 and 37,100,000 in 1889.

The average number of wage earners employed during the year 1909 was 169,000, against 122,000 in 1889, a gain of 47,000, or 39 per cent, while the number of salaried employes was 4,30[illegible] in 1909.

In addition to the anthracite producers of Pennsylvania there were three operators in Colorado and New Mexico reporting a total capital investment of $215,000, employing 250 persons, with total expenses of about $220,000 and a production of approximately 80,000 tons of anthracite valued at about $230,000 at the mines.

COLLUSION WITH COURT ALLEGED

DENVER, Dec. 4.—In the celebrated contempt of court case, in which a number of striking coal miners were sentenced to jail, the miners by their attorneys, went before the Supreme Court has succeeded in having granted a supersedeas, and the miners were released pending a review by the higher court. Before the hearing was held the attorneys for the coal operators appeared in the lower court and made a motion whereby Judge Whitford released the miners. This move has been made for the purpose of forestalling the effort an ers' endeavor to get a decision from the Supreme Court on the [illegible] is constitutional rights of citizens in [illegible] tional contempt cases, the [illegible] coming under the moot c[illegible]

552977

Pastor Russell's Sermon

GOD'S WRATH ALIKE TO ALL SINNERS.

Divine Justice Is Meted Out Impartially—Pastor Russell En Route—Pastor Russell Declares That Manifestations of Divine Displeasure Are Everywhere About Us—Since the Fall of Adam Death Has Been the Penalty of Sin—Eternal Life Is Only for Those Who Obey the Heavenly Father's Commands.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 10.—Pastor Russell preached twice here. One of his discourses was very different from what some of his hearers would have expected. Many of his great congregation were evidently convinced of the truth of his position.

The committee of seven (including Pastor Russell) appointed by the International Bible Students Association to investigate and report on missions in foreign lands, have reached here. Pastor Russell is the chairman of the Committee, which is to sail from San Francisco Wednesday next. Great interest is being manifested everywhere in this Committee and the honest report respecting foreign missions which its personnel guarantees. Reports from the missions have been so conflicting that the missionary funds have considerably fallen off, and those who give their dimes, as well as those who give thousands, are awaiting the report with keen interest—hoping, of course, it may be every way favorable, yet perhaps fearing a little the reverse of this. Next to the Pastor in prominence on the Committee is General Hall, U. S. A. Besides, there are three merchants, one doctor, and Prof. Robison, Secretary.

A REVOLUTIONARY PROPOSITION.

His texts were, "The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all unrighteousness;" "for all unrighteousness is sin." (Romans i, 18; 1 John v, 17.) When the Pastor pointed out that his texts declare a present revelation of Divine wrath and not a future one, his audience "sat up and took notice." The wrath of God is revealed, the Pastor emphasized, and we see it all about us. Every cemetery witnesses to it, so does every coffin, every hearse, every piece of crepe, every doctor's sign. Pain, suffering, speaks of disease; disease of decay; decay of death working in the human family and bringing all, rich and poor, bond and free, to the grave, the great prison house, from which none can escape until the resurrection, at the coming of Messiah.

Death, the penalty of sin, the manifestation of God's wrath against sin, began to be revealed six thousand years ago when our first parents disobeyed the Divine command. Every day and every hour since, the world has been witnessing that God's wrath is against it, that the death penalty is being inflicted. As the Scriptures declare, the world has been under a Reign of Sin and Death. However sympathetic and loving the Heavenly Father has been, He has allowed stern Justice to mete out this penalty against every member of our race. He is thus giving us a great lesson on the exceeding sinfulness of sin—its pernicious, injurious influence and results under Divine Law. He wishes this lesson to be so thoroughly impressed upon our race that when in due time He shall bring in relief we will never forget the lesson, to all eternity, but will hate sin and dread it as our worst foe.

We may understand the Apostle to lay special emphasis upon the word "all" in our text—"The wrath of God is revealed against all unrighteousness"—not merely against great sins and gross violence, but against every form of sin—even the slightest. Thus the Scriptures declare that God's Law is one, and that a violation of it in one point means the violation of the entire Law. To break one command would be sin and merit the death penalty; and to break all the commandments would be sin and merit the death penalty. Eternal life is provided only for those who are perfect and who maintain that perfection and harmony with God by full obedience to the Divine Law in every particular.

Do not misunderstand me to teach that it makes no matter whether one be a gross sinner or only a minor offender. In one way it will matter, and in another way it will not. Adam's transgression was, in some respects, a minor one, as compared to that of his son Cain. Adam stole and ate a forbidden apple, and the penalty was death—the very strongest penalty of God's Law. If he had murdered his wife the penalty would have been the same—death—not eternal torment.

Whatever Adam's transgression, Divine Law would have hindered him from ever again coming back to God. It would have cut him off from everlasting life, and he would have need of a Savior, just the same for one sin as for another. Murder would have been sin, and the disobedient eating of the apple was sin, and sin cannot be condoned by the Divine Law. It required a Redeemer, and to be the Redeemer He must suffer death, the penalty that was against Father Adam.

Now notice the case of Cain. He was shapen in iniquity; in sin did his mother conceive him; the condemnation upon our first parents extended to him; he was born with a fallen nature, he was born under the death sentence. The killing of his brother Abel did not increase the penalty, which stood the same—death—cutting off from life. "The wages of sin is death;" "The soul that sinneth it shall die."

RETRIBUTION—SOWING AND REAPING.

There would have been no Message sent to mankind exhorting to righteousness and to turn from sin had God not intended to redeem man by the death of His Son; and redeeming them means to give each and all of the human family another opportunity, another trial, another judgment—to test their worthiness or unworthiness of everlasting life—to prove to what extent their acquaintance with sin and its penalty has taught them the great lesson respecting the sinfulness and undesirability of sin and the sureness of its penalty—death.

Accordingly, for four thousand years God sent no Message to the world in general—until Jesus came and died, the Just for the unjust, and thus made possible the release of mankind from the death sentence — resurrection from the dead. The only exception to this rule was God's Covenant with Israel, under which they tried to gain eternal life by keeping the Law, and became a great example of the fallen man's inability and of the need of the Savior.

LIGHT SHINED IN DARKNESS.

For more than eighteen centuries this Message has been going forth—namely, that God has provided for the race a redemption from the original death sentence, and that there is to be a "resurrection of the dead, both of the Just and the unjust." All mankind who hear this Message are thereby warned that every act of the present life will have its weight, either in the uplifting or in the degrading of his own character, and thus have a bearing upon his future interests. It is in view of this future opportunity for life or death everlasting that our conduct in the present time has a bearing.

Those who have the hearing ear and the eyes of understanding opened, discern, as the Apostle says, that in God's estimation all unrighteousness is sin—however great or small. Those who now accept God's invitation are informed that if they make a consecration of their lives to follow in Jesus' footsteps, God will deal with them as with new creatures, and no longer impute to them their share of Adam's condemnation, but treat them as having passed from death condemnation to life justification.

Moreover, their flesh will be reckoned as dead; full arrangements will be made for the covering over of all their unintentional weaknesses, and their judgment in God's sight will be according to their will or intention. If their intentions are perfect they will be counted as perfect through the merit of their Redeemer and Advocate. But St. Paul admonishes the Church saying, "If we sin wilfully, after that we have received a knowledge of the truth," and have tasted of the good Word of God and the powers of the Age to come and have been made partakers of the Holy Spirit, it is impossible to renew us again to repentance"—wilfulness in the matter would seal our case, however small the transgression—just as it sealed Adam's fate with his minor transgression.

But let us not forget that the Apostle limits this possibility of sin—the sin unto death—to the Church—to the Spirit begotten ones. These, receiving their share of the great Atonement sacrifice of Jesus, and failing to conform to the Divine requirement, come under the Divine penalty a second time, and theirs will be the Second Death, from which there will be no resurrection, no recovery.—Compare Hebrews vi, 4-6 and x, 26-31.

COMING EVENTS CAST SHADOWS BEFORE.

It should be clear to us then that, in harmony with our text, the whole world is now under the wrath of God, which came upon the race through the disobedience of our first parents; and the only ones who have escaped from that wrath and gotten back into harmony with God are the saintly few, begotten of the Holy Spirit. The escape of these from Divine wrath or the death sentence is not actual, but by faith. They reckon themselves as having passed "from death unto life."

As for the remainder of the world, they are not thus reckoned, for they are yet in their sins, still children of wrath and experiencing the penalty of sin. The world will continue under these conditions until the completion of the election of the Church, and then the Redeemer, who now occupies the position of Advocate toward the Church, will assume a new office; He, with His Church associated with Him, will become the great Mediator between God and men. He will mediate for Israel and for all the families of the earth—appropriating the merit of His sacrifice for the sins of the whole world, even as in the beginning of this Age He imputed this merit to the Church for the covering of her sins.

Thenceforth, as soon as the great High Priest shall have sealed that New Covenant for the world, and the Father shall have accepted it, the sins of the world will be cancelled. That is to say, death, the wrath of God revealed against all unrighteousness for six thousand years, will immediately be cancelled as respects all who will then avail themselves of the privilege and enter into the New Covenant relationship. The glorious Mediator of that New Covenant will bind Satan for a thousand years and scatter all the ignorance and superstition which now darken the human mind and cause misapprehension of the Divine Word and character. Simultaneously He will let loose the blessed influences of truth and enlightenment and the "whole earth shall be filled with the light of the knowledge of the glory of God."

Thenceforth, the wrath of God will no longer be revealed against any on account of Adam's transgression. It will no longer be necessary to be sick or in pain, or dying. On the contrary, all may be making good, rapid progress up, up out of weakness and dying conditions, back toward the full perfection of human nature which Adam had before he sinned, when he was in the image of his Creator. There will still be the marks of the wrath upon mankind, the weakness and imperfections of the human flesh. These marks will not be fully blotted out until toward the close of the thousand years of Messiah's reign. This agrees fully with St. Peter's words, "That your sins may be blotted out when times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord." (Acts iii, 19.) It is therefore one thing to have our sins forgiven and to realize that God is no longer angry with us but reconciled, and it is quite another thing to know our sins are blotted out.

The sins of the Church are forgiven the moment we are accepted of God through Christ and made partakers of the Holy Spirit and are styled children of God and heirs. But the marks, the blemishes of sin, continue with us as long as we have our present, imperfect bodies. This to the Church will means that the blotting out of their sins will be in death, because the Church will be awakened in the resurrection perfect, "spotless," "without blame," "irreprovable." The Apostle describes this resurrection as the Chief Resurrection, saying, "It is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown an animal body, it is raised a spiritual body."—I Corinthians xv, 44; Rev. xx, 6.

"THE WRATH TO COME."

If we have seen what has constituted the Divine wrath as it has been revealed for six thousand years, we will be the better prepared to understand what to look for in respect to any future manifestations of Divine wrath—"wrath to come." We are to clearly distinguished between the wrath of a good man and the wrath of a bad man, and how these would manifest themselves; and, similarly, we should be able to discern between the wrath of God and the wrath of the devil. The wrath of God, as exhibited to us for six thousand years on the pages of history, has been a just dealing—the abandonment to destruction of those who are not worthy of everlasting life, by reason of disobedience to Divine Law.

The redemption accomplished for these through the death of Jesus will eventually be gloriously worked out, and give to every man a full opportunity of recovery, harmony with God and everlasting life. The reason why God makes this provision for redemption is because only one man sinned, wilfully and intelligently. All the remainder of his children were "born in sin" and under the death sentence. The redemption therefore is in order that every individual may have an opportunity for reaching a decision as to obedience or disobedience.

The lesson of sin and death is taught first, in the few years of the present life, and the marks of sin will go over till the next Age. Those marks will be deepened in proportion as any in the present life live below the plane of their knowledge of the Divine standard and in wilful opposition thereto. While being instructed respecting the other side of the question—the Divine requirements and the blessings attending them, mankind will be given an individual trial or test, to demonstrate whether the great lesson has been rightly learned. The willing and obedient will get the reward of eternal life, the unwilling and disobedient will receive the final penalty, the Second Death. It will be final in that God will make no provision for rescue from that Second Death. It will be "everlasting destruction."—II Thess. i, 9.

As the wrath of the present time is the Divine death sentence upon the race, so "the wrath to come" will be the "second death" sentence, which will fall upon all who sin wilfully, after they have come to a knowledge of the truth. With this "wrath to come," in this complete sense, may be included inferior manifestations of Divine wrath, for instance, such as came upon the Jews in the end of their Age—destroying them as a nation—and such as is to come upon Christendom in the end of this Age.

Both of these are styled "days of wrath," "days of vengeance." The Divine vengeance which overthrew the Jewish polity took cognizance of the fact that as a nation they had enjoyed great privileges for centuries. It took note of the fact that they had not lived up to their light and privileges and were therefore deserving of a corresponding national chastisement, which was administered to them. Of that time our Lord declares, "These be the days of vengeance, that all things written in the Law and in the Prophets concerning them should be fulfilled." Justice owed them those experiences, and the account has been squared.

In the end of this Age the "wrath" will come upon Christendom, because Christendom in general has not appreciated and used, as it might have done, the wonderful privileges, blessings and enlightenments showered upon her. She has the more responsibility because of her great light and privileges, and so much the more will be the claim of Divine Justice against her, which will be settled in the great "time of trouble" with which this Age will end. (Daniel xii, 1.)

No doubt a much appreciated Christmas Gift would be a Cross and Crown Pin for Christian Workers.

Cross and Crown Pins
Manufactured and Sold by Hearen Bros. & Company, PENN AVE. & EIGHTH ST. PITTSBURG, PA.
Made in Solid Gold Only With Safety Clasp.
Sent Postpaid On Receipt of Price at Following Rates:
½ inch in diameter............$1 50
⅝ inch in diameter............$1 65
¾ inch in diameter............$2 00

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Missouri, Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I want to thank you for your kindness in giving such large, clear print to Pastor Russell's sermons. I greatly appreciate the sermons more than I can tell. I pray the Lord's blessings may crown you with honor and glory.
Ever yours truly,
MRS. T. T. MILLER.

Massachusetts, Dec. 8.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have received my second copy of your excellent paper and am more than satisfied and pleased with it. Am pleased with the clear type, making it easy to read by artificial light, as much of my reading is done in the evening, also with Pastor Russell's sermons and the splendid way they are arranged and the Question Box and Sunday School Lesson and Tribune Appreciations, and the clear way you state the labor news and what is being done between capital and labor which as an index finger points to the signs of the times spoken of by the Prophet Dan. 12: 1, and may the Lord's blessing be with you as you continue to send out the light and Truth and place it before the people is my wish for you.
GEORGE A. MARKS.

Ohio, Dec. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I now take the pleasure of offering my word of praise for the noble may in which you have been handling Pastor Russell's sermons. They have indeed been a great source of blessing to me.
Surely they have been the means of opening up the Scriptures to me as nothing else could do, and is revealing the deep things more and more, "and still new beauties we see and still lose his reward."
The Bible Studies, Question Box and the Letters are also a grand feature. We take great pleasure in reading them all.
May you be encouraged to continue them in your valuable paper. We will surely want your paper so long as they appear on its pages.
Wishing you success in this work.
FRED GREENOUGH.

Maryland, Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Seeing our subscription to your paper has expired we hasten to renew the same as we do not wish to miss any copy that contains so much valuable information of God's word from Pastor Russell's pen.
Indeed, dear editor, your privilege in thus scattering the light far and near is great.
Yours in the good work.
E. D. EHLE.

Kansas, Dec. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
We especially appreciate your good paper because of the valuable sermons of Pastor Russell, also the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box. Wishing you the best of success we are very truly yours,
MR. AND MRS. S. E. GRIFFIN.

Michigan, Dec. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have been receiving your paper now for some weeks, and ever since its first visit have been wishing to write you my fervent appreciation of the whole sermon page and the Bible Question Box, and to be one of the many to add my little "thank you" for the wonderful blessing you are bringing to so many hungry hearts.
I feel just like repeating what Rebecca Fair Doney has so beautifully expressed in verse, in the last issue received today.
I especially want to thank you for so promptly sending one paper which failed to come on time, thus enabling me to keep my set complete. I treasure these papers more than I can tell.
Thanking you for this favor, I am
Very sincerely yours,
BIRDIE M. LAURIE.

Georgia, Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
The Labor Tribune comes to hand each week and is greatly appreciated, one of the most interesting features, to us, being the religious department, the sermons each week being very timely, and treating the subjects in a way to appeal to reason and leading to greater confidence in the Bible as the Word of God.
The Thanksgiving sermon was grand, and hit the nail square on the head, as unthankfulness is undoubtedly the besetting sin of the whole world at the present time, and a blind man cannot fail to see that it will lead to serious trouble in the near future.
And the Bible Question Box! How it does cut those hard knots! This alone is worth more than the regular price of your paper.
With best wishes for your continued success, I remain,
Yours truly,
B. R. MONTAGUE.

New York, Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Pastor Russell's sermons are always a rare treat and a pleasure not to be found in any paper that does not publish them.
The Tribune Question Box and the Sunday School Lesson, together with the labor news are features we have enjoyed ever since taking the Tribune for over two years.
Wishing you success and the joys of the holiday season.
Very truly yours,
E. F. YORK.

New York, Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Permit me to say that since you began, years ago, to publish Pastor Russell's sermons I have been enjoying same fully.
In all I have seen and heard from ministers of our day. I have failed utterly in finding such cheering and inspiring Bible presentations from any as is set forth so clearly and logically by Mr. Russell.
I wish to commend you in that you do not deem your paper complete without space for the explanation of the highest of all things, God's Plan.
We note the giving of large sums of money for Christian and missionary work and know that it takes only a part of same to apply the other portion and you are putting thousands of good sermons in hands of the thinking and educated people.
We therefore believe your work the greater and the space given of better profit to the public than where many papers give same to gossip, baseball, murder accounts, etc.
Sincerely yours, a reader,
L. VERNON DAVIS.

Connecticut, Dec. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am glad to express my appreciation of your paper. Legible, clear type and well conducted departments make it welcome in our home.
The feature of the most interest is the weekly sermon of Pastor Russell, which is so complete. The later additions of the Bible Studies and Question Box have made it of still more value.
May the good work go on. Wishing you success and assuring you of our co-operation, I remain,
Yours very sincerely,
CAROLINE A. HENRY.

Texas, Dec. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please change my address. I assure you of my appreciation of your paper as a reader of all news and especially as a Bible scholar.
Yours,
H. H. RIEMES.

Florida, Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I want to assure you that we appreciate the Labor Tribune, especially Pastor Russell's sermons, Question Box and Sunday School Lesson.
Yours,
G. W. ELLIOTT.

Washington, Dec. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have learned to love and appreciate the Tribune as a paper, and for its valuable information of God's Word. Please send me the numbers I have missed and change my address, as I cannot do without them.
Yours in Truth,
MRS. M. ENSLEY.

South Dakota, Dec. 7.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
We are taking the Tribune solely on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and write to show you our appreciation of this feature of your paper.
We have yet to find a paper which equals the Tribune in the way these sermons are published.
The Tabernacle Bible Studies and Question Box are also highly prized.
Thanking you for this favor, we remain,
Yours truly,
MR. AND MRS. G. R. HUGHART,
FLORENCE HUGHART.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 9.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed find money to pay for one year's subscription to the Labor Tribune. We are highly pleased with the treatment accorded Pastor Russell's sermons and hope that you will continue putting them before your readers in such a pleasing manner.
Yours truly,
W. E. COATES.

THE CHEERFUL MAN.

What a boon he is in everybody's life! Like a bright sunrise and a gentle south wind, coming together on a winter morning, he is to all who cross his path. He brushes cheerily along, knocking grief and disappointment out of his path, and leaving it fringed with flowers. Such a man is worth a great deal to the world; more than all his money, his wisdom or his ambitious schemes. People feel a sort of pleasure just seeing him coming down the street, and when they meet him, there is not a cloud in sight.

Such men are a blessing to a town. They make one feel that the town is growing, is getting more beautiful, more than a place just to eat and sleep and make a living in. Sometimes one doesn't meet such men, and then he feels that the town is degenerating, that things are going wrong, and that the evil spirit is trying to put a little malice in his heart, and he goes home and meets his wife's smile with a feeling of suspicion.

A cheerful man doesn't realize the amount of good he is doing in the world, but it is his nature and he can not help it. Heaven has picked him out as one of its angels, and he is faithful to his mission. Every day some fellow has been made happy by his pleasant smile and his genial "good morning," and if one has a bit of business with him, it passes by very much like an exchange of compliments.

To be cheerful may not be so great a duty as to be honest or unselfish, but it certainly widens the radiance of these virtues.

"WHAT DOES IT MEAN?"

1 Peter 4: 12, 19.

"It does not matter what it means, poor heart,
The same Lord knows, to bear it is your part;
Nor think some strange thing happens unto you
Which He would not allow so if He knew.
He does know. In His all-wise fatherhood
He knows it, and allows it for your good.
He is not hard; you do not think He is
When in the dark you find your Hand in His;
When it was light you tried to walk alone,
And thought the strength He gave you all your own.

"You did not ask what that last blessing meant;
Just smiled and took it, satisfied, content.
You did not think it strange. You thought ye knew
And planned for sweet surprise which came to you.
Tried one, then do you take life's sweet and good,
Yet cannot trust that tender Fatherhood,
But think it makes mistakes whene'er it sends
Some hindrance which your eager haste offends?

"Or when He lets the wicked plot you harm,
And stir a whirlwind when you seek a calm,
You think it strange, this trial swift and keen,
And in your weakness ask, 'What does it mean?'

"I think the language of God's heart would read:
'I love My child, I note his slightest need;
I long to prosper him in all his ways,
To give him quiet nights and peaceful days,
But if I do, he'll lose himself from Me,
My outstretched hand he will not wait to see;
I'll place a hindering wall before his feet;
There He will wait, and there we two will meet.

"I do it not in wrath for broken laws,
Or wilful disobedience, but because
I want him nearer, and I cannot wait
For him to come, for he might wander late.
My child will wonder, will not understand,
Still half in doubt he'll clasp My outstretched hand;
But when at last upon My heart he leans
He will have ceased to wonder what it means.'"

—Watch Tower.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Thomas Webb, Pennsylvania.
Wm. B. Spill, Pennsylvania.
W. E. Coates, Pennsylvania.
J. F. Curry, Missouri.
Miss L. Munz, New York.
H. H. Nichols, Virginia.
M. L. Staples, Virginia.
Mrs. J. E. Harris, South Carolina.
W. H. McAllister, Washington.
Mrs. T. Burke, Canada.
Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Canada.
Miss Nydia Thorn, England.
J. N. England, Georgia.
N. S. Perdew, Oregon.
Wm. Evans, Pennsylvania.
O. Swavely, Pennsylvania.
E. D. Ehle, Maryland.
Mrs. S. E. Griffin, Kansas.
F. Grusel, Kansas.
Mrs. Effie Thomas, Ohio.

THE VOW POST CARD
Send Cash or P. O. Order.

POPULAR MECHANICS

MEXICAN PITA PLANT.

Produces a Fiber Much Lighter and Stronger Than Hemp.

A great variety of fiber producing plants which could be utilized in the manufacture of cordage and kindred industries are to be found growing wild in the state of Tabasco, Mexico, but their proper classification and the numerous uses to which they can be applied have been ignored.

In the municipalities of Cardenas, Comalcalco, Paraiso and Nacajuca extensive tracts of land are covered with an exuberant growth of the pita plant. Possibly, with the exception of ramie, the pita produces the finest fiber of all textile plants. It is said that, although its weight is one-fourth that of hemp, its tensile strength is fully three to four times greater, and its qualities are not impaired by exposure to the severest weather or immersion in water. Its fiber is glossy white with a silken sheen, and it could no doubt be utilized in the manufacture of linen cloth. Paper manufactured from this fiber has a beautiful white, smooth surface and is of greater strength and lasting qualities than linen paper.

The pita leaves are eight to twelve feet long and about two to three inches broad, gradually tapering to a switch-like point. It is stated that about ninety leaves will produce two pounds of fiber and that the leaves from each plant can be removed at least three times during the year, each plant producing two to three pounds of fiber annually.

In rich soil the pita plant will reach full development in two years. It thrives best in low, wet lands under dense shade where water is constantly evaporated instead of becoming stagnant. At present this fiber can be obtained only in small quantities owing to primitive processes employed by the Indians in its extraction. They place the long, slender leaves on a smooth board in a slanting position and with the thin edge of a rib of a horse or cow, which they select as nearly semicircular as possible, remove the pulp from both surfaces of the leaf. The fiber is then dried in the sun and after a short exposure becomes beautifully white and glossy.

The Indians dwelling on the border of this state and Chiapas manufacture hats and reticules with this fiber which are exceedingly fine. The women occasionally manufacture handkerchiefs equal in appearance to the finest linen. —Consular Report.

Spontaneous Wounds.

Dr. Y. Tamaka describes a form of wound which occurs spontaneously and is frequently seen in Japan, the so called kamaitachi disease. The wound suddenly occurs, apparently without rhyme or reason, as it were, and is exactly identical in appearance with a tear of the soft parts. In shape it is somewhat crescentic. Usually it appears in one of the lower limbs, sometimes on the face. The injury materializes during thunderstorms. In explanation the author points out through a note in the British Medical Journal that, as is known by meterologists, during thunderstorms a temporary vacuum may occur in places as a result of stray air currents, and if a part of the body comes into such a space a tear may result from the internal pressure unmodified by the action of external pressure. "The cases usually occur in outlying mountain districts rich in trees and streams, and it is in just such districts that in a thunderstorm atmospheric conditions can most readily produce a vacuum of the kind described."

New Mexico's Coal Reserve.

The first record of coal production in New Mexico is contained in the issue of the first volume by the United States geological survey of mineral resources of the United States, which covered the calendar year 1882. In that year the reported output was only 157,092 tons. From 1882 to 1910 the total production has amounted to 31,102,818 short tons, which, including mining and other loss, represents a total exhaustion of about 46,600,000 tons. According to the estimate of Mr. Maurius R. Campbell of the United States geological survey, the original coal supply of New Mexico was 163,780,000,000 tons, so that the exhaustion to date represents approximately 0.03 of 1 per cent of the original supply. Mr. Campbell's figures do not, however, include the content of several newly discovered and extensive fields.

Cactus Telephone Poles.

According to a recent press report, the government is about to build a telephone from Tucson, Ariz., into the Catalinas for the forestry service. The building of the line will be rather difficult, owing to the rocky nature of the country, which will make it impossible in some places to set wooden poles of the ordinary type. It has been proposed that in the canyons the cacti growing along the line be used. Brackets will be fastened to the cacti, and the wires will be supported on the brackets in the usual way. This type of pole may be adopted wherever cactus grows along the line, provided it does not require too much zigzagging.

Utilizing the Waste at Quarries.

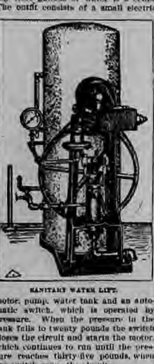
A noticeable feature at many of the Massachusetts granite quarries is the recent addition of stone crushers for turning the small waste into material for concrete, and even the "dust" from the crushers is in demand. Most of the waste is now utilized in paving blocks and crushed stone.

ELECTRIC WATER LIFT.

Automatically Controlled Pump Maintains Tank Pressure.

One of the inconveniences of country and suburban life is the lack of flowing water in the house. Electricity, however, has come to the rescue, making possible city and town conveniences in the matter of water on each floor and a bathroom and kitchen supply.

By attaching the Dayton sanitary water lift to the water piping of the house and connecting to a well, spring, lake or other source of supply water under pressure may be had at small cost. In fact, at 10 cents per kilowatt hour the average cost of pumping 1,000 gallons of water is 9 cents. The outfit consists of a small electric



SANITARY WATER LIFT.

motor, pump, water tank and an automatic switch, which is operated by pressure. When the pressure in the tank falls to twenty pounds the switch closes the circuit and starts the motor, which continues to run until the pressure reaches thirty-five pounds, when the switch opens the circuit.

Equipped with either an alternating or a direct current motor, a tank of suitable size to meet requirements and compactly set on an iron frame, the outfit is readily installed and self regulating.—Popular Electricity.

Brightness of the Sun.

Camille Flammarion undertakes to answer in L'Astronomie the following question, proposed to him by a correspondent: Why are our eyes less dazzled by the sun toward sunset than just after sunrise? Is the early morning sun really brighter than the late afternoon sun?

There are two answers, one physiological, the other physical. The retina becomes progressively more sensitive in the dark. A sudden illumination at night dazzles our eyes, whereas the same absolute intensity of light would have much less effect in the daytime. During the day the eye becomes gradually more and more accustomed to the light—in other words, less sensitive to it.

However, the setting sun is probably actually less bright than the rising sun because of the diminished purity of the atmosphere through which it shines. Solar radiation pumps up an enormous amount of moisture from the earth during the day.

Uses of Cobalt.

The principal uses of cobalt in the United States are in making glass and pottery. A beautiful blue is given to glass by the oxide of cobalt. Sympathetic inks, according to a report of the United States geological survey, are made from cobalt acetate, chloride and nitrate that are colored when heated or colorless when cold. This interesting phenomenon is due to the change in color of the salts on the absorption of water. When dry they are blue and easily seen on paper; when damp they are pink, and when dilute, colorless. A puzzling application of this principle may be in a doll whose dress is blue in dry weather, but changes to pink when subjected to dampness, as in wet weather or when the doll is held in the steam of a tea kettle. Artificial flowers are made to show the same effect.

Fountain Pen For Draftsmen.

A detachable container for drawing ink which can be slipped into place on the handle of a draftsman's pen has been devised by a Los Angeles inventor, and by its use the constant dipping into the ink bottle is obviated. The danger of dropping ink upon the paper is avoided likewise. Another advantage is that a number of these containers may be carried in a pocket case, each of them holding a different colored drawing ink, for use in drafting maps, etc. Thus it is possible to dispense with a tray of ink bottles on the table. For filling this device an ordinary "dropper" is used. The ink flows from the reservoir through a narrow tube to the pen point, where it supplies an even flow.

False Teeth Made of Paper.

False teeth made of paper in Germany are said to retain their color as well as porcelain ones and to be stronger and cheaper.

A want of sympathy leads to the greatest ignorance in the intellect as well as in the heart.

HEADLIGHT FOR TRAINS.

Mechanism Permits Use of Lamp For Signaling Purposes.

By means of the mechanism shown in the accompanying illustration a Melrose Park (Ill.) inventor expects to provide railroads with an electric locomotive headlight which can be used for signaling purposes as well as for illuminating the track ahead, says Popular Mechanics. By a twist of the wheel the headlight may be thrown right or left in a semicircle in front of the locomotive and along the plane of the tracks. The supplementary rod with the handhold is provided with an automatic stop pin, which allows of the

MOVABLE LOCOMOTIVE HEADLIGHT.

elevation of the light rays to the perpendicular or to any of the angles in the quarter circle, thus making possible a code of signals. There may be, for instance, a switch around a curve in a cut at which point the engineer of one train expects to meet and pass another train. With such a signaling device the engineer of the train on the siding could give the signal, "Safe on siding; come on."

Widening the Corinth Canal.

The canal which cuts the isthmus of Corinth was opened in 1893, its route being the same as that over which the Romans tried unsuccessfully to construct a canal in the time of Nero. Although it shortens the journey from the Adriatic to the Piraeus by 202 miles, this canal has been little used by foreign steamships on account of its narrowness and the strong current, which makes the passage dangerous, and it has hardly been successful as a financial enterprise. Operations have now been begun, however, to widen the canal so as to make it navigable to vessels of the largest size. The cost of the improvements is estimated at $160,000.—Scientific American.

Automatic Car Fender.

A side shifting spring net and automatic trip fender for street cars has been tested out on the Portland (Ore.) street railways. The fender swings

SPRING NET STREET CAR FENDER.

any person or object it comes in contact with to one side of the track. It is claimed that this fender was the only one of the number tested out to be favored by the fender committee of the Portland city council.

Electric Fireless Cooker.

A decided disadvantage of the fireless cooker is that it is not entirely fireless, for the heat of a stove or gas jet is necessary in order to bring the food to be cooked to the proper temperature where the cooking process continues after being placed in the interior of the cooker. A new form of the fireless cooker makes use of the electric current for the purpose of imparting this initial heat, and the combination is said to represent a great convenience and economy. The articles to be cooked are placed inside the cooker in their proper receptacles and the current turned. Because of the complete insulation of the utensils the cooking process starts almost immediately, the amount of current being small. As soon as the cooking has started it is only necessary to turn off the current, and the work of cooking goes along indefinitely until the articles are removed. This apparatus is compact and dispenses with the use of a chimney.

Cranes and Herons in Surgery.

Many substances have been employed in turn for making sutures in surgery. Such substances must possess peculiar properties which are not readily found. Of recent years there has been recommended and used a new material of this kind, the tendons of the legs of cranes and herons. The tests show that these tendons are particularly well suited for surgical use. They are said to form excellent ligatures and are readily absorbed after the wound has healed.—Scientific American.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES — BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

EZRA'S BIBLE CLASS.

Nehemiah viii—Dec. 17.

"The Law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul."—Psalm xix, 7.

EZRA APPARENTLY returned to Babylon, there to prosecute his study of the Law and his collating thereof. We next hear of him thirteen years after, again a prominent figure at Jerusalem. Nehemiah's work on the city wall and its gates was completed a week before the Jewish new year. That week was used for rest and refreshment, and on that day (about October 1st) a general convocation or public gathering took place in an open square just behind the temple. There a platform or pulpit was erected for Ezra, who was the scribe or learned man of the occasion and read to the people from morning until noon out of the Book of the Law. It was read in sections. The priests and Levites commingled themselves with the people and explained to them the meaning of the various sections.

"Caused the people to understand the law."

It was an immense Bible class and aroused deep interest. As the people heard the words of the Divine Law, and realized that they had failed to keep that Law—even to the extent of their ability—they perceived the reason why the Lord had allowed various chastisements, captivities, etc., to come upon them. They perceived that such was His Covenant with them; that obedience on their part was to be rewarded with blessings and prosperity, and disobedience with punishment, captivity, etc. The realization of sin brought sorrow and tears—the people wept sore.

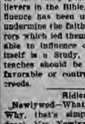
Then Nehemiah, Ezra and others explained to the people, directly and through the Levites, that this was not a time for tears but, on the contrary, a time for rejoicing. They were not only to remember the severity of God in punishing the wrongdoings of their fathers, but they were to remember also His mercies now returning to them, and especially to appreciate the fact that He had again sent to them the Law, and thus indicated His willingness to receive them back again to His favor.

They Read the Law Distinctly.

The declaration is that they "caused the people to understand the Law." There is evidently great need of just such instruction today. Nominal Spiritual Israel is in a dilapidated condition because of the lack in understanding God's Word. We seem to be in the time referred to by the Prophet, saying, "There shall be a famine in the land," saith the Lord, "not a famine for bread, neither a famine for water, but a famine for the hearing of the Word of the Lord." (Amos viii, 11.)

Many imagine that they are familiar with the teachings of the Bible, when in reality they are familiar with one or another of the creeds of the darker past, all of which contain some truth, with considerable error, we must all admit. Our great mistake has been in assuming that our confessions of faith and all of our creeds fully represent the Bible's teachings. This mistake has already been costly. Thousands of the most generous minds have been turned away from the Bible by the mistaken supposition that the creeds properly represent its teachings. Assured that they could no longer endorse any creed as a whole, these bright minds have renounced them and the Bible as well.

The necessary thing to be done is to resume Bible study, and that without our creedal spectacles. Our forefathers who made our creeds participated more or less in persecutions of each other which we today entirely condemn. They were as honest, doubtless, as are we, but they had less light—they lived in a darker Age. The belief that God is torturing thousands of millions of His



"Search the Scriptures."

creatures led some of our well-intentioned forefathers to torture one another in God's name, which we today cannot endorse as being just or loving.

The Power of the Divine Law.

There is a power for good in the Word of God which can be found nowhere else. Higher Criticism has much responsibility in connection with the growing lawlessness of the world. The Higher Critics in all of our colleges and seminaries are doing a terribly destructive work, in comparison to which the work of Voltaire, Thomas Paine and Robert Ingersoll was as nothing. It is safe to say that three-fourths of all the graduates of all colleges within the last thirty years have been unbelievers in the Bible, and that their influence has been used persistently to undermine the faith of others. The errors which led them to infidelity are liable to influence others. The Bible itself is a Study, and only what it teaches should be believed, whether favorable or contrary to our former creeds.

Ridiculous.

Newlywed—What, $20 for a hat? Why, that's simply ridiculous, my dear: Mrs. Newlywed—That's what I thought, Harold. But you said it was all we could afford.—Atlanta Georgian.

EVERYBODY'S BIBLE QUESTION BOX

YOUR BIBLE QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THESE COLUMNS, OR BY MAIL IF SENT TO THE EDITOR OF THIS JOURNAL.

Q.—In Zephaniah iii, 8, we read, "My determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour upon them Mine indignation, even all My fierce anger." How will the Lord "gather the nations" and in what sense will He pour out His indignation upon them? (E. H. B.)

Answer.—This is a day of "internationalism." Nothing is of any real importance unless it is of world-wide or international scope. The nations are all united by treaties, alliances, etc., and formed into a great community of general interests. This condition of affairs is the natural outcome of the enlightenment of our times. Modern inventions and improvements such as the cables, wireless telegraph, telephones, railroads, steamships and the printing press, have made communication between nations a simple and ordinary matter. There are the international financial systems, the international trusts, the International Socialist Movement, international Zionism, international (Olympic) sports, international Woman Suffrage, international Peace Conferences, etc., etc., all of which are leading up to the great international "Time of Trouble" foretold for the last day. The Lord's "indignation" poured out upon the assembled kingdoms and nations will result in a world-wide fiery time of destruction of all the unsatisfactory conditions of the present evil order of things; and then will follow the establishment of an International or Universal Government in the earth, called "The Kingdom of God." This will be the great international "desire of all nations."—Haggai ii, 7.

Q.—How shall we understand the Apostle Peter's words where he says, quoting from the prophecy of Joel—"And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of My spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, and your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams: and on My servants and on My handmaidens I will pour out in those days of My spirit; and they shall prophesy?" (Acts ii, 17, 18.) Are we to understand that there will be two Pentecostal out-pourings of the Holy Spirit? (W. J. E.)

Answer.—Glancing about over the world today, and noting the events of the past we see that at no time thus far, has the Lord's spirit been "poured out upon all flesh." But we do see that, beginning with the day of Pentecost, the Spirit has been poured out upon the Lord's servants and handmaidens. And this was just as the Apostle stated to his hearers on the day of Pentecost, that it would be "*in those days*" that this would occur. As the result of the outpouring of the Spirit upon the Lord's people throughout the Christian Era, they have been able to prophesy (teach or expound) concerning the Kingdom of God and the Divine purposes. But "afterwards" (Joel ii, 28), *after those days* of the outpouring of the spirit upon the Church, and when the last member of the Anointed Class has been glorified, then the Lord will pour out His spirit upon "*all flesh*." The result of this second outpouring of the Holy Spirit will be the blessing and enlightening of all the peoples of the earth, until all shall know the Lord from the least to the greatest, for the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth as the waters now cover the great deep!—Habakkuk ii, 14.

Q.—If man was not made in the image of God, as regards bodily form, how do you explain Exodus xxxiii, 18-23, also the appearance of angels in human form and the statement that Christ ascended into heaven in this form and shall appear in like manner at His second coming?—Acts i, 11. (J. A. W.)

Answer.—Noting the expressions contained in Exodus xxxiii, 18-23, the "face," the "hand," and "the back parts" of the Lord, we understand these to be terms used, not in the actual sense, but merely so stated that our minds might grasp the main thoughts of the narrative describing the events that occurred. How else could those events have been described? Just as it is impossible for any human being to create a blade of grass or a pebble, so it is impossible for the human mind to conceive of or to create a mental image or conception of something that is not based upon things already seen and known. If we attempt to picture to ourselves the appearance of a spirit being we imagine something with wings, and arms and face, etc. Try to picture a being that is without something that we have already seen and the mind becomes a blank. The Bible cannot rightly be understood without recognizing these facts. The angels, as spirit beings, are naturally invisible to mortal sight and it is only as they assume the human form that they become visible to man. Note the following Scriptures in confirmation of this:—Psalm xxxiv, 7; Hebrews i, 14; II Kings vi, 15-17; Genesis xviii, 1, 2. Spirit beings in their actual state are exceedingly glorious.—Daniel x, 6, 10, 15, 17; Acts xxvi, 13-15. The statement in Acts i, 11, refers to the manner of our Lord's ascension into heaven rather than to His appearance. As He ascended in a quiet, unostentatious manner, known only to those who were His immediate followers, so He would come again—"*as a thief in the night*."

Q.—According to the statistics compiled by the U. S. Government Census Bureau, there are something over 246 different religious denominations in this country today. Which one of these did Christ refer to when He said—"Upon this rock I will build my Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it?"—Matthew xvi, 18. When did Christ establish this Church? (J. A. C.)

Answer.—Our Lord Jesus is the Head of the Church, which is His Body. This Church was organized or "established" on the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Spirit came upon His followers who were gathered together at Jerusalem. From that time on the Church has been in existence and in process of development, and "the gates of hell cannot prevail against it." This Church is being made up of an "elect" class—the "saints"—who are being gathered out of all classes and denominations. These are the ones referred to in the Scriptures as having their names enrolled in the Lamb's book of life (Revelation iii, 5; xxi, 27) and not necessarily in some one particular church book. Doubtless, there are some of the saintly followers of Christ in all of the various denominations, and these when all gathered out and associated with the Lord in the glories of the Heavenly Kingdom, will constitute the Bride, the Church of Christ.

Q.—What is the spiritual value of Daniel's marvelous deliverance from the den of lions? Would the spiritual value of the narrative be less or more if the story were only an allegory? (W. R. D.)

Answer.—The story of Daniel's faithfulness to the Lord; his confidence and trust under the trying conditions in which he was placed; and his courage in resisting the influences of evil and error that were brought to bear against him, and his willingness to die an awful death in the lions' den rather than violate his conscience by yielding to that which was unjust and sinful, has always been an incentive to the Lord's people to greater courage, and determination to be loyal and true to the principles of righteousness as expressed in the commands of their God. If this story were but an allegorical narrative, it would lose much of its force. Personal example has always exercised a more potent influence than mere precept. What an individual says is never so effective as what he does. "Actions invariably speak louder than words." What an inspiration there is in the *life* of a noble, honest man! How we delight to meditate upon his God-like qualities of mind and heart! Would that we all might be Daniels in purity and sublimity of character; obedient in all ways to the will of the Almighty Being who controls the Universe.

Q.—We read in Haggai ii, 9, that the Lord says—"The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former." Is this the "house" or Temple that was rebuilt by Zerubbabel, or what "house" is here referred to? (N. L. T.)

Answer.—The third verse of this chapter shows that the Lord did not refer to the Temple that was rebuilt by Zerubbabel, because it was inferior to the Temple that was erected by Solomon. The term "house" is sometimes used in the Scriptures in the sense of "household" or family arrangement. It is with this meaning that the Apostle refers to the nation of Israel as a "house of servants," and to the followers of our Lord Jesus as a "house of sons" (Hebrews iii, 5, 6). This "latter house," the house of sons, is called the "Temple of God" (I Corinthians iii, 16, 17). It is this house or Temple that is to be filled with the glory of the Lord, and it will be more glorious than any previous house or arrangement of the Lord. The Prophet, therefore, was foretelling of the future glorification of the Church of Christ; and then the Lord would give peace in this place—peace to the nations—that the angelic proclamation might be fulfilled—"Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Q.—If our Lord Jesus is the Bridegroom, and the Church is the Bride, when did the marriage ceremony take place; and when was the Scripture fulfilled which says: "And the Spirit and the Bride say, come. And * * * let him take the water of life freely?" Revelation xxii, 17. (A. E. M.)

Answer.—The marriage ceremony is the act of uniting or binding together the two contracting parties in the bonds of wedlock. According to the Jewish marriage custom, the espousal or engagement might sometimes take place a year or more before the marriage ceremony would be performed. Thus the Apostle represents the Church as being espoused to the Lord Jesus, saying, "I have espoused you to one Husband, that I may present you a chaste virgin to Christ." (II Corinthians xi, 2.) Throughout this Christian Era, the Church has been the espoused virgin class and will become the Bride at the return of her Lord, for whom she has been anxiously waiting and watching. Then the union of Christ, the Bridegroom, and the Church, the Bride, will take place; for "the marriage of the Lamb will have come, and His Wife will have made herself ready." (Revelation xix, 7.) The invitation will then go forth to the world, "Come and partake of the water of life freely."

Quite Different.

"I suppose his wife is the most careless housekeeper in town."

"Poor fellow!"

"And she has half a million in her own right."

"Ah, that's different."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DEC 26 1911

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FORTIETH YEAR, NO. 3 | PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1911. | $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Important Labor Bills Are to Be Strongly Pressed at This Session of Congress. Hearings on Employers' Liability Bill and the Bill to Curb the Injunction Practice in Contempt Cases are Now in Progress--Postoffice Department Resumes Attack on Trades Unionism.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. — The Congress of the United States is expected to take action on various labor bills at this session. The bills in which labor is interested were all introduced during the extra session, and referred to appropriate committees. The eight-hour bill is on the calendar, having been favorably reported by the Labor Committee. In the closing hours of the extra session a resolution was passed authorising an investigation of the Taylor and kindred efficiency systems, and in accordance therewith meetings have been held at Watertown, Boston and New York and partial investigations made. A hearing before the judiciary committee of the House on the Clayton contempt of court bill was held ten days ago.

Senate Bill No. 252, known as the Children's Bureau bill, has been favorably reported to the Senate, and was called up on the morning of December 11 for consideration. Senator Heyburn of Idaho, who is always out of harmony with any humanitarian legislation, interposed his usual objections. The bill proposes to establish in the department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to be known as the children's bureau, to be under the direction of a chief to be appointed by the president, and who shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum. The bureau is to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, especially the question of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the welfare of children.

Hearings have been begun before the House Committee on Judiciary on the bill introduced by Representative Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the committee, to define and punish contempts of court. The Clayton measure contemplates the division of contempts of court into two classes, direct and indirect, and specifies that contempts committed during the sitting of the court or of the judge in chambers, or a refusal to obey the mandate of a lawful subpoena, or to refuse to submit books and documents, and the misbehavior of officials of court are classes as direct contempts; all other offenses against the court are classed as indirect contempts, the accused in such cases being allowed a jury trial. The hearings are to be continued.

The commission which was created under joint resolution of Congress to make a thorough investigation into the subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation, and which has been at work upon the matter, holding hearings, etc., have arrived at the point where a tentative bill has been drafted to introduce in the House and Senate to carry out the plan and enact into a statute. A hearing was held on December 14 in order that opportunity might be had to discuss the provisions of the tentative draft.

The American Association for Labor Legislation will convene in annual session at the New Raleigh hotel, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, December 28, and continue in session for three days. The subjects to be discussed may be classified under three general heads, "The Relation of State to Federal Workmen's Compensation and Insurance Legislation," "The Unemployment Problem in America" and Safety and Health in the Mining Industry." Aside from a number of professors, attorneys and other eminent men interested in advancing labor legislation to conserve the human resources of the nation, President Gompers, John Mitchell, Thomas J. Duffy of the Operative Potters, Captain Cole of the Longshoremen and other labor men are on the program to deliver addresses.

The postoffice department, through C. P. Granfield, first assistant postmaster general, has opened up a war against the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, affiliated with the A. F. of L. Recently an order was sent to the Chicago office notifying all clerks in that office to cease membership in the union. The order is not couched in clear terms, but its meaning is understood. It is understood that there are some 900 members of the organization employed by the Chicago office. The department seems determined to continue its war on all organizations other than the mutual admirations societies, which meet and adopt resolutions commendatory of the splendid personal appearance and exceptional ability of departmental officials.

Notwithstanding the fact that Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, reported to the Atlanta convention the bigest paid up membership ever attained, the months of October and November, the first two months of the new fiscal year, reveals a still further increase in paid up membership, eclipsing the high water mark by a substantial margin. Secretary Morrison asserts that a vigorous organizing campaign will be prosecuted during the coming year.

BOOM OF STEEL BUSINESS SHOWN.

It was announced yesterday by officials of the United States Steel Corporation that the total exports for October of this year aggregated $20,800,000, as against $17,452,000 in the corresponding month last year. For the 10 months ending October 21, totaled exports amounted to $206,918,000, as against $164,376,000 in the same period in 1910 and $127,170,000 in 1909.

According to reports given out by the corporation, that concern's mills and foundries are now working nearer to their full capacity than at any previous time this year. The Pittsburgh plants of the corporation especially are feeling the effects of the increased business and nearly all the mills are working up to their maximum output.

It is understood that the steel corporation and some of the independent manufacturers now have on their books what may be called "provisional" orders for enormous quantities of steel rails. The largest of these is said to have come from the Pennsylvania railroad, but practically all the leading railroads are preparing to make contracts for the same product.

All rumors of an advance in the price of rails are scouted by the trade. No definite announcement with regard to these rail orders is likely before the end of the year, at which time, it is predicted, this especial class of business will be at full tide.

Chicago Captures National Convention

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Republican National Committee met here today in quadrennial session. Ex-Governor Hill of Maine, was chosen chairman to succeed Frank H. Hitchcock. Chicago was selected as the place for holding the next convention, after St. Louis had withdrawn from the contest. June 18 was chosen as the date for the opening of the convention. By a vote of 42 noes to 7 ayes the committee defeated the presidential primary resolution offered by Senator Borah. Four committeemen were absent.

Female farm laborers in Japan earn 14 cents a day.

WHITE AND FEEHAN BOTH RE-ELECTED.

AS predicted by the National Labor Tribune the annual election of the United Mine Workers of America has resulted in the re-election of Francis Feehan as President of Pittsburgh District No. 5 by a moderate but substantial majority. Inasmuch as the Irwin field cuts no figure this year the total vote is slightly less than that polled by Mr. Feehan last year but is enough to show that the loyal union miners of the district have discovered the contemptible and unscrupulous character of the anti-Feehan movement, which merely used the trumped-up charges against Mr. Feehan as a cloak to cover a conspiracy against the miners' organization. "Mike" Halapy, the candidate against Mr. Feehan in this year's election, has a good record as a union man, but there was a widespread opinion that his candidacy against Mr. Feehan was a grave mistake, in view of the close and friendly relations previously existing between them. Halapy was induced to run by the radical element among the Socialists. The fact that the agents of non-union operators did all they could to elect him shows how bitterly (and foolishly) reckless these gentlemen can become in their hatred of any miners' organization official who cannot be "controlled."

The triumphant re-election of John P. White as National President shows that Tom L. Lewis' melodramatic "Ba-a-ck to the m-i-n-e-s for me" did not impress the miners as it was expected to. It appears that Lewis has lost even his own state, Ohio by at least 2,000 majority, and that John Moore, president of the Ohio miners, and R. M. Mason, formerly national organizer and Journal agent under former presidents M. D. Ratchford and John Mitchell, have thrown their forces to the present international administration. Lewis' machine in Ohio has gone to pieces, and President White will be in complete control of the Ohio miners. The National Labor Tribune will give the complete and official returns of the election as soon as they are available. White's majority throughout the national organization will probably be 50,000.

WHEN CHASTITY GIVES WAY!

OUR Germanic foremothers lived in camp with their men, and when the Romans drove the "barbarians" back, on more than one occasion, the yellow-haired women slew their husbands and brothers with their own hands, and then committed suicide.

These women would die rather than live contaminated, or with men who had lost virtue. And manly virtue meant courage. Such women were Keltic Boadicea, too and Latin Zenobia and Greek Hypatia.

To the decadent dwellers in the old cities and among the vices of ancient civilized life these "barberian" women were strangely chaste. They had no ten commandments, but to the seventh commandment they were true. And they bore strong sons and daughters, fierce but pure.

Jane Addams tells us where to we have drifted since our women lived civilized life these "babarian" women men. Six out of every ten of our girls between 16 and 20 now fight on the battle field of business. Not in the forest, but in the canyons of the cities. Not keeping the camp with those who bear the sword and shield, but in the fight of hand and foot and brain for money, money.

And yet, according to Jane Addams, who in some marvellous way, in spite of the poverty in which she dwells so sacredly, still keeps the gift of hope, the strains of this battle has not yet broken down the old chastity of our women. Here and there it gives way—as, indeed, it has always done since Brunhilde loved Siegfried. But Miss Addams shows that it has been necessary for the ghoulish purposes of the white-slave traffic, to organize a world-wide business concern—a slave-catching concern—to supply the "need for girls." And this in the face of the fact that never were girls so free to go to hell, so unprotected. Says Miss Addams:

"The chastity of our women is holding its own."

HARRY A. GARFIELD, EDUCATOR, SON OF LATE PRESIDENT.

MENTION of Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams college and son of the murdered president, as the possible successor of Woodrow Wilson in the presidency of Princeton university, serves to recall again the fact that great men's sons are not always incompetents. Dr. Garfield is one of the country's authorities on politics, economics and education, and his brother, James Rudolph, has been secretary of the interior and has held other high offices. Both men are lawyers of ability. Dr. Garfield was connected with Princeton university, 1903 to 1908, as professor of politics. Since 1908 he has been president of Williams college, at Williamstown, Mass.

But, she adds:

"No one knows under what degree of economic pressure it may give way."

In other words, the dam that stands between our society and the hell that follows when chastity gives way, is feeling the pressure.

One girl worked for wages so low that save as she would, try as she might, she could not buy a new pair of shoes. She worked for six dollars a week. Of this she spent two dollars for a room, three dollars for board and sixty cents for car fare. The odd forty cents could not be made to keep her poor feet from the pavements, and with a body to sell, her chastity could not stand the strain.

O, men who hire our girls, and women who consent to live in a society that endures these things, how long do you expect this, your precious society to live under it? How long, before the people will ask themselves what society is worth which takes the Brunhildes and gives back diseased drabs?

And never doubt that question is asked in many a home this very day. How will you answer it?

ROOSEVELT ON McNAMARAS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Theodore Roosevelt has an editorial article in the current issue of The Outlook relating to the McNamara case, entitled "Murder is Murder." The article says:

"Not only laboring men, but business men—capitalists—have at times shown the worst form of class consciousness, that of sinister and brutal class selfishness in standing by criminals simply because they were of their own class. This has been done by capitalists in the case of capitalists who have been guilty of brazen corruption, and by laborers in the case of labor leaders who have been guilty of murderous violence. The two offenses stand on a par from the standpoint of damage to the community.

"In San Francisco is one municipal contest the capitalists who desired to be free from all check on corruption and the labor leaders who desired to be free from all check on lawless violence struck hands and elected their tickets; and this proved in the end to be a lasting misfortune in San Francisco, to the cause of honest business, and to the cause of honest labor.

"Since the startling outcome of the McNamara trail certain apologies of these men have made themselves conspicuous by asserting that these depraved criminals, who have on their seared souls the murder of so many innocent persons—all of them laboring people, by the way—are 'victims or at worst 'fanatics,' who should receive sympathy because they were acting in what they regarded as a 'war' on behalf of their class! The plea is monstrous in its folly and its wickedness. It is precisely the kind of plea sometimes advanced on behalf of a crooked man of great wealth caught bribing a Legislature—that he has to do it to protect his business.

"We are not here dealing with any of the kinds of offenses incidental to the sudden and sweeping changes brought about by modern industrial conditions into which capitalists or labor men are sometimes drawn, without any very great conscious moral turpitude on their part.

"We are dealing with crimes as old as the lawgiving from Sinai, with crimes—murder and theft—that have been prohibited even since the decalogue was formulated. The murders committed by men like the McNamaras, although nominally in the interest of organized labor, differ not one whit in moral culpability from those committed by the Black Hand, or by any band of cutthroats, who are fraught with an infinitely heavier menace to society. Yet, great though great the menace is to the community, the menace to the cause of honest organized labor is still greater, and no duty is more imperatively laid on the leaders of labor than the duty of affirmatively freeing themselves and their followers from the taint of responsibility for such criminals and such crimes.

"The labor leaders who by their loud championship of the McNamaras—as previously of Moyer and Haywood—have succeeded in identifying them with the cause of labor in the eyes of the public have rendered an evil service to that cause. Mr. Debs and the extremists of his type among the so-called political Socialists—I say so-called because Debs and his followers of the Emma Goldman kind are

(Continued on Eighth Page)

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

More Coal Miners' Negotiations--Railway Union Leaders Meet Corporation Magnates to Discuss Railway Commission Report, Strike Ballot Continues, However--Trouble in Yorkshire Wool Industry.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Although we are free from strikes and lockouts at the present moment in the United Kingdom, considerable industrial unrest prevails—in fact that appears to be becoming our normal condition. Fears of a coal miners' strike, however, continue to recede. Miners and coal owners are having many meetings on the question of the minmum wage. Further meetings are arranged for December 18, 19 and 20, on which last date a miners' national conference will take place. This arrangement is regarded as caluculated to favor the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

It will be understood by readers of this journal that the British coal owners have now accepted the principle of the minimum wage. The point to settle is what is to be the minimum, Already the coal owners are raising the question of those men they employ who by reason of age, physical unfitness, or lack of skill, produce regularly less than average day's output of coal. They say that if a minumum wake were fixed on the average mum wage were fixed on the average would have to be made for these workmen or the employers would have to discharge all those whose output of coal fall below the average.

A fresh turn has been taken in the British railway crisis. The railway ballot goes on amongst members of unions on the question as to whether the report of the late railway commission shall be accepted or whether a strike shall be declared in support of a national program of improvements. While this is going on, however, the railway directors and the railwaymen's representatives agreed on December 1 to meet together and discuss the report of the railway commission. The railway directors assent broke down the rigid determination hitherto shown by the railway corporations. The position is therefore at the moment rather confusing, but of course an agreement on the part of the union men to meet the railway corporations to discuss the report of the commission does not necessarily indicate an acceptance of that report. It may be taken for granted that the ballot that is going on will show a large majority in favor of a strike. The leaders of the unions certainly look as though they will be landed in a position of some difficulty, but there are plenty of ways out. The first meeting of men and directors took place on December 7 at the Board of Trade offices. A discussion lasting 4½ hours took place and a number of points concerned in the internal organization of railway work were dealt with. Nothing of outstanding importance was, however, arranged and the meeting adjourned.

Considerable unrest prevails among British postal employes at the present time. The postmaster-general recently refused an immediate inquiry into their wages and conditions of work but stated that the government were prepared to appoint a commission to sit in 1913 after the Board of Trade inquiry into the cost of living was concluded.

The postponement of consideration of the workers' demands has caused great dissatisfaction. The Prime Minister was invited to receive a deputation on the subject from the National Joint Committee of the Postal and Telegrapher associations, but his reply was that the answer given by the postmaster-general "represents the considered decision of the government, and that he thinks no useful purpose would be served by his receiving a deputation."

This reply has not served to smooth matters, and now a national conference of the executive committee of all postal organizations has been summoned to meet in Birmingham on December 10 to consider the attitude of the government and decide as to what should be their next step. Many members of the various organizations are urging the extreme step of a strike at Christmas.

It is understood that the decision come to a month ago by the employers in a case in the northeast of Lancashire where three *operatives* declined to join the Weavers' union will hold good with regard to the dispute (reported on November 29) at a Great Harwood mill. On the former occasion the trade union members declined to work with the non-unionists, and tendered notices with the object of enforcing the position of the union. The employers declared a general lockout, but the three non-unionists subsequently joined the union. It is probable that a similar result will follow the Great Harwood agitation, and it will not be well to place implicit reliance on the statements that a lockout will take place which will affect some 160,000 operatives. Most of the operatives in the district where the organization is not complete are joining the Weavers' association, and it is probable that this course will be followed at Great Harwood and other centers where trouble is threatened.

The Labor party in the House of Commons decided to vote for the third reading of the Insurance Bill and against the Opposition's reasoned

(Continued on Eighth Page)

LIMIT IN GOMPERS CASE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The limit for taking testimony in the contempt cases of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, pending before Judge Wright, has been set at 70 days.

The prosecuting committee has 30 days in which to take evidence against the labor leaders, the defendants will have a like time to offer their defense, and then the prosecutors will have ten days for rebuttal testimony. It is probable that a decision in the case will not be handed down before some time next spring.

With the purpose of restoring "hog killing days" and the old-fashioned smokehouse to the farm and thus save the farmers of Kansas millions of dollars on meat every year, Prof. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has inaugurated plans for a course in butchering to be offered farmers' sons attending the college.

Illinois has authorized the appointment of a woman investigator for employment agencies.

COAL OPERATORS ORGANIZE

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The American Federation of Coal Operators was launched at a meeting in the LaSalle hotel. The states represented were Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming and Montana. Harry N. Taylor of Chicago was chosen temporary president; J. C. Colsen of Indiana, vice president and C. L. Scroggs, secretary-treasurer.

The object of the association is to get the operators of the country together for the purpose of dealing with the miners. The operators of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania have so far refused to join the new organization, saying they wish to treat with the miners directly.

Iron Mill Resumes.

The Hill mill of the W. Dewees Wood Company's plant, McKeesport, Pa., has resumed operations after an idleness of more than five years. The mill is used for making what is called Russian sheet iron.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

GOD'S PROMISE TO BE FULFILLED.

His Kingdom on Earth Shall Be Established, But Not by Human Power—Pastor Russell Says Mankind Erred in Its Early Interpretation of the Divine Plan of Salvation. The Present Age Not the Lord's Time for the Redemption of the World—It Is the Period in Which the Few Shall Be Selected to Receive the Blessing of the Messiah.

HONOLULU, Hawaiian Islands, Dec. 17.—The International Bible Students Committee of Foreign Missions Investigation stopped at Honolulu and made observations. Pastor Russell, Chairman of the Committee, delivered a public address. He had a large audience and attentive hearing. His text was from Isaiah lxvi, 8, respecting the birth of a nation in a day. He said:—

In my childhood days every penny I could save was devoted to Foreign Missions. The Hawaiian Islands and the Fiji Islands were prominent before the Christian world as missionary fields. I remember well that the establishment of a civilized government in these Islands was hailed as the fulfillment of the text I have chosen—"a nation born in a day." The thought then was that thus speedily the world would be converted and the glorious promises of the Hebrew prophets fulfilled. How earnestly we labored and prayed, "Thy Kingdom come," thinking all the while that we were bringing the Kingdom of God to earth and fulfilling the Lord's Prayer!

Alas! we are having a rude awakening from such dreams. We are finding that if the Kingdom of God must be established by human power it will never be established. We are finding that the world's population is doubling every century. If we double our missionary enterprises every century we would only be keeping pace with the natural increase of the human family. Statistics show us that there are twelve hundred millions of heathen today and that a century ago there were only half as many. Alas! those missionary hopes of ours have gone glimmering.

But the awakening has done us good; it has taught us to think a little. We are now sensibly inquiring. Suppose we should convert all the heathen and make the whole world a Christendom of the same sort that we have in Europe and America! What then? Would God's will be done on earth as it is done in heaven—perfectly? Could we thus hope to bring in the glorious conditions prophesied, in which not only the knowledge of God would fill the whole earth, but additionally every knee should bow and every tongue confess in such a manner as to be to the glory of God? We see that such hopes would be worse than foolish; they would be ludicrous. Thus our awakening has done us good, and sent us again to God's Book to see wherein we erred in our expectations.

WHAT SAY THE SCRIPTURES?

The disillusion respecting great works of our own humbled us before God and made us realize our dependence upon Him for the fulfilment of the glorious prophecies. We have read our Bibles afresh. We have taken from our minds the spectacles of our forefathers with the color and gloss which they handed down to us. We are now reading God's Book in its own light, allowing God to be His own Interpreter, and Himself to make it plain. And what do we find? Ah! wonder of wonders! We find the Divine Plan wider and deeper and higher than we had ever dreamed.

We find that the present Age, from Calvary and Pentecost to the second coming of Jesus, is not God's time for dealing with the world, opening their blind eyes, unstopping their deaf ears and making every knee to bow and every tongue to confess. It is merely His time for the gathering out from every nation, people, kindred and tongue a "little flock" of such as have the hearing ear and the appreciative heart, to become the Bride of Christ and His joint-heirs in His glorious Kingdom, the establishment of which will mean the blessing of all the families of the earth, as was promised to Father Abraham.

Well may we reason that if our God waited for four thousand years before He sent His Son to redeem the world, and has since waited two thousand more for the selecting of the Bride of Christ, He must intend that the great Kingdom of His Son, the Messianic reign of a thousand years, is to do a great work for mankind in general. Such broad foundations, such deep laid plans and arrangements foretell a grand and glorious outcome. Evidently God's Word shall be fulfilled, which He spoke, saying, "My Word that goeth forth out of My mouth shall not return unto Me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and shall prosper in the thing whereunto I sent it."

The message went forth in a primary sense in Eden, when God declared that eventually "the Seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head"—should crush evil. His Word went forth still more distinctly to Father Abraham, assuring him that he would have two seeds, two posterities, one "as the stars of heaven" and the other "as the sands of the seashore." The Church, with Christ her Head, constitutes this heavenly, starry Seed of Abraham, as saith the Apostle (Galatians iii, 16, 29); and with the completion of the Church will come the secondary blessing—the development of the seed of Abraham as the sand of the seashore for multitude, every knee bowing and every tongue confessing, to the glory of God.

But this secondary seed of Abraham, the earthly seed, is to receive its blessing from the Heavenly Seed, hence everything waits now until the Church shall have been completed—until the "very elect" shall have been gathered "from the four winds of heaven"—until all the followers of Jesus shall have been changed, "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," as participants in the First Resurrection.

Then, oh, glorious Day! the Sun of Righteousness will shine forth—Christ and His faithful Bride—to chase away the darkness, ignorance and superstition from the world and to fully enlighten mankind of every nation, people, kindred and tongue. In that glorious work of enlightenment the natural seed of Abraham will have a blessed share, and Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets shall be "Princes in all the earth" (Psalm xlv, 16), perfect men, representatives of the glorious Messiah and His Bride, in the earth, administration of the Law, which will go forth from the glorious Christ, invisible to men.

Ah! that will be Earth's Jubilee! As in olden time, in the Jubilee year, the Israelites returned to their own possessions, to their own homesteads, so in the Antitype, only the latter will be still more grand: The human family will come back into possession of its own—that which was lost by sin and its penalty, that which was recovered by Jesus, that which will be restored by resurrection power during the Messianic reign.

THE NATION BORN IN A DAY.

But what about our text? Did we misinterpret the Divine statement when we applied it to the acceptance by a people of civilization? Ah! yes; we made a very foolish mistake; the wish was father to the thought. Our misconceptions blinded us to the proper interpretation of that Scripture. What then does it mean? How should our text be applied? Ah, Beloved, that Nation to be born in a day is the Church, the Holy Nation, of which St. Peter spoke, "Ye are a Royal Priesthood, a peculiar people, a Holy Nation." (I Peter ii, 9.) The begetting of this Holy Nation began at Pentecost, and has continued down through the succeeding eighteen centuries and more. The birth will be the resurrection.

All who now receive the begetting of the Holy Spirit are reckoned as members of this Holy Nation, but their membership in it is dependent upon their faithfulness; as we read, "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My Throne." The present life is to every one of these royal priests, or priestly kings, as we may choose to express it, a period of probation. Will we or will we not "make our calling and election sure?" Not at the beginning nor at the time of our consecration is the matter decided, but after we "have fought the good fight and finished the course" and won the crown, by obedience even unto death.

For nearly nineteen centuries these royal priests have been testifying for the Lord, each in his turn. For all the faithful there is a crown of righteousness laid up; as St. Paul said, "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me at that day"—early in that day of Messiah, in the resurrection morning. All these have a part in the First Resurrection, and will be members of that Holy Nation, that royal priesthood; as we read, "Blessed and holy are all they that have part in the Chief Resurrection; on such the Second Death hath no power; but they shall be kings and priests unto God and unto Christ and shall reign with Him a thousand years."

Thus will that Holy Nation which God has been gathering and electing during the nineteen centuries, out of all nations, peoples, kindred and tongues, from Jews and Gentiles, bond and free, be born in a day—come forth perfect and complete, the Holy Nation of Divine promise which, as God's spiritual Empire, is to take over the control of the world for a thousand years and rule it in righteousness, to free all from the power of Satan, sin and death, and to lift up again as many as are willing to the image and likeness of God, and to destroy all who love unrighteousness and work iniquity.

This is the Kingdom of Messiah, whose dominion is to be established on the earth, and for which Jesus taught us to pray, "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is done in heaven." It will require the entire work of a thousand years to fully accomplish all of this glorious prophecy, but we have the Divine assurance that by that time God's will will be as perfectly done on this earth as it is now done in heaven itself.

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

I can now well understand why your beautiful island has been described as the Paradise of the Pacific. I note your wonderful climate and everything which co-operates with it to bring about this Paradise likeness. I say to myself, How gracious is our God!!! Not only has He provided a heavenly Paradise for the Church, that they should be sharers with their Lord on the spirit plane, partakers of the divine nature, "far above angels, principalities and powers," but how gracious has God also been in His provision for the world at large—His promise of an earthly Paradise for such of humanity as, when brought to a knowledge of Himself and His requirements, shall gladly, heartily accept the same!

How wonderful is the Wisdom and Power of God by which He can make use of even the reign of sin and death to teach great lessons both to angels and men respecting the exceeding sinfulness of sin! And how merciful and gracious is the arrangement He has made that when this reign of sin and death shall have accomplished His intended purposes, He will bring it to an end. Those twin monarchs which have ruled the world for six thousand years—Sin and Death—shall be vanquished; and ultimately every member of Adam's race shall be delivered from their power. For the willing and obedient, the earthly Paradise, human perfection, the image of God in the flesh, is to be the reward—an earthly reward; and for the rebellious, the Second Death, from which there will be no redemption, no recovery, and in which, thank God! there will be no suffering, for they shall perish like the brute beasts, as St. Peter declares.—II Peter ii, 12.

RESTITUTION WILL BRING REAL PARADISE.

Much as your island may resemble the Garden of Eden, it is not Paradise, and cannot be Paradise so long as you have sin and sorrow, pain and death amongst you. One of the first objects that greeted my sight as I landed was your cemetery, and I said, Oh! yes, death is here, and everywhere—God's curse, declaring that no imperfect being may live. Well, I thank God for that, too. Centuries of life with imperfection would doubtless be too much for us to enjoy. Far better is it as Divine Wisdom has arranged it—a birth, a struggle for existence, a battle with self and sin, the world, the flesh and the Devil, and then a falling asleep in death, until the morning of the resurrection. There will be no consciousness of even a moment's intervening until the glorious day shall have dawned, and the new order of things shall have been introduced and established; and then the sleepers will come forth to see a brighter side than any that they have previously experienced or ever heard of.

The Kingdom of God's dear Son and His elect Bride will be in power and nothing shall hurt or destroy in all His holy Kingdom. The blessing of the Lord shall be upon man, and his earthly dominion. Restitution influences will be at work for the bringing of everything to perfection—especially for the bringing of man up, up out of sin, weakness, degradation and death to the full glory of perfection of mind and body and vitality—the image and likeness of God, as at first, before sin entered.

RICH AND POOR AND SOCIALISM.

You still have your rich and poor; there still is caste amongst the children of the one parentage; but when the uplifting influences of Messiah's reign shall have done their work, these things will all be in the past. "He that sitteth upon the Throne shall say, 'Behold, I make all things new!'" In that glorious time there will not be rich and poor, there will be socialism in the proper sense, as the Scriptures clearly point out; they say, "Every man shall sit under his own vine and under his own fig tree; and none shall make them afraid." And again, "They shall not build and another inhabit, they shall not plant and another eat the fruit thereof." There will be no tenantry, no landlordism then.

Do not understand me to be inciting dissatisfaction with the present conditions. In many respects what we have today is the very best possible thing under present conditions—man's fallen nature and selfish temperament taken into consideration. The counsel of God's Word is that all who trust in Him are to wait for Him to bring in the better conditions. Some very well intentioned people are making a sad mistake; just as the morning is about to dawn—about to bring in the great blessings of restitution, socialism, etc., they blindly look in another direction and declare that unless they bring socialism to pass it will never come. We grant, indeed, that it would be foolish to expect that the rich would bring about the wonderful changes which the Bible foretells—it would be contrary to human nature to so expect. But we do say that those who think to bring about socialism by human wisdom and human strength are deficient in wisdom. They do not see that what they propose is absolutely impossible—their eyes are holden.

The Bible alone shows us what will be the outcome of the present unrest and selfishness and dissatisfaction. The Bible tells that what will start as socialism will eventually develop into anarchy. The Bible shows that those who think they can bring in the Messianic blessings by carnal weapons are deluding themselves—they will instead bring upon themselves, as well as upon the rich, the great and awful trouble which the Scriptures foretell as being now imminent—"a time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation." (Daniel xii, 1.) Our Lord Jesus quoted this passage and added to it the words, "No nor even shall be." (Matthew xxiv, 21.) Thank God! that this one, great, awful conflict, in which every man's hand shall be against his neighbor and against his brother, will be the last. It will be so awful as to make the entire world sick of strife, of selfishness, of sin. Thus it will act as a great plowshare in the hearts of mankind in general, to break the hard hearted and to turn all hearts in expectation to the Lord and His glorious Kingdom.

No doubt a much appreciated Christmas Gift would be a Cross and Crown Pin for Christian Workers.

Cross and Crown Pins

Manufactured and Sold by Heeren Bros. & Company,
PENN AVE. & EIGHTH ST.
PITTSBURG, PA.

Made in Solid Gold Only With Safety Clasp.
Sent Postpaid On Receipt of Price at Following Rates:
½ inch in diameter............$1 50
⅝ inch in diameter............$1 65
¾ inch in diameter............$2 00

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please find enclosed another year's subscription to your valuable paper. We enjoy the Tribune more and more. We especially enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons and the Tabernacle Sunday School Lessons and Question Box and also the labor features, so it is a very valuable paper as you hearald forth the good tidings through the printed page may you be richly rewarded. I am,
Respectfully,
M. F. ZOOK.

Arkansas, Dec. 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Your paper becomes more valuable to me each year. It was for Brother Russell's sermons that I first subscribed for it some six years ago, and I have never been disappointed in it, in fact, I look forward to each Friday to its message of Truth set forth in these wonderful sermons. Keep them up, dear brother, the Lord who seeth secretly has promised to reward openly and His promises are sure.
Yours truly,
MACK HESS.

South Dakota, Dec. 10.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have just renewed subscription for the Labor Tribune. The year 1911 was the first year I have taken the Labor Tribune, and like untold thousands of others, I subscribed for it entirely on account of not only that you continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons, but you throw wide open an entire page to his sermons and various other interesting and instructive letters, articles and quotations, yet all bear on the one central thought, the solution of the mystery as set forth in the several volumes of Studies in the Scriptures and by the sermons each week. Then you give nearly another half page to the Sunday School Lesson and the Question Box, in such a clear and convincing way your answer and explain the questions and further, you don't couch the questions and answers or type, into a space that requires a magnifying glass to find it.

Truly your loyalty as well as your courage in publishing these things is commendable in the highest words. Still it don't look as if it would require so much courage to print them when you cause such boundless joy by doing so. The only criticism I could find would be that you do not make Brother Russell's picture large enough. O, you editor, if you would only make his picture a little larger so it would compare favorably with your report of his sermons. By faith we see the crown of life, the Divine nature, immortality. If we could only daily look on the likeness of him who He has chosen, selected to solve the mystery. Rev. 10. 7. God's blessings are right at our door.
H. J. KAIL.

Michigan, Dec. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune.
I see with this week my subscription to the National Labor Tribune expires and I am renewing the same through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society.
It is the good news, the Glad Tidings of great joy which shall soon be to all people, that is the subject of great interest to me, hence Pastor Russell's sermons, with the other religious features of the paper are highly appreciated by me as it seems they must by all lovers of the truth.
This is my only reason for renewing. I should greatly miss them to be without them. Hoping you enjoy your part of the work, the publishing of these Glad Tidings, as those of us do who read them. I am,
Respectfully yours,
MRS. MARTHA A. BAKER.

Illinois, Dec. 12.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Allow me to express in a few words my appreciation toward the old Tribune. Some years ago I was a subscriber, but somehow I did not renew my subscription. A friend of mine called my attention to your excellent paper and at once I again became a subscriber and hope to continue as long as the Tribune serves the Friends, with all the good things that the Bible contains. Although I get a few other papers that print Pastor Russell's sermons, yet I prefer the Tribune above all others. Wishing you abundant success.
Yours sincerely,
AUG. NIESPOREK.

Nebraska, Dec. 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have only been taking your paper a short time and feel it my duty to congratulate you for the interest you are taking in publishing Pastor Russell's sermons.
What a wonderful help it must be for the common people to get truths sent to their homes where they can meditate upon them and prove these statements by the Divine Word.
Wishing you continued success.
MRS. VINNIE TATUM.

Ohio, Dec. 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the way you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons. This is a great work and you surely will receive a reward that you know not of at the present time. Hoping that you contiue this grand work until the harvest work is ended. Wishing you the best of success. I am,
"Chosen in Christ 'ere the dawn of creation;
Chosen for Christ to be filled with his grace,
Chosen for to carry the streams of salvation,
Into each thirsty and desolate place."
Yours respectfully,
MRS. B. RIENHART.

Maine, Dec. 14.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed please find money for another year's subscription to your paper. I want to thank you for the favors you have been doing us all by the printing of Pastor Russell's Sermons so well every week, and also for the Question Box and the Sunday School Lesson and many other features of your paper, which have been so helpful to me.
May the Lord's blessing be upon you as you endeavor thus to spread the Truth.
Sincerely,
J. A. MEGGISON.

Alabama, Dec. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am sending you a new subscriber for one year subscription to your valuabue paper. The lady wants the paper especially because it publishes Pastor Russell's Sermons in such good type that it is easily read. I give you name below to whom I wish you to send the Tribune.
I have taken your paper myself and appreciate your publishing the sermons of the world's most wonderful preacher of today or any other period this side the Apostle Paul, and I am sure you will not lose your reward in thus helping to spread the Glad Tidings of God's grace.
Very truly yours for Truth,
MRS. EMILY F. TATE.

Ney York, Dec. 20.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Please send me two extra copies of the Tribune of November 16, containing Pastor Russell's sermon of November 12. We appreciate these sermons and the Bible studies and Question Box more each week and wish you continued success in publishing them.
Sincerely yours,
MRS. E. B. KER.

Indiana, Dec. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I am sending my renewal to Tribune through the Bible House. My continual appreciation of Pastor Russell's wonderful sermons, also Question Box and the other good things which he is sending forth to the household of faith. I wish you continued success in publishing them.
Sincerely yours,
AMY ROUGH.

Ohio, Dec. 19.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Since subscribing to your paper we feel constrained to write a few words of appreciation of same and to thank you in behalf of your participation in upholding a grand, noble cause.
We greatly enjoy Pastor Russell's sermons, discerning in the wonderful unfolding of God's great plan.
Hoping you will continue publishing these and wishing you continued success. I am,
Yours respectfully,
INA WHITEHILL.

New York, Dec. 17.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
As a reader of Brother Russell's publications, I appreciate very much the weekly visitations of the Tribune, especially Brother Russell's sermon, Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box. May the dear Lord bless you and hope that you will be spared a good many years in the good work which you are doing.
Yours truly,
A. J. R. MITCHELL.

North Carolina, Dec. 15.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I don't know how long I have taken your paper, but have learned to love its coming and am glad that its editor is not a "double-minded man," publishing the sermon one week and leaving it out the next. He knows we can't prosper without being fed regularly.
The Sunday School Lesson, too, is very beneficial and the Bible Question Box fills up the measure.
I am renewing my subscription through the Tower office and attest my appreciation by sending three new subscribers.
Yours truly,
M. B. FULLER.

New York, Dec. 18.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
Enclosed you will find 12 cents in stamps to pay for six back numbers of the Labor Tribune.
We miss your paper very much and as this is the second time I have notified you that we are getting it any more kindly look into the matter as my subscription does not expire until January 11, 1912.
Your paper is valued in our home on account of Pastor Russell's sermons in particular.
Hoping to receive the Tribune regularly from now on I beg to remain,
Yours sincerely,
MRS. B. SEAMON.

Virginia, Dec. 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I have subscribed today through the Watch Tower Bible House. I thank you for sending the paper after the time was out. I have received the paper regularly. I will try to get you subscribers. Your paper is a great paper. Pastor Russell's sermons and Bible Questions, Sunday School Lesson and labor news is great.
Yours in Christ,
J. W. MUSSELWHITE.

Mississippi, Dec. 16.
Editor National Labor Tribune:
I surely do appreciate your valuable paper, especially Pastor Russell's sermons and the Scripture "Question Box," both of which I am deeply interested in.
Yours truly,
S. W. HELMS.

The Honorable J. S. McGowan, Premier of New South Wales, on the Bible in State Schools.

As the New South Wales system of Bible reading in State Schools is attracting much attention in New Zealand, Victoria and America, the following is interesting as well as authoritative:—

During his visit to England, the Hon. James McGowan, Labor Premier of New South Wales, explained his views in "The Treasury," a magazine published in London. Asked to tell something about the education system of New South Wales, he says:

"It is rather a long story about the working of the education system, if we begin at the beginning, and it really began in the 'sixties, when the watchwords of the party of popular education were 'free, compulsory and secular.' They were not irreligious nor hostile to religion when they said 'secular,' but they had not found an answer to the argument of those who said it was not the business of the State to teach any particular form of religion. But they held strongly that it was the duty of the State to make the most of its citizens; that education was a valuable national asset, and ignorance a national danger. It was the ideas of the Old Chartists that perhaps inspired our early leaders in educational matter. All our schools are free. It was not so at first; we charged a fee of three pence, allowing exemptions to those parents who were unable to afford it. But this method ultimately had to give way to sounder policy, and in our elementary schools free education is law, and every child has the right to be taught the religion of his parents, if the religious body to which the parent belongs will claim the right—and it works. Teachers of religion in our schools need not always be clergymen; if they are accredited by their Church, that is enough for us. When their day comes round, the particular children whom they have to teach are taken to class rooms by themselves. If the teachers do not turn up at the time expected, then the child goes on with the ordinary secular teaching, whatever that may be. So you see, if the children do not get religious teaching you cannot blame the State, you must blame the Churches; they are free to come in and give it."

"And do they give it?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes, they do; they do their best to deal with difficulties which you here may find it hard to understand. There are great districts in New South Wales that are very sparsely populated. Why, we have one parish called Wentworth that is nearly as large as England. Consider the physical difficulties in a case like that. In the towns it is naturally much easier for the religious bodies to do their work; it is not so easy in the districts where the people live miles apart. It is really pretty to see, as you may sometimes in the summer, parties of children going on ponies five or six-mile journeys to school; but if you will realize that picture, you will realize also some of our difficulties. But the State must do its duty by its citizens. If it does, then it has a claim on them for duties in return."

The following is a copy of the New South Wales Act clauses 7, 17 and 18 provides:

Clause 7—The school teacher in school hours gives selected Bible lessons from a book provided for the purpose, but is not allowed to give sectarian teaching.

Clase 17—Any minister of religion is entitled in school hours, on days to be arranged with the School Committee, to give children of his own denomination, separated from others, an hour's religious instruction.

Clause 18—Any parent may withdraw his child from all religious teaching if he objects to such religious instruction being given.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week.

Mrs. Chet Miller, Colorado.
Morris Flager, Colorado.
Miss M. F. Zook, Pennsylvania.
Amy F. Barnes, New York.
Mrs. W. P. Knote, Kansas.
Mrs. Kyggins, Washington.
Mrs. H. B. Parker, Nebraska.
Mrs. F. O. Burlin, Ohio.
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A. Johnson, Washington.
Mrs. J. H. Byers, Pennsylvania.

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POPULAR MECHANICS

A REMARKABLE MINERAL.

Great Value of Tungsten as an Alloy For Tool Steel.

The mineral tungsten (the name meaning heavy stone) has been known for many years, but only comparatively recently has it become of economic importance. The most important use, according to Frank L. Hess of the United States geological survey, and the one which makes tungsten mining on an extensive scale possible is as an alloy for tool steel. Lathes using tools made from tungsten steel may be speeded up until the chips leaving the tool are so hot that they turn blue, an operation which would ruin the temper of high carbon steel.

It is stated that about five times as much can be done with lathes built for such speed and work as can be done by the same lathes with carbon steel tools. From 16 to 20 per cent of tungsten is ordinarily used in lathe tools. The melting point of tungsten is exceedingly high—6,570 degrees F.

Tungsten also has an important use in making incandescent electric lamps, crucibles for electric furnaces and various other articles.

FIRE PREVENTION DEVICE.

Combination of Safety Spark Arrester and Draft Damper.

Threatened with a fire in his own home by sparks passing up through the stovepipe into the chimney and alighting on the shingle roof, an inventor recently designed the damper illustrated in the accompanying engraving. It consists of two parts, one of which is the damper proper and the other the spark arrester.

The spark arrester has a perforated disk, which along the center line is stamped to form a square socket for a

SPARK ARRESTER AND DAMPER.

spindle. Mounted on this spindle is a handle that operates the draft damper. In use the spark arrester normally lies crosswise in the stovepipe, and the draft damper may be operated at will by turning the handle on the sleeve. A perforated plate prevents the sparks from passing up through the chimney, and it also collects soot which would otherwise clog the chimney. Whenever it is desired to clear the plate of soot the spindle may be turned, causing the spark arrester disk to strike against the draft damper and thus shake off the soot.

Depositing Copper on Glass.

A new method of depositing copper on glass has recently been discovered by an English investigator. A mixture of one part of freshly distilled phenyl hydrazine and two parts of water is heated until the solution is clear. A warm solution of cupric hydroxide in ammonia is then added (made by precipitating sulphate of copper by potash, washing and dissolving in ammonia). The cupric hydroxide is reduced to cuprous hydroxide with evolution of nitrogen gas. A hot 10 per cent solution of caustic potash is then added until a slight precipitation of cuprous hydroxide takes place. If the solution in this condition is brought in contact with a clean glass surface a bright deposit of copper forms on it. This is thin and perfectly reflecting.—Popular Mechanics.

Gypsy Moth Parasite.

The Japanese egg parasite is reported doing good work in reducing the activity of the gypsy moth pest in eastern Massachusetts. For the first few years the insect did not seem to be doing much, but during the past summer, to the great joy of Professor Howard, who has been handling the experiment, the insects appeared in considerable numbers all along the gypsy moth territory. It is a little fly smaller than a mosquito, which lays its eggs in the eggs of the gypsy moth, destroying the hatch. It is declared that the infested region in eastern Massachusetts is suffering less from the gypsy moth than for several years past.

Electrolytic Iron.

The production of iron by electrolytic deposition seems to have been brought to a commercial stage by Franz Fischer of Berlin, and the process is in use in large works at Leipsig. By varying the electrodes the product can be obtained as sheets of any desired thickness or in the form of tubes. The iron is remarkably pure, and this is said to make it much more easily magnetized and demagnetized than ordinary metal. The exceptional magnetic properties seem to give it special importance for dynamos and transformers and for other apparatus.

Vanadium a Steel Toughener.

Remarkable claims are made for the toughness added to steel through the use of small quantities of the metal vanadium, according to a report of the United States geological survey. It is declared that after treatment with vanadium steel has great resistance to the strain or, as it is termed, fatigue caused by constant bending.

UTILIZING WASTE COAL.

Worthless Slack Burned With Ease in Patent Furnace.

An illustration of the feasibility of using waste coal for power purposes has just been given here, one of the new patent water tube boilers having been installed in an oil mill in this city reports Consul Hanna of Hull, England. The success of a public exhibition given shows, it is claimed, that much coal which has heretofore been rejected as worthless can be used and that greater efficiency can be obtained from this waste coal by the new method than from the best coal by the old method.

The system employs the known principle that almost perfect combustion can be obtained by mixing air in proper quantities with pulverized coal before the latter is introduced into a furnace. This insures better combustion with less air than usual and with a consequent increase of boiler efficiency by reducing the amount of heat carried away by the escaping gases. The results obtained with the poorest kind of fuel are claimed to be as follows:

The almost total elimination of losses, as all the fuel is burned in suspension, the amount of unconsumed coal in the furnace at any given time being infinitesimal.

The rapidity with which steam is raised under ordinary conditions. The system differs from others in that with ordinary furnaces some time is taken before the fires are completely alight, but in this case as soon as the boiler is fired theoretically full effect is obtained.

The smallest and cheapest kinds of "slack" are burned with ease, and high efficiencies are obtained.

The arrangements which permit a close inspection of the straight vertical tubes.

The reduction of supervision necessary.

Coal dust costing $1.25 a ton, which could not be utilized in any other way, was burned under this boiler and gave equal efficiency as compared with coal costing $2.50 a ton and used with the old style of boiler. The boiler can be started and stopped by holding the fire up in one minute. In twenty-six minutes a steam pressure of 180 pounds can be obtained, whereas it takes about four hours to fire a boiler of the old style. At mealtimes the fire can be cut off and a great saving of coal effected. An additional advantage is that the space occupied by the boiler is considerably less than that required for the ordinary boiler.

A Martyr to the X Ray.

Dr. Hall-Edwards of the Birmingham university, according to the English Mechanic and World of Science, has not been spared the payment of a heavy price for the benefits he has conferred on mankind by his researches in X ray photography. A short time ago both his arms were amputated as a consequence of the dangerous experiments he had carried out. He has just made the novel suggestion that photography should be included in the ordinary university course of training. The connection between photography and art, he thinks, has been overrated. Nothing has helped science more than photography of late years, and it should therefore receive more attention than it does at present in the education given both in schools and in the universities.

Wine Without Alcohol.

The new German method of freeing wine, beer and other beverages from alcohol is a process of fractional distillation in a vacuum. It has three stages, separating (1) the more volatile aromatic substances, (2) the less volatile of such substances and (3) the alcohol. After removal and separation from the alcohol the aromatic substances are returned. Special apparatus provides for distillation, cooling and absorption, and the final alcohol free product is claimed to have the true aroma.

Removing Tattoo Marks.

Once tattooed always tattooed was formerly the rule, but a French army surgeon, Dr. Tranchant, has discovered a method of removing tattoo marks, whether made with India ink or lampblack. According to La Nature, the process consists of first rubbing the skin until a thin layer of the surface is worn away, then applying a mixture of lime, slaked just before use, and powdered phosphorus. The tattooed part having been coated with this paste a piece of gauze is laid over it covered with a bandage. The dressing is removed after forty-eight hours. The scab is allowed to dry in the air and comes away in about a fortnight without leaving a scar. If any trace of the tattooing then remains the treatment is repeated. Dr. Tranchant claims to have applied this treatment in a great many cases with perfect success.

How to Spread Fertilizer.

Fasten a common rotary blacksmith's blower to a small hand sled and attach a six foot length of two and one-half inch rubber hose to the delivery pipe. Make a hopper of an old can and attach it so as to feed the fertilizer into the side opening of the fan. The slight vibration of the turning fan will work the fertilizer into the fan wheel. The air current will force it out through the rubber hose. The device is worked by two men, one man handling the hose while the other turns the fan. A horse is used for drawing the sled over the field.

PAINT OF THE ANCIENTS.

Recent Discoveries in Egypt Show It Was Based on Beeswax.

With the revived interest in art, both ancient and modern, it is surprising that so little attention has been paid to the recent exhibition by Professor Flinders Petrie of some remarkable color portraits which he discovered in an Egyptian cemetery at Fayoum. The cemetery dates from about the first century, and its occupants were probably Romans. The portraits which the professor has discovered are painted on thin cedar wood and were used as a covering over the face of each mummified body.

Professor Petrie considers that these are probably the earliest paintings known and says that many of the portraits are of such individuality and strength as to challenge comparison with the technique and imagination of modern artists. This is particularly remarkable from the fact that the basic material of the paint is beeswax, which must have been melted to receive the pigment and then melted again immediately before use.

The colors have been found to consist of mineral ocher and hematite. The blacks are charcoal, and the pinks and purples are madder. It is interesting to note that several modern artists have attempted to use beeswax in their pigments, but the results have been unsatisfactory owing to its tendency to either harden too slowly, which causes the colors to run, or too quickly, causing the brush to become clodded.—Chicago Tribune.

Still In the Stone Age.

Dr. Walter E. Roth points out that in northern Australia there are today many communities of primitive people wearing no clothes, unable to count beyond three and still making and using the implements and weapons of the stone age. Dr. Roth has seen these people making their stone implements. They manufacture "celts," scrapers, knives, saws, handpicks, gouges, hammers, pounders and grinders from stone. They also use shells and teeth for scrapers and drills, and bone for awls and stilettos.

BUYING A TURNER.

How One of the Painter's Favorites Came to America.

In Henry Stevens' "Recollections of Mr. Lenox" is given his version of the purchase of a Turner by this gentleman "about 1847," without any title or description of the picture, but which is apparently the "Staffa, Fingal's Cave," stated in the catalogue to have been "bought from the artist for Mr. Lenox by Mr. Leslie in August, 1845."

C. R. Leslie had been instrumental in securing for the New York collector a number of paintings, and on this occasion received from him a sight draft on Barings for £500, "requesting him to be so good as to purchase of his friend, Mr. Turner, the best picture by him he could get for the money." Turner's "grumpy reply" was to the effect that he had no pictures to sell to Americans, that his works were not adapted to their commercial and money grubbing tastes and that Leslie had better go elsewhere.

On sight of the draft, however, he became somewhat mollified, finally "turned around a small picture standing on the floor against the wall and said: 'There, let Mr. Lenox have that. It is one of my favorites. He is a gentleman, and I retract. Will that suit you, Mr. Leslie?'"

Mr. Lenox was at first sight not much pleased with his purchase, and so notified Leslie, but he soon wrote Leslie to burn his first letter: "I have now looked into my Turner, and it is all that I could desire."—Scribner's Magazine.

Tortoise Shell.

The finest of tortoise shell is said to be that which comes from the Indian archipelago, although much of that obtained on the Florida coast is of the very best quality, says the Scientific American. There are three rows of plates on the back of the animal called "blades" by the fishermen. In the central row are five plates and in each of the others four plates, the latter containing the best material. Besides these, there are twenty-five small plates around the edges of the shell, known as "feet" or "noses." The biggest turtle does not furnish more than sixteen pounds of shell. Formerly the undershell was discarded as worthless, but now it is much esteemed for its delicacy of coloring. Sometimes imitation of tortoise shell is made of the horns of cows.

Writing on Blue Prints.

To write notes or dimensions on blue prints use a pen dipped in saleratus water or rub a cloth saturated with the solution on the print and write with a pencil on the resulting white spot.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

WAITING FOR MESSIAH.

Malachi iii, 1; iv, 3—Dec. 24.

"Behold He shall come, saith the Lord, even the Messenger of the Covenant whom ye delight in. But who may abide the day of His coming; for He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' soap."

MALACHI'S PROPHECY, the most striking features of which constitute the lesson of today, concludes the Old Testament canon. It contains not only a Divine rebuke for sin, but also a Divine promise of rescue. It fits well to the time generally assigned to it—Nehemiah's period. It remained for Israel to show thorough repentance and to institute thorough reforms. The needed reformation fits equally well to our day.

The Jews, comparing themselves with other nations, perceived that as a result of being God's people they had been held to a more strict account than other nations; so that although their nationality was superior, it was through repeated and severe chastisements. They were even questioning the profitableness of being "God's chosen people."

Jews' wailing place—Jerusalem.

This lesson of a future reward is brought forward by the words, "They that feared the Lord spake often one to another, and the Lord hearkened and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the Lord and thought upon His Name. 'They shall be Mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that Day when I make up My jewels.'"

Israel—Typical and Antitypical.

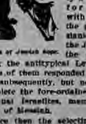
The foregoing revealed very much of all prophecies respecting Israel's favors to be fulfilled—a portion in Spiritual Israel's experiences and another portion in Natural Israel's. The faithful of the Jewish Age, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the Prophets, will surely have a great reward. When Messiah's Kingdom shall be inaugurated on the spirit plane, invisible to men, these Ancient Worthies, who were once called the Fathers, will have a very high rank of service in connection with the Kingdom in that they will be its *earthly* representatives and exponents. "Instead of Thy fathers shall be Thy children [of Messiah] whom Thou [Messiah] mayest make Princes [rulers] in all the earth."—Psalm xlv, 16.

Spiritual Israel, as history shows us, is the great Messiah for whom the Jews have so long waited. This Messiah is one that has many members—Jesus is its Head, the Church are His members. This Messiah, Jesus, and His members or Bride, constitute the spiritual Seed of Abraham, "as the stars of heaven." These must first be completed, and will be glorified in Kingdom power before the Ancient Worthies can receive their blessing on an earthly plane, and before natural Israel can be gathered to them as the nucleus of the Kingdom of God on earth, to which ultimately all nations, peoples, kindred and tongues shall flow for a share in Israel's New Covenant blessings. Of the Church St. Paul says, "If ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's Seed and heirs according to the promise" (Galatians iii, 29). These are God's jewels on the spirit plane.

Messenger of the Covenant.

The Prophet Malachi clearly intimates that there might be disappointment in connection with the much longed for Messenger or Mediator of the New Covenant, in whom His people so delighted and hoped. The declaration is that His day will be a strenuous one. "Who shall stand when He appeareth?" "Who will abide the day of His coming?" The intimation is that not many will abide, not many will stand—the majority will fail.

This great Messiah, the Messenger of the New Covenant, began His refining and purifying work more than eighteen centuries ago. He followed the Divine rule, "To the Jew first." He began to refine and purify a priestly class for association with Himself in the glorious Messianic work. To the Jew first came the privilege of



Dawn of Jewish hope.

being the antitypical Levites. Thousands of them responded at Pentecost and subsequently, but not enough to complete the fore-ordained number of spiritual Israelites, members of the Body of Messiah.

Since then the selecting work has been in progress for eighteen centuries. God has been calling and drawing, from all nations, and as many as respond, the great Refiner has been purifying; and if these suffer afflictions for righteousness they are sharing in the sufferings of Messiah that they may be accounted worthy also of a share in His glories to follow. Soon the "elect" number will be completed; the blood of the New Covenant will be made efficacious for Israel and for all the families of the earth, and on that basis the Messianic Kingdom or reign of righteousness will begin.

Time never drags nor does life ever seem monotonous to those who are always working, thinking, learning and growing.

Q.—Kindly explain the significance of the word "eternal" in the following verse of Scripture. "Even as Sodom and Gomorrha, and the cities about them in like manner, * * * are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of ETERNAL fire."—Jude 7. (R. M. B.)

Answer.—The cities of the plain, because of their corruption and degradation, were destroyed by "eternal fire," or to express the matter in modern language, they suffered the vengeance of *lasting destruction*. The word "eternal" is from the Greek *aionian* and signifies *lasting* or "to the age." The destruction that came upon those cities was certainly a lasting one. The inhabitants of those cities, however, were not eternally destroyed, for the Savior, more than two thousand years afterwards, declared of some of the cities of His day and of His own people, the Jews, that, had the mighty works which had been performed in their cities been done in Sodom and Gomorrha, they would have repented in sackcloth and ashes; and therefore, it would be more tolerable for them in the day of judgment than for the people of His day. (Matthew xi, 20-24.) The lesson for the Lord's people is, that having been fully enlightened concerning Divine grace, if then they were to pursue an evil course, it would mean that these would suffer the vengeance of "*everlasting destruction* (not eternal torment) from the presence of the Lord."—II Thessalonians i, 9.

Q.—Reading in the Gospel of Matthew xi, 20-24, the Savior's words—"That it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom in the Day of judgment than for thee"—the cities of His day, what shall we understand by these words—that Sodom and Gomorrha are to have a second chance in the judgment day? (A. W. C.)

Answer.—In Ezekiel xvi, 47-62, the Lord through the Prophet distinctly informed Israel that her iniquities were much greater than those of Sodom and Gomorrha. Then in verses 60-63 the Lord tells Israel that the days will come when He will bless the nation in spite of all her iniquities, although He would bring severe punishments upon that people for the sins that had been committed. From these Scriptures and many others it is clearly indicated that in the day of judgment it will be "tolerable" for the nation of Israel including the cities of the time of our Lord, but it will be "more tolerable" for Sodom and Gomorrha because they had not sinned against so much light. As stated in the twenty-first verse, "they would have repented in sackcloth and ashes" had they had a fair trial or judgment. Therefore, their trial or judgment for eternal life will be in "the day of judgment." This will not constitute a "second chance" as they never had a full, fair trial. See Romans xi, 25-28; Acts xv, 14-18; xvii, 31.

Q.—Does the principle of life vary in the different kinds of creatures that possess it, or are there various kinds of life? (J. A.)

Answer.—The principle of life is always the same though its manifestations are varied. These indications of life depend entirely upon the kind of organism upon which it exercises its influence. Just as light is invisible and emanates from one general source; so with this mysterious force we call life. As the rays of light are reflected from different objects in different ways; so this energizing influence is manifested in the different forms of animal organism. The same sunlight shining upon a diamond upon a brick, and upon various kinds of glass, produces strikingly different effects. The light is the same, but the objects upon which it shines differ in their capacity to receive and to transmit it. So with life; it all flows from the one exhaustless Fountain. The oyster has life, but its organism is such that it cannot make use of such life, just as the brick cannot reflect much of the light of the sun. So with each of the higher manifestations of life, in beast, fish and fowl. Like the various kinds of glass under sunlight, so these various creatures show forth differently the various organic powers they possess, when life animates their organisms.

Q.—Is the doctrine of predestination taught in the Scriptures; and is it true that some were predestinated to be saved to heavenly glory, while others were equally predestinated to an eternity of misery and woe? (H. R. C.)

Answer.—Yes; predestination is clearly taught in the Scriptures, as expressed in the language of the Apostle "For whom He did foreknow, He also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the first born among many brethren" (Romans viii, 29). Here it is distinctly stated that a *class* was foreknown and that the Lord predestinated that the members of this class should all be conformed to the likeness of His Son. That is to say, that all who would be of the elect class and joint-heirs with Christ of the Heavenly glories, must develop Christlike characters, as it had been Divinely fore-arranged that Christ was to have associated with Him "many brethren" of whom He would be the "firstborn." This Scripture does not necessarily imply that individually the members of this class were foreknown and predestinated, but that the *class* was so known and arranged for. The Bible nowhere teaches that God predestinated any to eternal torment.

Q.—The Apostle says "And to make all see what is the fellowship of THE MYSTERY, which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God"—Ephesians iii, 9. What is this great [illegible] mystery? [illegible]

Answer.—Elsewhere (Colossians i, 26, 27) the Apostle explains what this hidden mystery is "among the Gentiles," that it is "Christ in you the hope of glory." In the 11th verse following the one related to the question, the Apostle points out that a plan or Divine purpose had been arranged in the wisdom of God. He says, "According to a Plan of the Ages which He formed for the Anointed Jesus our Lord."—Corrected Translation. This Divine Plan, formed from before the foundation of the earth (Acts xv, 18) is an arrangement whereby all of the kindreds, nations and families of the earth are to be blessed through a certain "Seed." Who this seed should be is the "mystery" that has been concealed for the ages. It was first mentioned to Adam and Eve, in the words of the Lord, addressed to Satan—the Seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. (Genesis iii, 15.) This was the first glimmering of hope given to the race that it would eventually be delivered from the dominion of sin and death into which it had been plunged by the disobedience of father Adam. The "Seed" was next mentioned in that great oath-bound covenant which God made to Abraham, saying, "In thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." (Hebrews vi, 13-20; Genesis xxii, 18.) Isaac was not the promised seed, but the promise was repeated to him and also to Jacob. The Lord, in His dealings with the Jewish nation, the descendants of Jacob, continually kept alive the hope of the coming of the promised "Seed," in the promises and in the prophecies made to them. They were looking for the Messiah, the promised Seed, when the Lord Jesus presented Himself to that nation as their promised deliverer. The Lord was crucified; the Seed had not yet come. What was the matter? The Apostle explains the "Mystery." The promised "Seed" was to be made up of a *class*, and was not to be a single individual. He says "If ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's *Seed* and heirs according to the promise."—Galatians iii, 16, 28, 29.

Q.—We read in Genesis xii, 3, "And in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed." Now my question is, how and when will this Scripture be fulfilled? (V. C. R.)

Answer.—Abraham, because of his faith and obedience was called the "friend" of God; and as a friend, the Lord specially blessed him and made a wonderful promise or covenant with him, confirming it by a solemn oath, and because He could swear by no greater, He swore by Himself, that the promise should be fulfilled. (Hebrews vi, 13-18.) The world has had no knowledge of this promise, and Christian people in general have lost sight of it. It has never been fulfilled in the past, and is not fulfilled yet, and cannot be until the promised "Seed" has been developed: for the promise was—"In thee and thy *Seed* shall all the families of the earth be blessed." As the Apostle explains, in Galatians iii, 16, 28, 29, the promised "Seed" is Christ; and not the Lord Jesus Christ alone, but the entire Christ (the Anointed) of which Jesus is the Head, and the Church, which is His Body. When the last member of the Church, or Body of Christ, has become associated with the Lord in the heavens, the "Seed" will be complete. The Heavenly Father's blessings will flow from this "Seed" through Abraham, and his associates, all the faithful ones who lived and died before Christ, who at the second coming of Christ will be made "Princes in all the earth," (Psalm xlv, 16) to all the families of the earth. In this way the Divine promise, the great, oath-bound covenant will be fulfilled.

Q.—The Apostle Peter says "Knowing this first that no prophecy of the Scriptures is of any PRIVATE INTERPRETATION."—II Peter i, 20. Does this mean that no one should try to interpret the prophecies? (N. E. D.)

Answer.—More than one half of the Bible is made up of prophecies, and the major portion of these relate to the last times, or the last days, and more particularly to the New Dispensation that is just beginning to dawn upon the world; and which will supersede the present existing order of things. Surely all of these writings were not given for ornament, or just to fill out the covers of the book! The Apostle, in the preceding verses, narrates how he, in company with some of the special followers of the Lord, had been eyewitnesses to the transfiguration on the mountain, and also how they had heard the "voice from heaven." Sight and sound are two of the most convincing evidences that one could wish for; and yet the Apostle goes on and says "We have a *more sure* word of prophecy" to which we do well to give heed until the day dawn. It is all clear and simple when we give the right translation from the Greek word that is rendered "interpretation."—"Knowing this first that no prophecy of Scripture is of any private *setting forth*, for not at any time was prophecy brought by the will of man, but men from God spoke, (set forth the prophecies) being moved by the Holy Spirit."

Wanted Some Praise Too.

Tourist (to his landlady)—How lovely it is here—the green trees in the valley through which the stream glistens; in the background the mountains and over all the blue sky— Landlady—H'm, but you don't say anything about the veal pie and the coffee I made you.—Fliegende Blatter.

LABOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE

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LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

House of Representatives Unanimously Passes Labor's Shorter Workday Measure--Retirement Bill for Government Employes is Being Drawn--Western Congressman Eulogizes Trades Unionism in Speech in House.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—On last Thursday Chairman Wilson (coal miner), of the Labor Committee called up on the floor of the House H. R. 9061, the Hustles eight hour bill. After a short discussion and the adding of a few minor amendments the bill passed unanimously. The bill, as passed, is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any Territory, or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any Territory, or said District, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any sub-contractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work; and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of such provision in such sentence of five dollars for each laborer or mechanic for every calendar day in which he shall be required or permitted to labor more than eight hours upon said work; and any officer or person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfilment thereof, shall, upon observation or investigation, forthwith report to the proper officer of the United States, or of any Territory, or of the District of Columbia, all violations of the provisions of this act directed to be made in every such contract, under the name of such laborer or mechanic who has been required or permitted to labor in violation of such stipulation and the day of such violation, and the amount of the penalties imposed according to such stipulation in any such contract shall be directed to be withheld for the use and benefit of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory contracting by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to approve the payment of the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor or any sub-contractor. Any contractor or sub-contractor aggrieved by the withholding of any penalty as hereinbefore provided shall have the right within six months thereafter to appeal to the head of the department making the contract on behalf of the United States or the Territory and in the case of a contract made by the District of Columbia to the Commissioners thereof, who shall have power to review the action imposing the penalty, and in all such appeals from such final order whereby a contractor or sub-contractor may be aggrieved by the imposition of the penalty hereinbefore provided such contractor or sub-contractor may within six months thereafter file a claim in the Court of Claims, which shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the matter in like manner as in other cases before said Court."

"Section 2. That nothing in this Act shall apply to contracts for transportation by land or water, or for the transmission of intelligence, or for such materials or articles as may usually be bought in open market, except armor and armor plate, whether the same is to conform to particular specifications or not, or for the purchase of supplies on hand by the Government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not: Provided, That all clauses of work which have been, are now, or may hereafter be performed by the Government shall, when not by contract for or on behalf of the United States, any Territory, or said District, by individuals, firms or corporations, be performed in accordance with the terms and provisions of this Act. The President, by Executive order, may waive the provisions and stipulations in this Act as to any specific contract or contracts during time of war or a time when war is imminent. No penalties shall be imposed for any violation of such provision in such contract, due to any emergency caused by fire, famine or flood, by danger to life or to property, or by other extraordinary event or condition on account of which the President shall subsequently declare the violation to have been justifiable. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or modify the Act entitled 'An Act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed on the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia,' approved June three hundred and fifty-two of the laws of the Fifty-second Congress, approved August first, 1892, or to apply to work done under contracts made prior to the passage of this Act."

Senator Cummins of Iowa, Chairman of Senate Committee on Civil Service, is expected to complete and introduce his bill for the retirement of Government clerks, in a short time. He says: "I have completed that portion of the bill relating to the retirement of veteran employes in the Civil Service.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CHILD LABOR LAW SCORED.

"Unjust discrimination against the mining industry, in the present child labor laws of Pennsylvania," was the way mine experts put it last Friday at the winter session of the Coal Mining Institute of America. The meeting was held at the rooms of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania.

C. L. Fay, secretary of the institute, declared that laws for the elimination of boys from any specific industry in the state were not wanted. E. F. Cunningham, state mine inspector at Charleroi, Pa., said that the child labor law must. Thomas K. Adams, a state mine inspector, also declared that from the standpoint of a mine inspector, which office he holds, there is equal injustice in restricting mine employment to men who can read and write, and restrict other industries in the same manner.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected at the afternoon session: President, A. W. Calloway of Punxsutawney, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, Charles L. Fay, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; vice presidents, Elias Phillips, W. E. Pohl and Jesse Johnston.

The retiring president, S. A. Taylor of Pittsburgh, made an address at the closing session. Friday evening a joint session of the Institute and Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania was held in the rooms of the Engineers' Society, and was largely attended. O. S. Lyford, Jr., and R. W. Stovel, former Pittsburghers, but now engineers for the Westinghouse Church, Kerr Company in New York, presented interesting papers on steam power. President Luther Riddle of the Engineers' Society welcomed the institute members.

PASSENGER SHIPS UNDERMANNED

William H. Frasier, Secretary of the International Seamen's Union, came before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries at Washington recently, that a majority of passenger carrying ships on the Atlantic Coast did not carry a sufficient crew to handle the life boats. He said that most of the ships carried only boats enough for 75 per cent of the passenger carrying capacity of the ships. Mr. Frasier also stated that in all of his experience he had never seen a boat drill at sea where the life boats were swung out on the davits, and also declared that the Slocum disaster was due to an insufficient crew, asserting that the loss of life would have been reduced one-half had a proper crew been on board the boat.

ENCOURAGING BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Still resumptions in the iron and steel districts are being reported with encouraging frequency, and there is a general tone of optimism in the industrial forecasts as the year expires. The mercantile agencies and the Wall Street writers agree that underlying conditions were never better than they are today. As one conservative authority puts it, there is a hopeful outlook on every side. The dividend and interest disbursements in January, $232,000,000, are larger than last year, a gratifying proof of larger profits. Great stability marks the banking situation and "money," loanable credit, is at a moderate rate even at a period when the demand is large.

The iron and steel demand is the foremost factor in stimulating the expectation of prosperity. Orders for 500,000 to 600,000 tons of steel rails are to be made in the year and, with other orders already filed, will keep the mills busy for months to come. Already the Baltimore & Ohio has placed an order for 40,000 tons and Chicago & Northwestern for 50,000 tons. Quotations are up $1 a ton all around from the low level of November and are still rising on the whole range of iron and steel, though not yet equal to the October quotations. Bridge and construction material is particularly in demand. Coal consumption has increased with the activity in iron and steel. The anthracite product is the largest on record, being estimated for the year at 92,-500,000 short tons, including consumption at the mines, an increase of 9,000,000 tons. The Bituminous output is put at 502,000,000 tons, but the increase is estimated at only a trifle over last year.

Iron and steel prices promise to remain at or near their present level. The advantage of stable prices is thus assured the situation. The premium on steel, as shown by contract for or on behalf of the United States, any Territory, or said District, by individuals, firms or corporations, be performed in accordance with the terms and provisions of this Act. The President, by Executive order, may waive the provisions and stipulations in this Act as to any specific contract or contracts during time of war or a time when war is imminent. No penalties shall be imposed for any violation of such provision in such contract, due to any emergency caused by fire, famine or flood, by danger to life or to property, or by other extraordinary event or condition on account of which the President shall subsequently declare the violation to have been justifiable. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or modify the Act entitled 'An Act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed on the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia,' approved June three hundred and fifty-two of the laws of the Fifty-second Congress, approved August first, 1892, or to apply to work done under contracts made prior to the passage of this Act."

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MAYOR SHANK AND HIS "COST OF LIVING" CAMPAIGN.

PERHAPS the best known among those who are attacking the problem of high prices in this country is Mayor Samuel Lewis Shank of Indianapolis, whose summary treatment of the commission merchants in that city has won him fame at home and abroad.

When he learned that a combination of these dealers had discouraged farmers from bringing their produce to town and had thus brought to keen food prices up he himself bought potatoes by the carload and sold them to the public at cost plus the freight and handling. His experiment with potatoes was so successful that he followed it up with sales of fruit and poultry. He broke the price of Thanksgiving turkeys as long as his specially imported supply lasted. Thanks to the mayor's knight armory, even if the dragon of high prices in Indianapolis has not been slain, the vernacular has been enriched by a new slang phrase. People now say, "Give me a bushel of Shanks," instead of Murphys.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE.

WHETHER the recommendation of President Taft's message to Congress that the latter body proceed to give serious consideration to employers' liability legislation is urged in good faith or not it remains for time to tell. It is indisputable, however, that the United States Government is one of the most backward in the world in protecting its working class against the risks of employment, as well as against sickness and old age. Our readers have noted that the Lloyd-George insurance bill for workmen has been adopted by parliament. Within a year or two 15,000,000 wage earners in Great Britain will be receiving the benefits of the splendid law. How long can the United States afford to leave its workmen to the tender mercies of the present industrial system?

The English government has just issued a blue book giving the statistics of compensation and of proceedings under the workmen's compensation act of 1906 and the employers' liability act of 1880, during the year 1910. The returns have been gathered from the seven great groups of industries—mines, quarries, railways, factories, harbors and docks, constructional works and shipping. These industries in 1910, according to the blue book, embraced 134,826 employers and more than 7,000,000 employes who are within the provisions of the workmen's compensation act of 1906. Compensation was paid in these industries in 1910 in 3,510 cases of death and 378,340 cases of disablement. The average payment when death resulted was $744, and in cases of disablement, $27. Taking the industries enumerated together, the annual charge for compensation averaged $1.86 for each person employed, it was lowest ($1.03 for each person) for persons working in factories and highest for those employed in mines ($4.36 for each person) and in docks ($4.38 for the individual.) In the coal mining industry the annual charge for compensation worked out at about 24 cents per ton of coal raised. The compensation paid in the industries enumerated in 1910 aggregated $12,-141,181, as compared with $11,067,579 in the preceding year. When the cost of management and other expenses are included the total charge or expense cast upon the seven industries enumerated in the report aggregated, it is estimated, about $15,656,-000. In these figures are included, in addition to accidents, cases of the various industrial diseases, now 24 in number, included under the workmen's compensation act. Compensation was paid in 1910 in 36 cases of death from disease and in 4,435 cases of disablement. Of the cases originating in industrial diseases, 83.2 occurred in the mining industry, and were due principally to nystagmus, beat hand, beat knee and beat elbow. Of the remaining cases 879 were attributable to lead poisoning. So general now are the claims made under the workmen's compensation act of 1906 that in 1910 there were only 217 cases which the courts were called to pass upon under the employers' liability act of 1880.

ADOPT STRONG RESOLUTIONS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Washington Central Labor Union, at its last meeting adopted a statement and resolutions in the McNamara case. The attempt of individuals and newspapers to cast odium on the leaders of labor was severely condemned, as was also the commission of crime and the McNamaras.

United Textile Workers voted in favor of affiliating with the International Textile Workers' Alliance of Europe.

FACTORY LABOR CONDITIONS BAD

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A special investigator before the state factory investigation commission, in session here recently, told of appalling conditions she had found in the local meat packing plant. "About 1,900 people are employed," she said. "There is no distinction made between men and women. One of the buildings is old and unsafe and has even condemned. In three of the rooms that I examined the men and women were forced to work in water standing half an inch deep on the floor. Those were the sausage, the pickling and the pork trimming rooms. In the latter there were seventy-five employes, twenty-three being women. The floors are so wet and slimy that the women have to wear rubber boots or stand on barrel tops. They work at cutting up the hogs. The men frequently lose fingers in the machinery and the women wore many bandages on their hands. The work is very dangerous and dirty, and the rooms are in a filthy condition."

SEVERE CRITICISM OF RAIL DEFECTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—That the disastrous wreck of last August on the Lehigh Valley road at Manchester, N. Y., in which twenty-nine persons were killed and sixty-two injured, was due to a defective rail; that weakness was due both to the pressure on the rail and to mill defects, and that the Lehigh company should have known of the existence of the mill defects, are salient features of the report of Hiram W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliances of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has just been made public. Mr. Belnap recommends a sweeping investigation into the whole problem of defective rails. It is understood the Interstate Commerce Commission will discuss this question in its annual report and recommend that the investigation be made.

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Miners and the Minimum Wage--Will There Be a National Strike?--Curious Railway Crisis--London Sewer Workers May Strike--An Example of 1911's Big Trade Union Membership Increases--Shop Hours' Bill Becomes Law.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A very important step has now been taken by coal owners and miners in connection with the negotiations for the establishment of a minimum day wage in the mining industry. The owners and miners have now definitely agreed to a joint meeting to consider the matter from the national standpoint. The date fixed for the meeting is December 19.

There is now, therefore, a very important sequence of meetings fixed for the week before Christmas. The owners and miners in the federated districts of Great Britain (which covers the whole of England and North Wales with the exception of Durham, Northumberland and the Cleveland district, at their meeting on December 8 decided to meet on December 18, now the whole coal mining industry will be represented at a meeting on the 19th, and the miners will meet in national conference on December 20, to consider the result of the negotiations on the two days previous.

At this last meeting the question of whether there is to be a national stoppage on the minimum wage question will most likely be settled.

Trade union leaders are saying that the new movement in favor of the amalgamation of existing unions who cover the same trades or group of trades is being unfairly hampered by the clause in the British Trade Union Act of 1876, which requires a two-thirds majority of the total membership before an amalgamation scheme can be approved. An attempt has been made by the General Federation of Trade Unions, who are actively promoting amalgamation schemes to get Parliament to amending the law in this respect, but without success. Several promising schemes have fallen through of late merely because the majority in their favor was only two-thirds of those voting, instead of two-thirds of the total membership. Having failed to secure an alteration of the law, some of the union leaders are now suggesting that it should be ignored altogether. John Hodge, M. P., for instance, maintains that the law may be evaded by the device of dissolving the existing unions that desire amalgamation and then reforming them into one large union. This correspondent thinks that Mr. Hodge overlooks a serious obstacle to this procedure. Most of the unions, he points out, are bound by their rules to secure an absolute majority in favor of dissolution and if a union is not enthusiastic about amalgamation it is unlikely to give a majority for dissolution as a step towards amalgamation. Then, he adds, there is a difficulty with respect to funds. In the event of dissolution the practice is to divide the funds among the members, and in the intervening period between dissolution of the existing societies and the formation of the new one the funds could not be handed over to the trustees to be kept intact until the new organization was formed. Finally, there is the position of the minority opposed to dissolution. In the light of recent legal decisions is it not possible that the courts would decide that the funds and effects of the dissolved bodies belong to the minority?

Thomas Burt has had 38 years of the House of Commons, and he is now the Father of the House. But he has been for 44 years secretary of his miners' trade union, and it was on this latter record even more than the first that he dwelt on December 13 in his delightful speech at the dinner given in his honor at the National Liberal club. He confessed, indeed, that his heart has been always more in the Labor movement than in the vicissitudes of party within the House, and in his backward glance over half a century he was prudent of the wonderful progress of trade unionism. The veteran's speech was full of racy character, gaining in effect from the strong Northumbrian accent. He took us back in reminiscence to the days when he was a Gladstonian before Mr. Gladstone had yet Home Rule into his first election address in 1873.

He was one of the first Labor members, and he has watched trade unionism grow from outlawry to power. He made a passionate defense of trade unionism as the peace-making power in the industrial world. He has grown old without hardening into Conservatism. He rejoiced in the victory of the railway men in their struggle for recognition and looked hopefully into the future with faith and courage undaunted in a world of change, experienced in men and things. At the same time he did not shrink from rebuking men of his own masters alike for the modern tendency to treat awards and agreements as waste paper.

The railway crisis is again in a very peculiar condition. Railway men all over the country have been balloting upon the question of accepting the report of the recent railway commission or of striking to secure a distinct list of benefits and improvements. In the meantime however while the voting was going on the Union officials have taken part in a conference at the

(Continued on Eighth Page)

MAGNIFICENT SHOWING BY STONECUTTERS

The Journeymen Stonecutters association during the past year has made most remarkable progress. General Secretary-Treasurer James F. McHugh, in speaking of the wonderful advance made has this to say of the general membership: "They brought in about without the slightest friction between themselves and their employers. Intelligent committees were appointed who discussed the proposition with the bosses, made fashion, and gave and took as the case deserved. They did not demand the keys to the safe or furnish over the employer's business to them, but went about it just like good, square union men, making their wants known, and when they deserved what they asked for. Their arguments were sensible and just." There were 66 branches receiving an increase during the past year, ranging from ten cents to $1.00 per day. The total increase aggregates an additional wages paid to the men approximately $250,000 a year. In addition to this there have been added to the association 24 new branches. In nearly all of which an increase in wages was secured as the result of organization. In nine cities the Saturday half holiday has been secured. In 15 cities where there have been men outside of the union, as a result of the activity of the general union and the local unions, all men employed in the trade have been induced to make common cause with the union men, thus making them solidly organized. The final consolidation which has been contesting the supremacy of the Journeymen Stonecutters association is in a sorry plight with a rapidly dwindling number of adherents. The able executive officers and the membership of this organization are to be congratulated upon the splendid ability and spirit which is made manifest by the great advance during the past year.

To Increase Operators on Ships

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, has introduced a bill to compel vessels carrying wireless telegraphy to provide for two operators in order that the vessel may be in constant communication with wireless stations.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

PASTOR RUSSELL LOSES A SUNDAY.

Adjustment of the Calendar Responsible—Christmas Sermon Instead—A Novel Experience for the Foreign Mission Investigation Committee on the Pacific Ocean—Noted Preacher Points a Moral—Danger of Unwise Expenditure of Energy—Compensations That Follow Effort Expended in the Service of God and Fellow Men.

PACIFIC MID-OCEAN, Dec. 24.—The Foreign Missions Investigation Committee, as well as other passengers, had the novel experience of losing a day from the calendar—a Sunday at that. Retiring on Saturday the 23d, they awakened in the morning of December 25. It was determined, however, that this adjustment of the calendar should work no real loss; but that Sunday and Christmas day should be observed as one. Pastor Russell was called upon for a sermon in the interest of his immediate hearers and also for his world-wide congregation of millions reached through the public press. Responding, the Pastor said:—

It is a new experience to many of us—this losing of a day for the rectification of the calendar. And yet I reflect that, after all, many of us have lost many days each year in a very similar manner. As we journeyed westward we have kept setting our watches back rapidly, and thus making our days twenty-five hours long, until now we have reached the reckoning period, and must make good all those advanced hours by striking out one whole day. So some of us have lengthened our days into nights and have figuratively burned the candle at both ends, only to find that in the end there must be compensations, and that we really have gained nothing over those who have taken life moderately.

Some have done this in the pursuit of pleasure, others in pursuit of wealth, others in pursuit of honor. We admit that extraordinary effort in any of these directions is unwise. Only in two ways could an enforced expenditure of life's energies be approved as wise and judicious. One of these would be in the service of our God, the other in the service of fellow-men; and it is not strange that in Divine providence what might be termed "over-exertion" in these two directions is usually non-injurious, and that there are compensations of mental and spiritual rest and refreshment, peace and joy obtainable in no other way, from no other quarter—which the world can neither give nor take away.

SUNDAY AND CHRISTMAS "SHADOWS OF BETTER THINGS TO COME."

Since we are obliged to lose a Sunday, how fortunate we are in having Christmas day instead, and thus to combine in our experiences the two days which means so much to us in a commemorative way and as "shadows of better things to come." (Hebrews x, 1.) The birth of Jesus as the Babe of Bethlehem already links this day in our minds with His birth from the dead on the first day of the week. And these two events, inseparable in their importance to the Church and the world, combine peculiarly before our minds today.

Christmas day reminds us of the necessity there was for a perfect man to give himself as the Ransom-price—the corresponding price for the first Adam's transgression—before reconciliation with the Father could be possible. Hence, as the Scriptures portray, the great Logos, the "First-born of every creature" (Colossians i, 15), humbled Himself, laid aside His glory and dignity as a spirit being and took the lower, the human nature, in order that He, by the grace of God should taste death for every man." (Hebrews ii, 9.) Begotten of the Holy Spirit at the time of His consecration at baptism, it was necessary that He should be born of the Spirit in the resurrection—that He should become "the First-fruits of them that slept," "the First-born among many brethren," "the First-born from the dead." (1 Corinthians xv, 20; Romans viii, 29; Colossians i, 18.)

THE MEANING OF CHRISTMAS.

My text for the occasion is the message of the angels who announced the Savior's birth—**"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."**—Luke ii, 14.

It is essential that the dignity, the glory, the honor of our Omnipotent Creator should be maintained, and it is advantageous to the interests of all His creatures to know of His greatness, to appreciate His glory and to render to Him the homage His glorious character deserves. It may be asked, Why should the angels lay special stress upon Divine glory and honor at such a time? Had there been any reflection against the Divine glory and honor? We answer, Yes. For more than four thousand years our earth, so large to us, but really so small a portion of the Universe, had been a scene of disorder quite out of accord with the remainder of that Universe. It had been a blot upon the otherwise wonderful and gracious management of the Great Creator. Elsewhere, God's will was perfectly done. Amongst men there had been for forty centuries a reign of sin and death. Satan exercised usurped influence over mankind, preying upon human weakness, ignorance and superstition. As the Apostle declares, he had become "the god of this world," "who now worketh in the children of disobedience" (II Cor. iv, 4; Eph. ii, 2.) In the language of Jesus he was the Prince, or ruler, of this world, in that the great mass of mankind, some willingly, more ignorantly, were his servants.

We can only imagine how matters must have appeared to the holy angels, who for long centuries previously had witnessed no disloyalty to God and no unhappiness amongst His creatures on any plane of being; for them now to see Satan in rebellion and other angels following his course and becoming demons, and to see man, made in God's image, demonized and his heart of tenderness turned to a heart of stone and selfishness, so that

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn—"

And this must have been bewildering to the loyal angels, who doubtless wondered wheter or not the Universe could thus pass from the control of the Almighty Creator. Undoubtedly they were aware of the Divine intimation of a better day, as expressed in the promise that the Seed of the woman should ultimately bruise the Serpent's head but ah, things had gone from bad to worse since that glorious promise was made, and Divine Power seemed less able than ever to grapple with the powers of darkness. How they must have wondered at this!

GOD'S OATH-BOUND PROMISE.

Undoubtedly the angels had heard of the Divine promise made to Abraham, and buttressed with the Divine oath, that by these two immutable assurances—God's Word and His oath—the blessings promised might be confidently expected. And that promise was twofold: (1) That all the families of the earth should eventually be blessed, and (2) that this blessing should come to them through Abraham's posterity or seed. We can well imagine how this joyful news would spread amongst the heavenly hosts: "A better day is coming; the reign of sin and death in the world is to be stopped! The blessing of the Lord is to reach the fallen race and put an end to ignorance, superstition, blindness, sin, dying, crying and pain!" "Ah!" they must have said, "Finally God is about to take action and to demonstrate His great Power. We felt sure all along that He possessed this Power; and yet it seems strange to us that He did not exercise it sooner."

But these rejoicing angels must have wearied as they perceived the apparent failure of their expectations. After long years of waiting, Ishmael was born, but seemed a very unsuitable heir—scarcely a fulfilment of the promise. Long years later came Isaac, whose supernatural birth seemed to point to the fulfilment of the promise. But he accomplished nothing wonderful and died, transmitting the glorious promise and hope of Jacob. More long years passed and Jacob did not fulfill the promise, but left it to his family as a whole—a rather unpromising family as respected the blessing of mankind. Then the nation of Israel, so far from blessing other nations, went into bondage to the Egyptians; and all of God's promises seemed to have failed.

THE TESTING OF THE ANGELS CONTINED.

Ah! what a testing He gave the loyal angels! How their faith in Wisdom and Power Divine must have been tried! Finally, under Moses, the Divinely appointed leader, the nation of Israel suddenly emerged from slavery and, under Divine favor, reached Mt. Sinai and there entered into Covenant-relationship with God, as the seed of Abraham heirs of the original promise of blessing the world. Now matters began to look toward a fulfilment of the gracious promise that **in Abraham and his seed** all the families of the earth would be blessed—notwithstanding the fact that **Abraham was dead.**

The trying experiences of the wilderness must have been disappointing, not only to the Israelites, but also to the interested angels beyond the veil, who, St. Peter tells us, earnestly desired to look into these things and sought for the fulfillment of the promise. (I Peter i, 10, 11.) Finally Canaan, the land of promise, was reached, but the progress of Israel toward world-domination and blessing was slow. One after another of their enemies brought them under tribute. Then came their prosperity for a time under King David, who set up the throne of the Kingdom of the Lord, and then under King Solomon, the glories of whose kingdom typified that of the coming Messiah, of which they knew nothing. Then came further failures, Babylonian captivities—all wasting discouragements.

Meantime the discouraged Israelites found that they themselves were not receiving the blessing that they had hoped for under the Law Covenant—everlasting life. The Law had said that whoever would act in harmony with its commands would have life; but they were all dying. The lesson to them was their own weakness, their inability to keep the Law—the glorious Law of God, which is the measure of a perfect man's ability—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, mind, soul and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself." As St. Paul declares, they could keep this Law only with their minds—they could will to keep it, but to perform all their good will in this respect was impossible, because of the weakness of their flesh. The more noble and loyal of them, realizing their own weakness, cried out to God for help! while others, Pharonically boasted of their holiness.

A SAVIOR—A GREAT ONE.

In the meantime, through the Prophets, God informed Israel that He foreknew their inability to comply with the terms of their Law Covenant; but that He would send them another Mediator, greater than Moses, who would inaugurate for them a still better Covenant, under which their sins and iniquities and weaknesses would be taken away, and their stoniness of heart would gradually give place again to tenderness—to hearts of flesh. (Jeremiah xxxi, 31.) The Mediator, Messenger or Servant of that New Covenant which will be the temporary requirement for Israel and for the world, is referred to as "the Messenger of the Covenant, whom ye delight in." (Malachi iii, 1.) They called Him Messiah and kept waiting for Him to appear in glory and in power, to assure the reins of government over their nation—to uplift them to power and influence and make them His messenger and servants in conveying His laws and regulations to all the families of the earth, for the uplifting and blessing of all.

A SAVIOR, CHRIST THE LORD.

The angels who announced the birth of Jesus well knew His rank and relationship to the Father; that He had left the glory of His heavenly station to become through His mother a member of Adam's race, and that He was therefore, a suitable one to be the Redeemer or Ransomer of the race. The angels realized that in this Savior lay all the hope of Abraham and his seed and of all the families of the earth. If they had waited long and had been often disappointed they realized that at last they were in the midst of wonderful events. 'Unto us a child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulders." No wonder they sang, "Glory to God in the highest!" To them our Savior's birth must have meant, 'Now God's glorious character, in which we have always had faith, is about to be vindicated; and this great event, the birth of Jesus, marks the beginning of the fulfilment of God's gracious promise which He bound with His oath, and which all along, therefore, we knew could not fail nor be set aside." But they sang more—"Peace on earth, good will toward men." They perceived that sin, rebellion and the Divine sentence—the curse of death—, were to be removed in a legal, judicial manner, and that for this purpose the Logos had humbled Himself to human nature.

Their eyes of faith looked down into the future, and though not understanding how it would be accomplished, they had unwavering confidence in God that eventually the "serpent" of sin would be crushed and Adam and his race released from the bondage of sin and death; and they perceived that somehow all this **was** associated with the birth of the Babe of Bethlehem. We can imagine with what interest they told the "good tidings of **great** joy for all people" and sang "Glory to God."

"GOD MOVES IN A MYSTERIOUS WAY."

It must have been a cause of still further bewilderment to the angels when they perceived that Israel rejected Jesus and ultimately crucified Him. Then came His resurrection on the third day; and they beheld Him a Spirit Being of the highest order—divine nature. What could it mean? They must still wait and watch, listen and note the gradual unfolding of the Divine Program. After encouraging and instructing His disciples the **Logos** ascended up on high and appeared in the presence of God. There He was proclaimed "Lord of All" and given a position of dignity next to the Father—at the right hand of the Majesty on high. Gradually the angels came to understand that the Divine Law, which had sentenced man to death, was immutable; and that it was therefore necessary that Jesus should become flesh, not to aid the Jewish nation and become an earthly kind, but to redeem Israel and all of Adam's race, and, ascending up on high, thus to be qualified as the great antitypical Priest to make reconciliation for iniquity—"yea, for the rebellious also" (Ps. lxviii, 18.)

Next it was manifest that although Israel did not receive the blessing sought for, yet the elect, the saintly few who were ready received it and, by the begetting of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and after, became sons of God and joint-heirs with Messiah as members of the spiritual Seed. But there were not enough of these "Israelites indeed" to make up the predestined number, and hence, in harmony with prophecies not previously noted, a drawing and a calling work proceeded amongst the Gentiles to gather from them a sufficient number to complete the Divine foreordination, as the Bride class—Messiah's joint-heirs. For more than eighteen centuries this work of selecting has proceeded; and throughout this period the holy angels have learned more and more respecting Divine Love, Justice, Wisdom and Power. But God's name has not yet been glorified, and "peace on earth" has not been established. The reign of sin and death still continues.

Now, my dear friends, unless I misunderstand God's Word, we are living at the most wonderful period of earth's history. The elect Bride of Christ, foreordained to share with Him the glory of His Messianic Kingdom, is nearly completed; and in a great time of trouble—already near—there will be a transferring of the kingdoms of this world to the rule of Messiah. Satan, the Prince of Darkness, will be bound for a thousand years; Christ, the Prince of Light (His Church, His Bride, in association), as the Seed of Abraham, will reign during that thousand years for the blessing of Adam and his race—"all the families of the earth."

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MISSIONAIRES IN CHINA.

REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES BY ONE OF THEM.

"China Will Never Be Christianized."

This is the belief of the Rev. August H. Bach, a missionary of Canton province, China.

As a missionary, the Rev. Mr. Bach served twelve years among the Chinese. During that time he studied them closely, their manners, customs and habits. He is probably as well versed in Chinese lore as any white man of the Orient, and knowing the Chinese as he does, he declares that the Christian churches of the world are wasting thousands of pounds every year in China, through a wrong way of doing mission work.

Here are some of the hard facts which he sets forth for the consideration of the hundreds of churches which annually pour their contributions into the Chinese mission field:

Chinese Soul-Life.

"The religion of today in China is Confucianism among the educated classes, and absolute atheism among the working people," asserts the Rev. Mr. Bach. The Chinese government favors both, and they satisfy Chinese soul-life. "Christianity is considered as 'foreign,' and, therefore, officially bad. No boy of a Christian college is admitted to examinations.

"It can be said that by means of the new schools Confucianism will be revived and form the established religion of China. By that, Christianity has run up against a brick wall. After twelve years of work among the Chinese, I may say that the longer a white man lives in China the more willing he is to admit that he knows less and less about the heart of the Celestial.

"They like only too well to use the missions as a means of advancing their own personal interests, and the missionary sees too late that his success has only been an imaginary one.

"One great hindrance in working in China is the different denominations, whose special doctrines are brought over. What can John Chinaman do but laugh when one missionary wants to immerse, the second to sprinkle, while the third advances no baptism at all, the fourth asks him to keep Sunday—and the next one condemns them all, and teaches that te keeping of Saturday will open the golden gate?

"These Chinese, smart as they are, only like to take advantage of these circumstances; the cunning and deception of the Oriental has been pitted against the Christian forces, and in many cases Christianity has come off second best. In a good many stations, nine out of ten return to their old form of worship as soon as the mission does not offer any practical advantage.

Desert the Church.

"For nine years I mostly worked on educational lines, and found the Chinese very smart students. But out of the 600 to 700 students not one remained a Christian, but as soon as there was opportunity to go into government service they forgot all about Christian teaching and changed into good Confusicianists.

"Mission schools, worked and kept up by foreign money, are much liked by the Chinese, because they can get education without paying for tuition, and have a white man as friend if any official tries to squeeze some cash out of them. I am convinced that any money for mission schools is simply wasted. If the Chinese want Western learning let them pay for it.

"Just as little sympathy I feel for the medical missions. Mission societies all over the world are spending thousands of pounds annually on hospitals for the Chinese; they send over medicines, and not one Chinaman is in doubt that his native medicines are much better.

Oriental Civilization.

"Still less I think of those who want to work on civilization lines. It is ten to one that the first Chinaman they meet upon their arrival will be highly polished and far advanced in Oriental civilization; take that man out of his place, and make him 'half and half,' and he is good for nothing. Nothing is worse than a half-Europeanized Chinaman, and 'missions' which go out for the civilization methods are neither Christian nor missions, and ought not to be supported by the churches.—People's Pulpit.

(To Be Continued.) ....

TRIBUNE APPRECIATIONS.

Virginia, Dec. 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Again I want to express my increasing appreciation of the Tribune. It is getting better and better and besides its labor news and other good features we enjoy more than ever; Pastor Russell's Sermons and the letters from the truth friends and the Brooklyn Tabernacle Bible Studies and the Question Box. I am sending to you through the Watch Tower office five subscribers to your valuable paper. May the good work go grandly on and for your share in this publishing God's truth, may you receive suitable reward, both here and hereafter.

Yours in the love of truth,
FRANK M. MITCHELL.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Have been reading your valuable paper for quite a while and appreciate the way you print Pastor Russell's Sermons in such nice large type; also like the Sunday School Lessons and the Question Box. Hoping you may continue publishing same.

Respectfully yours,
SADIE FREED.

Illinois, Dec. 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

I wish to extend to you my hearty well wishes for you and yours. May this Christmas be an exceedingly happy one for you and may your heart rejoice in the knowledge that you have been carrying on a good work and making glad those who are seeking for treasuries above. We all love you and your paper and appreciate more and more every week, those wonderful sermons, Tabernacle Lessons, Query Box and family letters. May the Lord bless your efforts the ensuing year and may we be permitted to continue getting these features.

WILSE W. ABRAHAM.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It has been my fortune to receive your paper in place of a lady who moved away, she not having much time for reading and I express to you my hearty appreciation of it in every way. I think those sermons you print by Chas. T. Russell the most wonderful I have ever read or heard and those answers to Bible Questions have certainly opened my eyes; also those Sunday School Lessons are given the nicest I ever saw.

The expounder must certainly have much understanding for they are so practical.

When her subscription ends I shall certainly subscribe for the Tribune.

Yours sincerely,
ELIZABETH FOLL.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Your continued publication of Pastor Russell's sermons are very interesting to me every week and deeply appreciated by me and your many delighted subscribers and also other features added, Letter Box and your clean report of labor news.

I much appreciate the work you are doing in giving so much space to so good a cause. The Lord will bless you in due time which is also a stimulus for reverence for God and righteousness. I wish to express my thanks to you for the regular visits of Tribune. Wishing you success and joys of holidays.

O. SWAVELY.

Florida, Dec. 22.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

It is useless to try to express to you how we appreciate the excellent way you publish Brother Russell's sermons.

Yours truly,
G. W. ELLIOTT

Pennsylvania, Dec. 26.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Will you kindly mail me a duplicate copy of Thursday's issue, December 14, of the Labor National Tribune? Through a mistake of a domestic, mine got destroyed, and I cannot afford to lose one single copy of your valuable paper for many reasons. The two chief ones are, the world-wide information you give in its columns of the labor elements and of which elements are agitating the minds of every thinking persons on the face of the globe and of what the outcome will be; and of Pastor Russell's sermons, which I think is doing more good to enlighten all nations as to God's true plan and character, than all the efforts of nominal Christendom combined, and may God bless you and your efforts in hearalding it to your readers.

Youre faithfully,
G. W. HESTER.

Ohio, Dec. 23.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

With Christmas greetings to yourself and all the Tribune readers, I desire to add my testimony to the many that the Tribune is doing a grand work. Not only is it fair and impartial in its championship of labor interests, but its treatment of all questions that come within its province is fair and open. Add to this the sermons which appear each week, the Bible Study, the Question Box and the Tribune Appreciations, and we have a paper that ought to satisfy anybody but a chronic "grouch," and these, we are glad to note, are apparently looking elsewhere for something to grumble about. The Tribune is winning many warm friends and supporters by its fair-mindedness on all questions pertaining to the betterment of the human race and I am sure I voice the sentiments of many of your readers when I say God bless the Tribune and its editor. With kind regards,

Yours,
S. B. WEST.

California, Dec. 16.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Having been a subscriber and reader of your paper for the past five years I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower today. Am glad you continue to publish Pastor Russell's sermons as we are reading them regularly and think it one of the best features of your paper.

There is a work going on throughout the world that few people realize, "the gathering together of the Saints" which your paper has so greatly assisted in for so long. May the Lord's blessing contiue with you and all who co-operate.

Sincerely yours,
H. SCHUMACHER.

Indiana, Dec. 20.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

We are again renewing through the Tower office, our subscription to your excellent paper, and also sending an extra subscription. This is now our third year for the Tribune and we find it most interesting and instructive in every department, fairly presenting the labor question, both at home and abroad. We especially appreciate Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box and International Sunday School Lessons. We know of many that very much appreciate the Tribune because of those sermons and believe it will soon have a wider circulation in this section of the country. We will surely try and do our part to God-speed it along. With much love and good wishes,

Respectfully yours,
MRS. BENJ. FISK.

Washington, Dec. 24.

Editor National Labor Tribune:

Again we take pleasure in telling you of the profit we receive from Pastor Russell's sermons published in your paper. We pass each one to others to enjoy likewise. How fast we see prophecies fulfilling before our eyes, the Gentile Times closing, prior to the ushering in of Christs' glorious kingdom of righteousness!

We hope success may continue with you the coming year as you join your influence in spreading a Gospel of joy and comfort to a troubled, unhappy world.

Sincerely,
F. W. CHANDLER.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The following new subscriptions to The Tribune from Pastor Russell's friends were received during the past week:

Mrs. R. H. Corrothers, Michigan.
Mrs. L. Cooper, Illinois.
C. J. Adcock, Illinois.
Mrs. L. C. Decker, Illinois.
Mrs. M. A. Roberts, Illinois.
F. Z. Weening, Illinois.
Mrs. M. A. Perry, Illinois.
L. L. Greated, Illinois.
A. C. Krueger, Illinois.
Robert Lottrell, Pennsylvania.
Mary E. Johnson, Missouri.
H. M. Jackson, Michigan.
Miss Anna Crockard, Pennsylvania.
Miss Mary Rice, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. J. L. Partch, Washington.
F. J. Rice, Washington.
O. A. Lozier, Oregon.
Mrs. Olive M. Jones, Washington.
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Jacob Ingelse, Wisconsin.
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J. De Smidt, Wisconsin.
Wm. Speed, Pennsylvania.

THE VOW POST CARD

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POPULAR MECHANICS

RADIUM IN AUSTRALIA.

Extensive Field of Uranium In New Mining District.

Dr. Douglas Mawson, who is about to proceed to the antarctic in command of an Australian expedition, and the government geologist of the state of South Australia have just returned from a new mining field known as Yudanamutana, in the northern district of South Australia, near the Queensland border. Dr. Mawson describes this country as similar to that around Broken Hill and says that it abounds in mineral species.

The chief formation is a lode three miles in length, and it is this which carries uranium minerals at intervals. A prospecting company has been formed in Adelaide, and a good deal of development work has already been accomplished. Works will be started at Port Pirie for dealing with high grade ore containing uranium and radium. The radium associated with 1 per cent uranium ore, a low percentage, would, it is estimated, be worth about $291 per ton.

Dr. Mawson's companion, the South Australian geologist, has submitted a report to the commissioner of crown lands in Adelaide on the occurrence of uranium ores in the districts visited. This report deals in detail with the ores found in each of the workings and states that the fact that the ores of uranium have only been found to a limited extent in other parts of the world makes the discovery in this district of great importance, as uranium is the chief source from which radium is derived. Several localities have already been discovered within a radius of a few miles, and others will in all probability be found by further testing. The presence of ores carrying niobium, monazite and other rare metals associated with the uranium ores in some of the localities adds value to these discoveries.—Consular Reports.

Water Elephants of Africa.

The scientific world is still discussing the reported discovery of a new mammal in the Kongo state, a mammal known to the natives as the water elephant. M. Le Petit of the Paris Museum of Natural History recently reported that he saw five of these animals plunging into the water on the northern shore of Lake Leopold the Second. He stated that they appeared to have shorter bodies, smaller ears and relatively longer necks than ordinary elephants and apparently were not possessed of trunks. He estimated their height at about six feet. It has been pointed out that the description of the water elephant accords almost exactly with Dr. Andrews' restoration of the palaeomastodon, a creature which dwelt in the Fayoum in the lower tertiary age.

The Cement Industry.

Ten years ago the production of portland cement for the first time passed the 10,000,000 barrel mark, showing an increase of 2,000 per cent over the production of ten years previous, and the giant strides that had been made in the industry were widely remarked. Even this production was small compared with that of the present day. In 1910, according to the report on cement by Ernest F. Burchard of the United States geological survey, the production of portland cement reached the enormous total of 76,549,951 barrels, with a value of $68,205,800. This is equivalent to 12,980,152 long tons, valued at $5.25 a ton.

Waste of Coal.

Great as are the losses attending the mining of coal, approximately 250,000,000 tons in a single year, the waste in the furnaces of the country is still greater, for less than 10 per cent of the coal's heat units are converted into mechanical work in the factories. Or the larger fact that of the 300,000,000 tons of coal probably used in the power plants of the country, including locomotives, 270,000,000, or 90 per cent, of the whole are lost in the several transformations of energy and not more than 10 per cent of the heat units, or the equivalent of only 30,000,000 tons of this coal, are transformed into the mechanical work of the nation.

Improved Gas Mantles.

An incandescent gas mantle of artificial silk has been worked out in Berlin and is expected to prove specially useful for street lighting and wherever high pressure gas is employed. Ramie mantles have proved much more efficient than the original cotton ones on account of the wider separation of the yarn, which gives a larger glowing surface. The experiments have shown that the artificial silk fibers remain even more distinctly apart, and it is claimed that the new mantles are much more supple, elastic and durable.

Spiders Destroy Mosquitoes.

Spiders are in high favor among Roumanian peasants as the deadly foes of mosquitoes, and bushes designed especially for these destroyers have been planted along the Danube. Both mosquitoes and spiders are very abundant. Trees covered with a thick veil of webs are common in places near the river, and the influence of the spiders has been put to a practical test by cutting down a considerable number of these trees. The immediate effect was an enormous increase in the mosquitoes.

The less heart a man puts into a task the more labor it requires.—Amiel.

WHAT OUR RIVERS CARRY.

Enormous Loads of Sediments and Dissolved Chemicals.

Colorado river discharges during an average year into the gulf of California 238,000,000 tons of mud and silt as suspended matter. In addition to this, the dissolved substances in the water include 4,570,000 tons of sodium chloride, or common salt; 3,740,000 tons of glauber salt, 4,000,000 tons of lime, 2,400,000 tons of gypsum and 4,800,000 tons of epsom salt. In spite of all this dissolved material, the Colorado at its mouth is not considered to be a stream of unusually high mineralization for that region of the country. The reason is that the river also carries so enormous an amount of water that the dissolved salts constitute a comparatively small proportion of the total discharge.

Other streams in the country contain dissolved salts in greater concentration—for example, the Elm fork of Red river, in Oklahoma, discharges nearly 1,300,000 tons of common salt annually. This amount is not so great as that discharged by the Colorado, but is much greater in proportion to the size of the area drained. The discharge of salt from the Colorado is equal to twenty tons annually to each square mile drained by the river, but the salt in the Elm fork of Red river is equal to 1,080 tons per square mile of area drained. The same river discharges annually 177,000 tons of magnesium chloride, 108,000 tons of epsom salt, 600,000 tons of gypsum and 54,000 tons of lime. These qualities, too, are considerably greater than those carried in the Colorado in proportion to the size of the drainage area.

Belle Fourche river, at Belle Fourche, S. D., discharges 191,000 tons of gypsum, 70,000 tons of glauber salt and 230,000 tons of epsom salt. The mud and silt carried in suspension by this river amount to 1,100,000 tons.

Milk river, at Havre, Mont., discharges annually 41,000 tons of soda; Payette river, in Idaho, discharges 46,000 tons; Salt river, at Roosevelt, Ariz., discharges 288,000 tons of salt and 170,000 tons of epsom salt, and the Rio Grande discharges 245,000 tons of lime and 258,000 tons of glauber salt.—United States Geological Survey.

Nation's Coal Production.

The United States geological survey has issued its annual coal chart, showing the production of coal by states from the year 1814 to 1910. The figures relate a wonderful history of growth. In 1814 a total of twenty-two tons of coal was produced in Pennsylvania. In 1815 the percentage of increase was good, but still only fifty tons were taken out. By 1825 over 100,000 tons were mined in the two states producing. In 1850 the figure had reached 7,018,181 tons. In 1876 it was 53,280,000 tons. At the end of the century it was 269,684,027 tons. In 1905 it was 392,722,635 tons. In 1907, which it was supposed would remain the record year for some time, the production was 480,363,424 tons, but in 1910 the enormous total was reached of 501,596,378 short tons, a production larger by far than that of any other country in the world. The total production since 1814 has been approximately eight and a quarter billion tons.

New Specific Gravity Balance.

In the ordinary specific gravity balance the substance under investigation is weighed, as Archimedes is said to have weighed Hiero's crown, in water, and from the weight of the water displaced the specific gravity of the substance is calculated. Professor A. F. Rogers of Stanford university has devised a balance which does away with the necessity of calculation. The specific gravity of the substance weighed is read directly from a graduation on the beam of the balance. In practice with specimens of mineral weighing only two or three grams the indications have been found accurate to about two units in the second decimal place.

Prehistoric Trees.

Three petrified redwood trees that have been pronounced the largest in the world that have thus far been discovered have just been uncovered from the debris of the mountain side only a short distance from the famous Bohemian club grove, in Sonoma county, Cal. This point is near the little town of Occident. One of these prehistoric monsters, that make the pyramids of Egypt modern by comparison in their ages, measures twenty-three feet in diameter and is 350 feet in length. The other two trees are thirteen and twelve feet in diameter respectively.

Chinese Bells.

The Chinese use large bells of their own make in many of their temples and monasteries. All through Japan and China the tone of these bells is very soft and smooth, due to the superior quality of the material used and to the absence of iron clappers. The bells are never swung, but are always suspended in a fixed frame and are sounded by striking them on the outer edge with a wooden mallet. The result is a marvelous softness and mellowness of tone.

Repairing Tin Gutters.

An easy way to repair a leaky bucket or a tin gutter so it will last a year or more is as follows: Paint the metal inside and out, then paint one side of a strip of cloth and apply it to the inside painted surface of the metal. Paint over the cloth and metal, and you will have a first class repair.

Light From Sugar.

The suggestion has been put forward that there is every possibility that in the near future sugar will play an important part in the provision of a new method of artificial lighting. Experiments have shown that when disks of loaf sugar are placed on a lathe and rapidly rotated while a hammer plays lightly against them there is an almost continuous radiation of artificial light. At present the practical value of the discovery is nil, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that discoveries will soon be made that will render its practical application a certainty. The cause of the phenomenon is not at present correctly understood, but it is probably due to some change in the formation of the sugar crystals. Cases where the act of crystallization is accompanied by flashes of light are not unknown, and probably this is due to some similar cause. At any rate, this appears to be the only feasible explanation, as it has been proved that the light is not caused by the heating of the sugar during the experiment.

African Whale Oil Industry.

Vice Consul Hugh S. Wood of Durban, Africa, reports that he has been informed by the inspector of explosives of the Union government that chemical analysis has proved that the local whale oil contains nothing which would render it unsuitable for the manufacture of dynamite glycerin. In connection with the whale industry the vice consul forwards an article published in a South African journal in regard to the rumored intention of the Union government to enforce a five years' close season for whale fishing.

False Prophets.

In the face of the enormous increase in the issue of patents from year to year it is recalled that forty years or more ago an examiner in the division of agricultural implements of the patent office announced dogmatically that plows had been perfected and that no more patents would be granted for plows. About the same time an attorney engaged in soliciting patents declared his intention of going out of business since about everything had been patented that could be.

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION.

The Difference Between the Arc Light and the Incandescent.

It is a curious fact that while the average man knows that, roughly speaking, there are two kinds of "electric light"—the arc light and the incandescent light—he has a hazy notion of the difference between the two.

The arc light and the incandescent light differ wholly in principle, in brilliancy, in appearance and in the mode of use. The distinguishing difference to an ordinary observer between arc and incandescent lights may be briefly stated thus: Arc lights burn in the open air with carbon stick or pencils, the points or ends of which are heated to a white heat and gradually consumed.

Incandescent lights, on the contrary, are produced inside small glass globes of various shapes from which the air has been exhausted. These lights are caused by the passage of electricity through a fine resisting wire or thread, which is thereby raised into a white or incandescent light without being consumed on account of the absence of air. If air leaks in the filament immediately burns up, and that is the end of it.

The term "arc" is an old one adopted years ago, referring to the supposed shape of an electric spark in passing from one carbon point to the other.—Harper's Weekly.

Getting Rid of Fear.

"What is meant by autosuggestion?" writes a correspondent. The phrase simply signifies self suggestion to good ends. For instance, if one particularly dislikes to do something one ought one may conquer the disinclination by resolutely saying over words expressing the necessity of doing the thing at once and with pleasure. The person who is afraid to go upstairs in the dark may, it is said, overcome this fear by saying, "I am not afraid; darkness is friendly; nothing can hurt me." The underlying idea is that the mind is the real ruler of the body and that by allowing the mind to take command of a situation from the higher and not the lower point of view ill may be vanquished and good accomplished.—Christian Herald.

Notifying the God.

One of the odd things the visitor to Burma will notice is the large number of bells about the pagodas. These bells are usually hung on sacred posts a few feet above the ground. They are sweet toned, as all Burmese bells are, but they are not furnished with tongues. The worshiper who comes to pray before the pagoda strikes one of these bells with a wooden mallet. This is to attract the attention of the god.

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HE IS FAITHFUL AND JUST.

Dec. 31.

"If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."—I John i, 9.

WE KNOW of no heathen religion which teaches a God of mercy and love and kindness. Heathen deities are represented as powerful, ferocious, terrible. The people fear them as demons, but know nothing about the God of Love. Alas! that we must say it! but there are many Christians who, misled by the creeds of the darker Ages, do not recognize, do not worship the God of the Bible—the God of all Grace, concerning whom we have the declaration, "God is Love."

But God commended His love to us, and it is His love which constrains us to seek Him and to desire to serve Him and to walk in the footsteps of Jesus. God's will meant the requirement of Justice and He opened up the way by which He could still be just and yet be the Justifier of those who believe in Jesus, who become His disciples, to take up their cross and follow Him, and, having thus arranged for the satisfaction of these, God prepares to give a blessing to Adam and his race in a way which would do them the most good. And this showing of the Divine character is not merely to bring laudation to the Almighty but specially for the purpose of making His creatures acquainted with His character, that they may have great confidence in Him throughout eternity, and that seeing the beauties of His character they may copy the same and thus be more abundantly blessed.

"Is just to forgive us our sins."

Salvation's First Step.

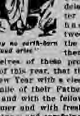
The first step of God's Plan is the selection of a special class, a saintly few, from amongst mankind. They are chosen for a purpose. In them God would show forth the exceeding riches of His Grace and His loving kindness in Christ Jesus, in lifting sinners from the miry clay to so glorious a station as He has promised them—the divine nature, far above angels, principalities and powers. Additionally, He proposes to use them and their experiences with sin, and their victories over sin, by making them joint-heirs with Christ in the ruling and blessing and judging of the world bye and bye.

Following the completion of the Church of the First-Borns will come the later borns. It is the Divine intention, not only that the Church shall attain to the liberty of the Sons of God on the spirit plane, like unto the angels, but it is His purpose also that humanity in general shall be granted an opportunity to become sons of God, during Messiah's Reign. "For the creation itself, also, shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption [death and sin] into the glorious liberty of the sons of God" [human sons, such as Adam was in his perfection, free from sin and death, possessed of full liberty which God provided for all in full fellowship with Him].—Romans viii, 21.

"Just to Forgive Us."

Those who have become New Creatures in Christ by faith and obedience—those who have taken up their cross to follow Him and have been begotten of the Holy Spirit—God has agreed to forgive all their unwilling trespasses upon request. Reasoning upon the same subject St. Paul urges, "Let us come with courage to the throne of grace that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need."—Hebrews iv, 16.

At this, the close of another year and the opening of a new one, we urge that all Christians keep a daily record with the Lord and never retire to rest without obtaining this grace of forgiveness and help. But if any have delayed the matter and a cloud has come between them and the Lord, let them surely avail themselves of these promises in the close of this year, that they may start the New Year with a clean slate—with the smile of their Father's face upon them, and with the fellowship of their Redeemer and with fresh resolves for earnestness and carefulness in walking in His steps.



"O may no earth-born cloud arise."

Weary and Heavy Laden.

There are other Scriptures which apply to those of the world who have not yet become the Lord's people. The class we refer to are included in the Lord's words: "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

What more opportune time than the beginning of the year to make the one, great contract with the Lord which will make us disciples indeed—the covenant of self-sacrifice, self-denial, self-renunciation, taking up the cross to follow the Lord's leading whithersoever He goeth, knowing that the end of the journey will be glorious and blessed.

Better Kept Quiet.

Patient (angrily)—The size of your bill makes my blood boil. Doctor—Then that will be $20 more for sterilizing your system.—Boston Transcript.

Q.—How and when will the angelic proclamation be fulfilled?—"Behold we bring you good tidings of great joy which SHALL BE UNTO ALL PEOPLE." And again "Glory to God in the highest, and ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN."—Luke ii, 10, 14. (O. S. C.)

Answer.—Many earnest-hearted, noble men and women, have wondered, in view of the long centuries that have rolled away since this glorious proclamation was heralded forth, if the angels did not over-state the matter, in saying that the "glad tidings" should reach "*all* people;" and that peace and good will would be established throughout the earth. Comparatively few of the race of mankind have ever heard the joyful news of a Savior of the world. More than three-fourths of the human family are still in darkness. Billions have died in the past, "never having heard of the only Name whereby they must be saved." Peace and good will are far removed from the earth—the nations arming and preparing for war. The industrial conflict that is being waged is world-wide and thousands and millions of the poor are in want and poverty. Dynamite outrages, bread riots, mobs, strikes and lockouts, all indicate the great unrest and the lack of peace and good will. No: the angels did not over state their message. It will be fulfilled absolutely at the second coming of Christ, when He returns to set up His Kingdom of Peace—the Kingdom of Heaven.

Q.—What "government," and who is referred to in the following prophecy of Isaiah ix, 6, 7.—"For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the GOVERNMENT shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called * * * THE PRINCE OF PEACE. Of the increase of his GOVERNMENT AND PEACE there shall be no end?" * * * (T. A. W.)

Answer.—The birth of this Child was announced by the angels many centuries after this prophecy was made; and the Son that was given, was the only begotten Son of God, who entered into this world to redeem the race from sin and death. The "government" referred to, is that perfect government which will be established in all the earth when Christ the Savior of the world shall return at His second advent to set up the FIFTH UNIVERSAL EMPIRE OF EARTH—the KINGDOM OF HEAVEN. Under the administration of the great Prince of Peace, who then will be endowed with all heavenly power and authority, all injustice and unrighteousness will be eliminated from the earth. Every incentive to wrong doing will be removed and every opportunity to make progress in the way of righteousness will be offered to the world. And we read "When the judgments of the Lord are abroad in the earth; the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." Then the angelic proclamation will be fulfilled—"Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Q.—"And the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." Ecclesiastes xii, 7. What is the meaning of the word "spirit?" What is it that returns to God when death takes place? (C. R. H.)

Answer.—The usual interpretation of this expression is that at death the individual, the real, or inward personality, leaves the body and wings its flight to that vast place where God dwells, and from whence the Universe is controlled. This thought has given rise to the theory, that, after all, death is not real, but merely the transition from the earthly to the heavenly conditions. Hence the definition of death as formulated in the religious teachings of many that "death is spiritual separation from God." But this Scripture disproves the common definition, by saying that at death *the spirit returns to God!* As this statement of the Sacred Writer is an unqualified one and applies to all who die, it would not do to say that the "spirit" is the individuality or personality, because it would mean then that all, both bad and good, at the instant of death would go direct to Heaven. The "spirit" is the breath of life which returns to the Creator who is the Source, or Fountain of all life.

Q.—What are we to think of this passage found in the first chapter of Judges, the nineteenth verse? "And the Lord was with Judah; and He drove out the inhabitants of the mountain; but could not drive out the inhabitants of the valley, because they had chariots of iron." (W. A. H.)

Answer.—For some reason, not explained in the narrative, the Lord did not enable Judah to overcome those of the vale. Perhaps the Israelites were better qualified and equipped to contend against their foes in the mountains than those in the valley. Judah's army, apparently, was not provided with chariots while their enemies in the valley possessed those that were made of iron, with which they could ride down all those opposed to them. Then again, and more probable so, Judah and his followers may not have had sufficient faith to go forward and, under Divine direction, conquer their foes completely. In any event, the Lord did not lack in power and ability to subdue any host that may have been opposed to the forces of Judah. As narrated in succeeding verses, the Israelites failed to drive out their enemies in several instances, because they lacked in faith and obedience.

Q.—If Adam and Eve were the only ones created by the Lord of all the human race; where did their sons and daughters find wives and husbands? (Inquirer.)

Answer.—The matrimonial question has always been a more or less interesting one since the first wedding down to the latest society event. The above question has long perplexed the minds of philosophers who reason along the line of the evolution doctrine that the race has gradually evolved from lower to higher forms and conditions, reaching a more perfect state as the countless ages roll on to the utmost bounds of eternity. The answering of this question will so thoroughly repudiate the evolution theory that there will be no further room to doubt the Bible narrative concerning the creation of the first man. All scientists, all philosophers, and all intelligent minds have arrived at the one conclusion as regards the origin of the race of mankind; and that is that it descended from one pair and not from several beings coming into existence at the same time. The only rational answer to the question, therefore, is that the children of Adam and Eve must have intermarried. Cain's wife was his own sister. Many centuries later we read of Abraham marrying his half sister. The race, starting out in an almost perfect condition, would not suffer from the results of intermarriage as at the present time when it has so degenerated that even unions between first cousins are prohibited by law, as the results of such unions are manifested in a deteriorated and idiotic offspring. The more one reflects over the matter the more convinced will he become as to the truth of the teachings of the Scriptures, that man was *created*; and that he did not evolve from lower forms or conditions.

Q.—In Genesis xiii, 17, we read "Arise, walk through the land in the length of it and in the breadth of it; for I will give it unto thee." This was the Lord's promise to Abraham. And then in Acts vii, 5, we read "And He (God) gave him (Abraham) NONE INHERITANCE in it, no, not so much as to set his foot on; yet He promised that He would give it to him for a possession." When will the Lord's promise to Abraham be fulfilled? And if Abraham was God's "friend," how is it that He did not promise him an heavenly inheritance? (F. E. P.)

Answer.—All of the promises which the Lord made prior to the time of the advent of the Lord Jesus, were of an earthly nature. Not one related to a spiritual or heavenly condition. The spiritual promises contained in the New Testament were all given to the Church class, beginning with Christ, who is the Head of the Church. Therefore, all of the Prophets and the Jews were expecting earthly rewards and blessings. Those promises made in olden times to the faithful friends and servants of the Lord are all to be fulfilled through the Church class, those who are the Sons of God, when the Church is completed and glorified at the second coming of Christ; for thus says the Apostle—"And these all having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise: God having provided some *better thing* for us, that they (those mentioned in the preceding verses, Abraham, Moses, etc.,) *without us* should not be made perfect." Hebrews xi, 39, 40. There is a clear distinction between friendship and sonship. It is appropriate that God should bestow greater honors and blessings upon His "Sons" than those that He has promised to His "friends" and "servants." See Hebrews iii, 5, 6.

Q.—What do we understand by the 144,000 mentioned in the seventh and fourteenth chapters of Revelation? (J. A. D.)

Answer.—For more than sixteen centuries the Lord dealt exclusively with the Jewish nation. They were His specially chosen people and favored above every other nation in the earth. The Lord told them on one occasion that He recognized them only of all the families of the earth (Amos iii, 2). The Israelites were informed that if faithful to the Lord, and obedient to His commands, they would be a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, and that His favor would never depart from them. But they became disobedient to the Lord's instructions and consequently, the time came when they were cast aside and no longer recognized as His people. The Divine favor was then turned to the Gentiles and these were granted the opportunity to become members of the Royal Priesthood. This Priesthood would have been completely made up from the twelve tribes of Israel—twelve thousand from each tribe—had there been a sufficient number of faithful obedient ones to make up the predestinated number of 144,000. As only a remnant of that nation of the Jews accepted Christ, as their Savior when He presented Himself to them, the invitation went to the Gentiles, and all throughout this Gospel Age the selection has been going on amongst the nations of the earth aside from the Jews. When "the fulness (the full number) of the Gentiles be come in," then favor will once more return to the Jews and all Israel shall be saved (Romans xi, 25-27). The elect 144,000 will be kings and priests unto God and shall reign with Christ during the thousand years mentioned in Revelation xx, 1-6.

Taking His Meals Out.

"And do you take your meals out?" asks the village probe, who is garnering information from the former resident who is home from the city for a few days.

"Not until after I have eaten them," wearily responds the unwilling victim.—Judge's Library.